

Package ‘paws’

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Contents

| | |
|--|-----|
| accessanalyzer | 8 |
| account | 11 |
| acm | 13 |
| acmpca | 16 |
| apigateway | 19 |
| apigatewaymanagementapi | 24 |
| apigatewayv2 | 26 |
| appfabric | 30 |
| applicationautoscaling | 33 |
| applicationcostprofiler | 36 |
| applicationinsights | 39 |
| appmesh | 42 |
| appregistry | 45 |
| apprunner | 48 |
| appstream | 51 |
| arczonalshift | 55 |
| athena | 58 |
| auditmanager | 62 |
| augmentedairuntime | 66 |
| autoscaling | 69 |
| autoscalingplans | 72 |
| backup | 75 |
| backupgateway | 79 |
| batch | 82 |
| bedrock | 85 |
| bedrockagent | 89 |
| bedrockagentruntime | 92 |
| bedrockdataautomation | 95 |
| bedrockdataautomationruntime | 97 |
| bedrockruntime | 100 |
| billing | 102 |
| billingconductor | 104 |
| braket | 108 |
| budgets | 110 |
| chatbot | 113 |
| cleanroomsml | 116 |
| cloud9 | 120 |
| cloudcontrolapi | 123 |
| clouddirectory | 125 |
| cloudformation | 129 |
| cloudfront | 133 |
| cloudfrontkeyvaluestore | 138 |
| cloudhsm | 141 |
| cloudhsmv2 | 143 |
| cloudsearch | 146 |
| cloudsearchdomain | 149 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| cloudtrail | 151 |
| cloudtraildataservice | 155 |
| cloudwatch | 157 |
| cloudwatchapplicationsignals | 160 |
| cloudwatchevidently | 163 |
| cloudwatchinternetmonitor | 166 |
| cloudwatchlogs | 169 |
| cloudwatchobservabilityaccessmanager | 174 |
| cloudwatchrum | 177 |
| codeartifact | 180 |
| codebuild | 186 |
| codecatalyst | 190 |
| codecommit | 194 |
| codeconnections | 202 |
| codedeploy | 206 |
| codeguruprofiler | 210 |
| codegurureviewer | 213 |
| codegurusecurity | 216 |
| codepipeline | 218 |
| codestarconnections | 223 |
| codestarnotifications | 227 |
| cognitoidentity | 230 |
| cognitoidentityprovider | 233 |
| cognitosync | 238 |
| comprehend | 241 |
| comprehendmedical | 245 |
| computeoptimizer | 248 |
| configservice | 251 |
| connect | 256 |
| connectcampaignservice | 264 |
| connectcampaignservicev2 | 267 |
| connectcases | 270 |
| connectcontactlens | 273 |
| connectparticipant | 275 |
| connectwisdomservice | 278 |
| controltower | 281 |
| costandusagereportservice | 287 |
| costexplorer | 289 |
| customerprofiles | 293 |
| datapipeline | 297 |
| datazone | 300 |
| dax | 305 |
| detective | 308 |
| devopsguru | 312 |
| directconnect | 315 |
| directoryservice | 318 |
| dlm | 322 |
| docdb | 325 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| docdbelastic | 328 |
| drs | 331 |
| dynamodb | 334 |
| dynamodbstreams | 338 |
| ebs | 340 |
| ec2 | 343 |
| ec2instanceconnect | 359 |
| ecr | 362 |
| ecrpublic | 365 |
| ecs | 368 |
| efs | 372 |
| eks | 375 |
| elasticache | 378 |
| elasticbeanstalk | 382 |
| elasticsearchservice | 386 |
| elb | 389 |
| elbv2 | 393 |
| emr | 397 |
| emrcontainers | 400 |
| emrserverless | 403 |
| entityresolution | 406 |
| eventbridge | 409 |
| eventbridgepipes | 412 |
| eventbridgescheduler | 415 |
| finSPACE | 418 |
| finSPACEDATA | 421 |
| firehose | 424 |
| fis | 426 |
| fms | 429 |
| forecastqueryservice | 432 |
| forecastservice | 434 |
| frauddetector | 438 |
| fsx | 442 |
| glacier | 445 |
| globalaccelerator | 448 |
| glue | 452 |
| gluedatabrew | 460 |
| guardduty | 463 |
| health | 467 |
| healthlake | 470 |
| iam | 473 |
| iamrolesanywhere | 478 |
| identitystore | 481 |
| imagebuilder | 484 |
| inspector | 488 |
| inspector2 | 491 |
| ivs | 494 |
| ivschat | 499 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| ivsrealtime | 503 |
| kafka | 506 |
| kafkaconnect | 510 |
| kendra | 512 |
| kendraranking | 516 |
| keyspaces | 518 |
| kinesis | 521 |
| kinesisanalytics | 524 |
| kinesisanalyticsv2 | 527 |
| kms | 530 |
| lakeformation | 534 |
| lambda | 538 |
| lexmodelbuildingservice | 542 |
| lexmodelsv2 | 545 |
| lexruntimev2 | 550 |
| lexruntimev2 | 552 |
| licensemanager | 555 |
| licensemanagerlinuxsubscriptions | 558 |
| licensemanageruserssubscriptions | 560 |
| lightsail | 563 |
| locationservice | 569 |
| lookoutequipment | 572 |
| lookoutmetrics | 576 |
| machinelearning | 578 |
| macie2 | 581 |
| managedgrafana | 585 |
| marketplacecatalog | 588 |
| marketplacecommerceanalytics | 591 |
| marketplaceentitlementservice | 593 |
| marketplacemetering | 595 |
| memorydb | 598 |
| mq | 601 |
| mturk | 604 |
| mwaa | 607 |
| neptune | 610 |
| neptunedata | 614 |
| networkfirewall | 617 |
| networkmanager | 621 |
| omics | 625 |
| opensearchingestion | 629 |
| opensearchservice | 632 |
| opensearchserviceserverless | 635 |
| opsworks | 639 |
| opsworkscm | 643 |
| organizations | 647 |
| panorama | 651 |
| paymentcryptographycontrolplane | 654 |
| paymentcryptographydataplane | 657 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| pcaconnectorad | 660 |
| personalize | 663 |
| personalizeevents | 666 |
| personalizeruntime | 669 |
| pi | 671 |
| pinpoint | 674 |
| pinpointemail | 678 |
| pinpointmsvoice | 682 |
| pinpointmsvoicev2 | 684 |
| polly | 689 |
| pricing | 692 |
| prometheusservice | 694 |
| proton | 697 |
| qldb | 703 |
| qldbssession | 706 |
| quicksight | 708 |
| ram | 715 |
| rds | 718 |
| rdsdataservice | 724 |
| recyclebin | 727 |
| redshift | 729 |
| redshiftdataapiservice | 735 |
| redshiftserverless | 737 |
| rekognition | 741 |
| resiliencehub | 747 |
| resourceexplorer | 751 |
| resourcegroups | 754 |
| resourcegroupstaggingapi | 757 |
| route53 | 759 |
| route53domains | 763 |
| route53profiles | 766 |
| route53recoverycluster | 769 |
| route53recoverycontrolconfig | 772 |
| route53recoveryreadiness | 775 |
| route53resolver | 778 |
| s3 | 782 |
| s3control | 786 |
| s3outposts | 790 |
| s3tables | 793 |
| sagemaker | 795 |
| sagemakeredgemanager | 805 |
| sagemakerfeaturestoreruntime | 807 |
| sagemakergeospatialcapabilities | 810 |
| sagemakermetrics | 812 |
| sagemakerruntime | 815 |
| savingsplans | 817 |
| schemas | 820 |
| secretsmanager | 822 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| securityhub | 826 |
| securitylake | 831 |
| serverlessapplicationrepository | 834 |
| servicecatalog | 837 |
| servicediscovery | 841 |
| servicequotas | 844 |
| ses | 847 |
| sesv2 | 851 |
| sfn | 855 |
| shield | 858 |
| simpledb | 861 |
| sns | 864 |
| sqs | 867 |
| ssm | 870 |
| ssmcontacts | 876 |
| ssmincidents | 879 |
| ssmsap | 882 |
| sso | 885 |
| ssoadmin | 887 |
| ssooidc | 891 |
| storagegateway | 894 |
| sts | 899 |
| support | 902 |
| supportapp | 905 |
| swf | 908 |
| synthetics | 911 |
| telconetworkbuilder | 914 |
| textract | 917 |
| timestreamquery | 920 |
| timestreamwrite | 922 |
| transcribeservice | 925 |
| translate | 928 |
| verifiedpermissions | 931 |
| voiceid | 935 |
| vpclattice | 937 |
| waf | 941 |
| wafregional | 945 |
| wafv2 | 949 |
| wellarchitected | 953 |
| workdocs | 957 |
| workmail | 961 |
| workmailmessageflow | 965 |
| workspaces | 968 |
| workspacesweb | 972 |
| xray | 976 |

accessanalyzer

Access Analyzer

Description

Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer helps you to set, verify, and refine your IAM policies by providing a suite of capabilities. Its features include findings for external and unused access, basic and custom policy checks for validating policies, and policy generation to generate fine-grained policies. To start using IAM Access Analyzer to identify external or unused access, you first need to create an analyzer.

External access analyzers help identify potential risks of accessing resources by enabling you to identify any resource policies that grant access to an external principal. It does this by using logic-based reasoning to analyze resource-based policies in your Amazon Web Services environment. An external principal can be another Amazon Web Services account, a root user, an IAM user or role, a federated user, an Amazon Web Services service, or an anonymous user. You can also use IAM Access Analyzer to preview public and cross-account access to your resources before deploying permissions changes.

Unused access analyzers help identify potential identity access risks by enabling you to identify unused IAM roles, unused access keys, unused console passwords, and IAM principals with unused service and action-level permissions.

Beyond findings, IAM Access Analyzer provides basic and custom policy checks to validate IAM policies before deploying permissions changes. You can use policy generation to refine permissions by attaching a policy generated using access activity logged in CloudTrail logs.

This guide describes the IAM Access Analyzer operations that you can call programmatically. For general information about IAM Access Analyzer, see [Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer](#) in the **IAM User Guide**.

Usage

```
accessanalyzer(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- accessanalyzer(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
```

```

        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| apply_archive_rule | Retroactively applies the archive rule to existing findings that meet the archive rule criteria |
| cancel_policy_generation | Cancels the requested policy generation |
| check_access_not_granted | Checks whether the specified access isn't allowed by a policy |
| check_no_new_access | Checks whether new access is allowed for an updated policy when compared to the existing policy |
| check_no_public_access | Checks whether a resource policy can grant public access to the specified resource type |
| create_access_preview | Creates an access preview that allows you to preview IAM Access Analyzer findings for a resource |
| create_analyzer | Creates an analyzer for your account |
| create_archive_rule | Creates an archive rule for the specified analyzer |
| delete_analyzer | Deletes the specified analyzer |
| delete_archive_rule | Deletes the specified archive rule |
| generate_finding_recommendation | Creates a recommendation for an unused permissions finding |
| get_access_preview | Retrieves information about an access preview for the specified analyzer |
| get_analyzed_resource | Retrieves information about a resource that was analyzed |
| get_analyzer | Retrieves information about the specified analyzer |
| get_archive_rule | Retrieves information about an archive rule |
| get_finding | Retrieves information about the specified finding |
| get_finding_recommendation | Retrieves information about a finding recommendation for the specified analyzer |
| get_findings_statistics | Retrieves a list of aggregated finding statistics for an external access or unused access analysis |
| get_finding_v2 | Retrieves information about the specified finding |
| get_generated_policy | Retrieves the policy that was generated using StartPolicyGeneration |
| list_access_preview_findings | Retrieves a list of access preview findings generated by the specified access preview |
| list_access_previews | Retrieves a list of access previews for the specified analyzer |
| list_analyzed_resources | Retrieves a list of resources of the specified type that have been analyzed by the specified analyzer |
| list_analyzers | Retrieves a list of analyzers |
| list_archive_rules | Retrieves a list of archive rules created for the specified analyzer |
| list_findings | Retrieves a list of findings generated by the specified analyzer |
| list_findings_v2 | Retrieves a list of findings generated by the specified analyzer |
| list_policy_generations | Lists all of the policy generations requested in the last seven days |
| list_tags_for_resource | Retrieves a list of tags applied to the specified resource |

| | |
|---|---|
| start_policy_generation | Starts the policy generation request |
| start_resource_scan | Immediately starts a scan of the policies applied to the specified resource |
| tag_resource | Adds a tag to the specified resource |
| untag_resource | Removes a tag from the specified resource |
| update_analyzer | Modifies the configuration of an existing analyzer |
| update_archive_rule | Updates the criteria and values for the specified archive rule |
| update_findings | Updates the status for the specified findings |
| validate_policy | Requests the validation of a policy and returns a list of findings |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- accessanalyzer()
svc$apply_archive_rule(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|---------|--------------------|
| account | <i>AWS Account</i> |
|---------|--------------------|

Description

Operations for Amazon Web Services Account Management

Usage

```
account(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- account(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
```

```

    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| accept_primary_email_update | Accepts the request that originated from StartPrimaryEmailUpdate to update the primary email address for the specified account |
| delete_alternate_contact | Deletes the specified alternate contact from an Amazon Web Services account |
| disable_region | Disables (opts-out) a particular Region for an account |
| enable_region | Enables (opts-in) a particular Region for an account |
| get_alternate_contact | Retrieves the specified alternate contact attached to an Amazon Web Services account |
| get_contact_information | Retrieves the primary contact information of an Amazon Web Services account |
| get_primary_email | Retrieves the primary email address for the specified account |
| get_region_opt_status | Retrieves the opt-in status of a particular Region |
| list_regions | Lists all the Regions for a given account and their respective opt-in statuses |
| put_alternate_contact | Modifies the specified alternate contact attached to an Amazon Web Services account |
| put_contact_information | Updates the primary contact information of an Amazon Web Services account |
| start_primary_email_update | Starts the process to update the primary email address for the specified account |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- account()
svc$accept_primary_email_update(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

Certificate Manager

You can use Certificate Manager (ACM) to manage SSL/TLS certificates for your Amazon Web Services-based websites and applications. For more information about using ACM, see the [Certificate Manager User Guide](#).

Usage

```
acm(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- acm(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| add_tags_to_certificate | Adds one or more tags to an ACM certificate |
| delete_certificate | Deletes a certificate and its associated private key |
| describe_certificate | Returns detailed metadata about the specified ACM certificate |
| export_certificate | Exports a private certificate issued by a private certificate authority (CA) for use anywhere |
| get_account_configuration | Returns the account configuration options associated with an Amazon Web Services account |
| get_certificate | Retrieves a certificate and its certificate chain |
| import_certificate | Imports a certificate into Certificate Manager (ACM) to use with services that are integrated with ACM |
| list_certificates | Retrieves a list of certificate ARNs and domain names |
| list_tags_for_certificate | Lists the tags that have been applied to the ACM certificate |
| put_account_configuration | Adds or modifies account-level configurations in ACM |
| remove_tags_from_certificate | Remove one or more tags from an ACM certificate |
| renew_certificate | Renews an eligible ACM certificate |
| request_certificate | Requests an ACM certificate for use with other Amazon Web Services services |

| | |
|--|---|
| resend_validation_email | Resends the email that requests domain ownership validation |
| update_certificate_options | Updates a certificate |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- acm()
svc$add_tags_to_certificate(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

acmpca

AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority

Description

This is the *Amazon Web Services Private Certificate Authority API Reference*. It provides descriptions, syntax, and usage examples for each of the actions and data types involved in creating and managing a private certificate authority (CA) for your organization.

The documentation for each action shows the API request parameters and the JSON response. Alternatively, you can use one of the Amazon Web Services SDKs to access an API that is tailored to the programming language or platform that you prefer. For more information, see [Amazon Web Services SDKs](#).

Each Amazon Web Services Private CA API operation has a quota that determines the number of times the operation can be called per second. Amazon Web Services Private CA throttles API requests at different rates depending on the operation. Throttling means that Amazon Web Services Private CA rejects an otherwise valid request because the request exceeds the operation's quota for the number of requests per second. When a request is throttled, Amazon Web Services Private CA returns a **ThrottlingException** error. Amazon Web Services Private CA does not guarantee a minimum request rate for APIs.

To see an up-to-date list of your Amazon Web Services Private CA quotas, or to request a quota increase, log into your Amazon Web Services account and visit the Service Quotas console.

Usage

```
acmpca(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- acmpca(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| create_certificate_authority | Creates a root or subordinate private certificate authority (CA) |
| create_certificate_authority_audit_report | Creates an audit report that lists every time that your CA private key is used to issue certificates |
| create_permission | Grants one or more permissions on a private CA to the Certificate Manager (ACM) |
| delete_certificate_authority | Deletes a private certificate authority (CA) |
| delete_permission | Revokes permissions on a private CA granted to the Certificate Manager (ACM) |
| delete_policy | Deletes the resource-based policy attached to a private CA |
| describe_certificate_authority | Lists information about your private certificate authority (CA) or one that has been shared with you |
| describe_certificate_authority_audit_report | Lists information about a specific audit report created by calling the CreateCertificateAuthorityAuditReport operation |
| get_certificate | Retrieves a certificate from your private CA or one that has been shared with you |
| get_certificate_authority_certificate | Retrieves the certificate and certificate chain for your private certificate authority |
| get_certificate_authority_csr | Retrieves the certificate signing request (CSR) for your private certificate authority |
| get_policy | Retrieves the resource-based policy attached to a private CA |
| import_certificate_authority_certificate | Imports a signed private CA certificate into Amazon Web Services Private CA |
| issue_certificate | Uses your private certificate authority (CA), or one that has been shared with you, to issue a certificate |
| list_certificate_authorities | Lists the private certificate authorities that you created by using the CreateCertificateAuthority operation |
| list_permissions | List all permissions on a private CA, if any, granted to the Certificate Manager (ACM) |
| list_tags | List all tags, if any, that are associated with your private CA or one that has been shared with you |
| put_policy | Attaches a resource-based policy to a private CA |
| restore_certificate_authority | Restores a certificate authority (CA) that is in the DELETED state |
| revoke_certificate | Revokes a certificate that was issued inside Amazon Web Services Private CA |

[tag_certificate_authority](#)
[untag_certificate_authority](#)
[update_certificate_authority](#)

Adds one or more tags to your private CA
 Remove one or more tags from your private CA
 Updates the status or configuration of a private certificate authority (CA)

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- acmpca()
svc$create_certificate_authority(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

apigateway

Amazon API Gateway

Description

Amazon API Gateway helps developers deliver robust, secure, and scalable mobile and web application back ends. API Gateway allows developers to securely connect mobile and web applications to APIs that run on Lambda, Amazon EC2, or other publicly addressable web services that are hosted outside of AWS.

Usage

```

apigateway(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- apigateway(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
```

```

        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| create_api_key | Create an ApiKey resource |
| create_authorizer | Adds a new Authorizer resource to an existing RestApi resource |
| create_base_path_mapping | Creates a new BasePathMapping resource |
| create_deployment | Creates a Deployment resource, which makes a specified RestApi callable over the |
| create_documentation_part | Creates a documentation part |
| create_documentation_version | Creates a documentation version |
| create_domain_name | Creates a new domain name |
| create_domain_name_access_association | Creates a domain name access association resource between an access association |
| create_model | Adds a new Model resource to an existing RestApi resource |
| create_request_validator | Creates a RequestValidator of a given RestApi |
| create_resource | Creates a Resource resource |
| create_rest_api | Creates a new RestApi resource |
| create_stage | Creates a new Stage resource that references a pre-existing Deployment for the API |
| create_usage_plan | Creates a usage plan with the throttle and quota limits, as well as the associated API |
| create_usage_plan_key | Creates a usage plan key for adding an existing API key to a usage plan |
| create_vpc_link | Creates a VPC link, under the caller's account in a selected region, in an asynchrono |
| delete_api_key | Deletes the ApiKey resource |
| delete_authorizer | Deletes an existing Authorizer resource |
| delete_base_path_mapping | Deletes the BasePathMapping resource |
| delete_client_certificate | Deletes the ClientCertificate resource |
| delete_deployment | Deletes a Deployment resource |
| delete_documentation_part | Deletes a documentation part |
| delete_documentation_version | Deletes a documentation version |
| delete_domain_name | Deletes the DomainName resource |
| delete_domain_name_access_association | Deletes the DomainNameAccessAssociation resource |
| delete_gateway_response | Clears any customization of a GatewayResponse of a specified response type on the |
| delete_integration | Represents a delete integration |
| delete_integration_response | Represents a delete integration response |
| delete_method | Deletes an existing Method resource |
| delete_method_response | Deletes an existing MethodResponse resource |
| delete_model | Deletes a model |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| delete_request_validator | Deletes a RequestValidator of a given RestApi |
| delete_resource | Deletes a Resource resource |
| delete_rest_api | Deletes the specified API |
| delete_stage | Deletes a Stage resource |
| delete_usage_plan | Deletes a usage plan of a given plan Id |
| delete_usage_plan_key | Deletes a usage plan key and remove the underlying API key from the associated |
| delete_vpc_link | Deletes an existing VpcLink of a specified identifier |
| flush_stage_authorizers_cache | Flushes all authorizer cache entries on a stage |
| flush_stage_cache | Flushes a stage's cache |
| generate_client_certificate | Generates a ClientCertificate resource |
| get_account | Gets information about the current Account resource |
| get_api_key | Gets information about the current ApiKey resource |
| get_api_keys | Gets information about the current ApiKeys resource |
| get_authorizer | Describe an existing Authorizer resource |
| get_authorizers | Describe an existing Authorizers resource |
| get_base_path_mapping | Describe a BasePathMapping resource |
| get_base_path_mappings | Represents a collection of BasePathMapping resources |
| get_client_certificate | Gets information about the current ClientCertificate resource |
| get_client_certificates | Gets a collection of ClientCertificate resources |
| get_deployment | Gets information about a Deployment resource |
| get_deployments | Gets information about a Deployments collection |
| get_documentation_part | Gets a documentation part |
| get_documentation_parts | Gets documentation parts |
| get_documentation_version | Gets a documentation version |
| get_documentation_versions | Gets documentation versions |
| get_domain_name | Represents a domain name that is contained in a simpler, more intuitive URL that |
| get_domain_name_access_associations | Represents a collection on DomainNameAccessAssociations resources |
| get_domain_names | Represents a collection of DomainName resources |
| get_export | Exports a deployed version of a RestApi in a specified format |
| get_gateway_response | Gets a GatewayResponse of a specified response type on the given RestApi |
| get_gateway_responses | Gets the GatewayResponses collection on the given RestApi |
| get_integration | Get the integration settings |
| get_integration_response | Represents a get integration response |
| get_method | Describe an existing Method resource |
| get_method_response | Describes a MethodResponse resource |
| get_model | Describes an existing model defined for a RestApi resource |
| get_models | Describes existing Models defined for a RestApi resource |
| get_model_template | Generates a sample mapping template that can be used to transform a payload into |
| get_request_validator | Gets a RequestValidator of a given RestApi |
| get_request_validators | Gets the RequestValidators collection of a given RestApi |
| get_resource | Lists information about a resource |
| get_resources | Lists information about a collection of Resource resources |
| get_rest_api | Lists the RestApi resource in the collection |
| get_rest_apis | Lists the RestApis resources for your collection |
| get_sdk | Generates a client SDK for a RestApi and Stage |
| get_sdk_type | Gets an SDK type |
| get_sdk_types | Gets SDK types |
| get_stage | Gets information about a Stage resource |

| | |
|---|---|
| get_stages | Gets information about one or more Stage resources |
| get_tags | Gets the Tags collection for a given resource |
| get_usage | Gets the usage data of a usage plan in a specified time interval |
| get_usage_plan | Gets a usage plan of a given plan identifier |
| get_usage_plan_key | Gets a usage plan key of a given key identifier |
| get_usage_plan_keys | Gets all the usage plan keys representing the API keys added to a specified usage plan |
| get_usage_plans | Gets all the usage plans of the caller's account |
| get_vpc_link | Gets a specified VPC link under the caller's account in a region |
| get_vpc_links | Gets the VpcLinks collection under the caller's account in a selected region |
| import_api_keys | Import API keys from an external source, such as a CSV-formatted file |
| import_documentation_parts | Imports documentation parts |
| import_rest_api | A feature of the API Gateway control service for creating a new API from an external REST API |
| put_gateway_response | Creates a customization of a GatewayResponse of a specified response type and status code |
| put_integration | Sets up a method's integration |
| put_integration_response | Represents a put integration |
| put_method | Add a method to an existing Resource resource |
| put_method_response | Adds a MethodResponse to an existing Method resource |
| put_rest_api | A feature of the API Gateway control service for updating an existing API with an external REST API |
| reject_domain_name_access_association | Rejects a domain name access association with a private custom domain name |
| tag_resource | Adds or updates a tag on a given resource |
| test_invoke_authorizer | Simulate the execution of an Authorizer in your RestApi with headers, parameters, and cookies |
| test_invoke_method | Simulate the invocation of a Method in your RestApi with headers, parameters, and cookies |
| untag_resource | Removes a tag from a given resource |
| update_account | Changes information about the current Account resource |
| update_api_key | Changes information about an ApiKey resource |
| update_authorizer | Updates an existing Authorizer resource |
| update_base_path_mapping | Changes information about the BasePathMapping resource |
| update_client_certificate | Changes information about an ClientCertificate resource |
| update_deployment | Changes information about a Deployment resource |
| update_documentation_part | Updates a documentation part |
| update_documentation_version | Updates a documentation version |
| update_domain_name | Changes information about the DomainName resource |
| update_gateway_response | Updates a GatewayResponse of a specified response type on the given RestApi |
| update_integration | Represents an update integration |
| update_integration_response | Represents an update integration response |
| update_method | Updates an existing Method resource |
| update_method_response | Updates an existing MethodResponse resource |
| update_model | Changes information about a model |
| update_request_validator | Updates a RequestValidator of a given RestApi |
| update_resource | Changes information about a Resource resource |
| update_rest_api | Changes information about the specified API |
| update_stage | Changes information about a Stage resource |
| update_usage | Grants a temporary extension to the remaining quota of a usage plan associated with the given RestApi |
| update_usage_plan | Updates a usage plan of a given plan Id |
| update_vpc_link | Updates an existing VpcLink of a specified identifier |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- apigateway()
svc$create_api_key(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

apigatewaymanagementapi

AmazonApiGatewayManagementApi

Description

The Amazon API Gateway Management API allows you to directly manage runtime aspects of your deployed APIs. To use it, you must explicitly set the SDK's endpoint to point to the endpoint of your deployed API. The endpoint will be of the form `https://{api-id}.execute-api.{region}.amazonaws.com/{stage}`, or will be the endpoint corresponding to your API's custom domain and base path, if applicable.

Usage

```
apigatewaymanagementapi(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- apigatewaymanagementapi(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    )
  )
)
```

```
    ),  
    profile = "string",  
    anonymous = "logical"  
  ),  
  endpoint = "string",  
  region = "string"  
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <code>delete_connection</code> | Delete the connection with the provided id |
| <code>get_connection</code> | Get information about the connection with the provided id |
| <code>post_to_connection</code> | Sends the provided data to the specified connection |

Examples

```
## Not run:  
svc <- apigatewaymanagementapi()  
svc$delete_connection(  
  Foo = 123  
)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

apigatewayv2

AmazonApiGatewayV2

Description

Amazon API Gateway V2

Usage

```
apigatewayv2(  
  config = list(),  
  credentials = list(),  
  endpoint = NULL,  
  region = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- apigatewayv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| create_api | Creates an Api resource |
| create_api_mapping | Creates an API mapping |
| create_authorizer | Creates an Authorizer for an API |
| create_deployment | Creates a Deployment for an API |
| create_domain_name | Creates a domain name |
| create_integration | Creates an Integration |
| create_integration_response | Creates an IntegrationResponses |
| create_model | Creates a Model for an API |
| create_route | Creates a Route for an API |
| create_route_response | Creates a RouteResponse for a Route |
| create_stage | Creates a Stage for an API |
| create_vpc_link | Creates a VPC link |
| delete_access_log_settings | Deletes the AccessLogSettings for a Stage |
| delete_api | Deletes an Api resource |
| delete_api_mapping | Deletes an API mapping |
| delete_authorizer | Deletes an Authorizer |
| delete_cors_configuration | Deletes a CORS configuration |
| delete_deployment | Deletes a Deployment |
| delete_domain_name | Deletes a domain name |
| delete_integration | Deletes an Integration |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| delete_integration_response | Deletes an IntegrationResponses |
| delete_model | Deletes a Model |
| delete_route | Deletes a Route |
| delete_route_request_parameter | Deletes a route request parameter |
| delete_route_response | Deletes a RouteResponse |
| delete_route_settings | Deletes the RouteSettings for a stage |
| delete_stage | Deletes a Stage |
| delete_vpc_link | Deletes a VPC link |
| export_api | Export api |
| get_api | Gets an Api resource |
| get_api_mapping | Gets an API mapping |
| get_api_mappings | Gets API mappings |
| get_apis | Gets a collection of Api resources |
| get_authorizer | Gets an Authorizer |
| get_authorizers | Gets the Authorizers for an API |
| get_deployment | Gets a Deployment |
| get_deployments | Gets the Deployments for an API |
| get_domain_name | Gets a domain name |
| get_domain_names | Gets the domain names for an AWS account |
| get_integration | Gets an Integration |
| get_integration_response | Gets an IntegrationResponses |
| get_integration_responses | Gets the IntegrationResponses for an Integration |
| get_integrations | Gets the Integrations for an API |
| get_model | Gets a Model |
| get_models | Gets the Models for an API |
| get_model_template | Gets a model template |
| get_route | Gets a Route |
| get_route_response | Gets a RouteResponse |
| get_route_responses | Gets the RouteResponses for a Route |
| get_routes | Gets the Routes for an API |
| get_stage | Gets a Stage |
| get_stages | Gets the Stages for an API |
| get_tags | Gets a collection of Tag resources |
| get_vpc_link | Gets a VPC link |
| get_vpc_links | Gets a collection of VPC links |
| import_api | Imports an API |
| reimport_api | Puts an Api resource |
| reset_authorizers_cache | Resets all authorizer cache entries on a stage |
| tag_resource | Creates a new Tag resource to represent a tag |
| untag_resource | Deletes a Tag |
| update_api | Updates an Api resource |
| update_api_mapping | The API mapping |
| update_authorizer | Updates an Authorizer |
| update_deployment | Updates a Deployment |
| update_domain_name | Updates a domain name |
| update_integration | Updates an Integration |
| update_integration_response | Updates an IntegrationResponses |
| update_model | Updates a Model |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| update_route | Updates a Route |
| update_route_response | Updates a RouteResponse |
| update_stage | Updates a Stage |
| update_vpc_link | Updates a VPC link |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- apigatewayv2()
svc$create_api(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

appfabric

AppFabric

Description

Amazon Web Services AppFabric quickly connects software as a service (SaaS) applications across your organization. This allows IT and security teams to easily manage and secure applications using a standard schema, and employees can complete everyday tasks faster using generative artificial intelligence (AI). You can use these APIs to complete AppFabric tasks, such as setting up audit log ingestions or viewing user access. For more information about AppFabric, including the required permissions to use the service, see the [Amazon Web Services AppFabric Administration Guide](#). For more information about using the Command Line Interface (CLI) to manage your AppFabric resources, see the [AppFabric section of the CLI Reference](#).

Usage

```
appfabric(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- appfabric(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
```

```

    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| batch_get_user_access_tasks | Gets user access details in a batch request |
| connect_app_authorization | Establishes a connection between Amazon Web Services AppFabric and an application, which |
| create_app_authorization | Creates an app authorization within an app bundle, which allows AppFabric to connect to an a |
| create_app_bundle | Creates an app bundle to collect data from an application using AppFabric |
| create_ingestion | Creates a data ingestion for an application |
| create_ingestion_destination | Creates an ingestion destination, which specifies how an application's ingested data is process |
| delete_app_authorization | Deletes an app authorization |
| delete_app_bundle | Deletes an app bundle |
| delete_ingestion | Deletes an ingestion |
| delete_ingestion_destination | Deletes an ingestion destination |
| get_app_authorization | Returns information about an app authorization |
| get_app_bundle | Returns information about an app bundle |
| get_ingestion | Returns information about an ingestion |
| get_ingestion_destination | Returns information about an ingestion destination |
| list_app_authorizations | Returns a list of all app authorizations configured for an app bundle |
| list_app_bundles | Returns a list of app bundles |
| list_ingestion_destinations | Returns a list of all ingestion destinations configured for an ingestion |
| list_ingestions | Returns a list of all ingestions configured for an app bundle |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns a list of tags for a resource |
| start_ingestion | Starts (enables) an ingestion, which collects data from an application |
| start_user_access_tasks | Starts the tasks to search user access status for a specific email address |
| stop_ingestion | Stops (disables) an ingestion |
| tag_resource | Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified resource |
| untag_resource | Removes a tag or tags from a resource |
| update_app_authorization | Updates an app authorization within an app bundle, which allows AppFabric to connect to an a |
| update_ingestion_destination | Updates an ingestion destination, which specifies how an application's ingested data is process |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- appfabric()
svc$batch_get_user_access_tasks(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

applicationautoscaling

Application Auto Scaling

Description

With Application Auto Scaling, you can configure automatic scaling for the following resources:

- Amazon AppStream 2.0 fleets
- Amazon Aurora Replicas
- Amazon Comprehend document classification and entity recognizer endpoints
- Amazon DynamoDB tables and global secondary indexes throughput capacity
- Amazon ECS services
- Amazon ElastiCache for Redis clusters (replication groups)
- Amazon EMR clusters
- Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) tables
- Lambda function provisioned concurrency
- Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka broker storage
- Amazon Neptune clusters
- Amazon SageMaker endpoint variants
- Amazon SageMaker inference components
- Amazon SageMaker serverless endpoint provisioned concurrency
- Spot Fleets (Amazon EC2)
- Pool of WorkSpaces
- Custom resources provided by your own applications or services

To learn more about Application Auto Scaling, see the [Application Auto Scaling User Guide](#).

API Summary

The Application Auto Scaling service API includes three key sets of actions:

- Register and manage scalable targets - Register Amazon Web Services or custom resources as scalable targets (a resource that Application Auto Scaling can scale), set minimum and maximum capacity limits, and retrieve information on existing scalable targets.
- Configure and manage automatic scaling - Define scaling policies to dynamically scale your resources in response to CloudWatch alarms, schedule one-time or recurring scaling actions, and retrieve your recent scaling activity history.
- Suspend and resume scaling - Temporarily suspend and later resume automatic scaling by calling the `register_scalable_target` API action for any Application Auto Scaling scalable target. You can suspend and resume (individually or in combination) scale-out activities that are triggered by a scaling policy, scale-in activities that are triggered by a scaling policy, and scheduled scaling.

Usage

```
applicationautoscaling(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID |

- **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
 - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
 - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- applicationautoscaling(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| delete_scaling_policy | Deletes the specified scaling policy for an Application Auto Scaling scalable target |
| delete_scheduled_action | Deletes the specified scheduled action for an Application Auto Scaling scalable target |
| deregister_scalable_target | Deregisters an Application Auto Scaling scalable target when you have finished using it |
| describe_scalable_targets | Gets information about the scalable targets in the specified namespace |
| describe_scaling_activities | Provides descriptive information about the scaling activities in the specified namespace from |
| describe_scaling_policies | Describes the Application Auto Scaling scaling policies for the specified service namespace |
| describe_scheduled_actions | Describes the Application Auto Scaling scheduled actions for the specified service namespace |
| get_predictive_scaling_forecast | Retrieves the forecast data for a predictive scaling policy |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns all the tags on the specified Application Auto Scaling scalable target |
| put_scaling_policy | Creates or updates a scaling policy for an Application Auto Scaling scalable target |
| put_scheduled_action | Creates or updates a scheduled action for an Application Auto Scaling scalable target |
| register_scalable_target | Registers or updates a scalable target, which is the resource that you want to scale |
| tag_resource | Adds or edits tags on an Application Auto Scaling scalable target |
| untag_resource | Deletes tags from an Application Auto Scaling scalable target |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- applicationautoscaling()
# This example deletes a scaling policy for the Amazon ECS service called
# web-app, which is running in the default cluster.
svc$delete_scaling_policy(
  PolicyName = "web-app-cpu-lt-25",
  ResourceId = "service/default/web-app",
  ScalableDimension = "ecs:service:DesiredCount",
  ServiceNamespace = "ecs"
)

## End(Not run)
```

applicationcostprofiler

AWS Application Cost Profiler

Description

This reference provides descriptions of the AWS Application Cost Profiler API.

The AWS Application Cost Profiler API provides programmatic access to view, create, update, and delete application cost report definitions, as well as to import your usage data into the Application Cost Profiler service.

For more information about using this service, see the AWS Application Cost Profiler User Guide.

Usage

```
applicationcostprofiler(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- applicationcostprofiler(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| delete_report_definition | Deletes the specified report definition in AWS Application Cost Profiler |
| get_report_definition | Retrieves the definition of a report already configured in AWS Application Cost Profiler |
| import_application_usage | Ingests application usage data from Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) |
| list_report_definitions | Retrieves a list of all reports and their configurations for your AWS account |
| put_report_definition | Creates the report definition for a report in Application Cost Profiler |
| update_report_definition | Updates existing report in AWS Application Cost Profiler |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- applicationcostprofiler()
svc$delete_report_definition(

```

```
    Foo = 123
  )

  ## End(Not run)
```

applicationinsights *Amazon CloudWatch Application Insights*

Description

Amazon CloudWatch Application Insights is a service that helps you detect common problems with your applications. It enables you to pinpoint the source of issues in your applications (built with technologies such as Microsoft IIS, .NET, and Microsoft SQL Server), by providing key insights into detected problems.

After you onboard your application, CloudWatch Application Insights identifies, recommends, and sets up metrics and logs. It continuously analyzes and correlates your metrics and logs for unusual behavior to surface actionable problems with your application. For example, if your application is slow and unresponsive and leading to HTTP 500 errors in your Application Load Balancer (ALB), Application Insights informs you that a memory pressure problem with your SQL Server database is occurring. It bases this analysis on impactful metrics and log errors.

Usage

```
applicationinsights(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
 - **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
 - **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
 - **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- applicationinsights(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| add_workload | Adds a workload to a component |
| create_application | Adds an application that is created from a resource group |
| create_component | Creates a custom component by grouping similar standalone instances |
| create_log_pattern | Adds an log pattern to a LogPatternSet |
| delete_application | Removes the specified application from monitoring |
| delete_component | Ungroups a custom component |
| delete_log_pattern | Removes the specified log pattern from a LogPatternSet |
| describe_application | Describes the application |
| describe_component | Describes a component and lists the resources that are grouped together |
| describe_component_configuration | Describes the monitoring configuration of the component |
| describe_component_configuration_recommendation | Describes the recommended monitoring configuration of the component |
| describe_log_pattern | Describe a specific log pattern from a LogPatternSet |
| describe_observation | Describes an anomaly or error with the application |
| describe_problem | Describes an application problem |
| describe_problem_observations | Describes the anomalies or errors associated with the problem |
| describe_workload | Describes a workload and its configuration |
| list_applications | Lists the IDs of the applications that you are monitoring |
| list_components | Lists the auto-grouped, standalone, and custom components of the application |
| list_configuration_history | Lists the INFO, WARN, and ERROR events for periodic configuration changes |
| list_log_patterns | Lists the log patterns in the specific log LogPatternSet |
| list_log_pattern_sets | Lists the log pattern sets in the specific application |
| list_problems | Lists the problems with your application |
| list_tags_for_resource | Retrieve a list of the tags (keys and values) that are associated with a resource |
| list_workloads | Lists the workloads that are configured on a given component |
| remove_workload | Remove workload from a component |
| tag_resource | Add one or more tags (keys and values) to a specified application |
| untag_resource | Remove one or more tags (keys and values) from a specified application |
| update_application | Updates the application |
| update_component | Updates the custom component name and/or the list of resources that are grouped together |
| update_component_configuration | Updates the monitoring configurations for the component |
| update_log_pattern | Adds a log pattern to a LogPatternSet |
| update_problem | Updates the visibility of the problem or specifies the problem as RESOLVED |
| update_workload | Adds a workload to a component |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- applicationinsights()
svc$add_workload(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

appmesh

*AWS App Mesh***Description**

App Mesh is a service mesh based on the Envoy proxy that makes it easy to monitor and control microservices. App Mesh standardizes how your microservices communicate, giving you end-to-end visibility and helping to ensure high availability for your applications.

App Mesh gives you consistent visibility and network traffic controls for every microservice in an application. You can use App Mesh with Amazon Web Services Fargate, Amazon ECS, Amazon EKS, Kubernetes on Amazon Web Services, and Amazon EC2.

App Mesh supports microservice applications that use service discovery naming for their components. For more information about service discovery on Amazon ECS, see [Service Discovery](#) in the *Amazon Elastic Container Service Developer Guide*. Kubernetes kube-dns and coredns are supported. For more information, see [DNS for Services and Pods](#) in the Kubernetes documentation.

Usage

```
appmesh(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- appmesh(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_gateway_route | Creates a gateway route |
| create_mesh | Creates a service mesh |
| create_route | Creates a route that is associated with a virtual router |
| create_virtual_gateway | Creates a virtual gateway |
| create_virtual_node | Creates a virtual node within a service mesh |
| create_virtual_router | Creates a virtual router within a service mesh |
| create_virtual_service | Creates a virtual service within a service mesh |
| delete_gateway_route | Deletes an existing gateway route |
| delete_mesh | Deletes an existing service mesh |
| delete_route | Deletes an existing route |
| delete_virtual_gateway | Deletes an existing virtual gateway |
| delete_virtual_node | Deletes an existing virtual node |
| delete_virtual_router | Deletes an existing virtual router |
| delete_virtual_service | Deletes an existing virtual service |
| describe_gateway_route | Describes an existing gateway route |
| describe_mesh | Describes an existing service mesh |
| describe_route | Describes an existing route |
| describe_virtual_gateway | Describes an existing virtual gateway |
| describe_virtual_node | Describes an existing virtual node |
| describe_virtual_router | Describes an existing virtual router |
| describe_virtual_service | Describes an existing virtual service |
| list_gateway_routes | Returns a list of existing gateway routes that are associated to a virtual gateway |
| list_meshes | Returns a list of existing service meshes |
| list_routes | Returns a list of existing routes in a service mesh |
| list_tags_for_resource | List the tags for an App Mesh resource |
| list_virtual_gateways | Returns a list of existing virtual gateways in a service mesh |
| list_virtual_nodes | Returns a list of existing virtual nodes |
| list_virtual_routers | Returns a list of existing virtual routers in a service mesh |
| list_virtual_services | Returns a list of existing virtual services in a service mesh |
| tag_resource | Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified resourceArn |
| untag_resource | Deletes specified tags from a resource |
| update_gateway_route | Updates an existing gateway route that is associated to a specified virtual gateway in a service mesh |
| update_mesh | Updates an existing service mesh |
| update_route | Updates an existing route for a specified service mesh and virtual router |
| update_virtual_gateway | Updates an existing virtual gateway in a specified service mesh |
| update_virtual_node | Updates an existing virtual node in a specified service mesh |

| | |
|--|---|
| update_virtual_router | Updates an existing virtual router in a specified service mesh |
| update_virtual_service | Updates an existing virtual service in a specified service mesh |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- appmesh()
svc$create_gateway_route(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

appregistry

AWS Service Catalog App Registry

Description

Amazon Web Services Service Catalog AppRegistry enables organizations to understand the application context of their Amazon Web Services resources. AppRegistry provides a repository of your applications, their resources, and the application metadata that you use within your enterprise.

Usage

```
appregistry(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
 - **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- appregistry(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
```

```

credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| associate_attribute_group | Associates an attribute group with an application to augment the application's metadata |
| associate_resource | Associates a resource with an application |
| create_application | Creates a new application that is the top-level node in a hierarchy of related cloud resources |
| create_attribute_group | Creates a new attribute group as a container for user-defined attributes |
| delete_application | Deletes an application that is specified either by its application ID, name, or ARN |
| delete_attribute_group | Deletes an attribute group, specified either by its attribute group ID, name, or ARN |
| disassociate_attribute_group | Disassociates an attribute group from an application to remove the extra attributes connected to the application |
| disassociate_resource | Disassociates a resource from application |
| get_application | Retrieves metadata information about one of your applications |
| get_associated_resource | Gets the resource associated with the application |
| get_attribute_group | Retrieves an attribute group by its ARN, ID, or name |
| get_configuration | Retrieves a TagKey configuration from an account |
| list_applications | Retrieves a list of all of your applications |
| list_associated_attribute_groups | Lists all attribute groups that are associated with specified application |
| list_associated_resources | Lists all of the resources that are associated with the specified application |
| list_attribute_groups | Lists all attribute groups which you have access to |
| list_attribute_groups_for_application | Lists the details of all attribute groups associated with a specific application |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists all of the tags on the resource |
| put_configuration | Associates a TagKey configuration to an account |
| sync_resource | Syncs the resource with current AppRegistry records |
| tag_resource | Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified resource |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from a resource |
| update_application | Updates an existing application with new attributes |
| update_attribute_group | Updates an existing attribute group with new details |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- appregistry()
svc$associate_attribute_group(
  Foo = 123
)

```

```
)
## End(Not run)
```

 apprunner

 AWS App Runner

Description

App Runner

App Runner is an application service that provides a fast, simple, and cost-effective way to go directly from an existing container image or source code to a running service in the Amazon Web Services Cloud in seconds. You don't need to learn new technologies, decide which compute service to use, or understand how to provision and configure Amazon Web Services resources.

App Runner connects directly to your container registry or source code repository. It provides an automatic delivery pipeline with fully managed operations, high performance, scalability, and security.

For more information about App Runner, see the [App Runner Developer Guide](#). For release information, see the [App Runner Release Notes](#).

To install the Software Development Kits (SDKs), Integrated Development Environment (IDE) Toolkits, and command line tools that you can use to access the API, see [Tools for Amazon Web Services](#).

Endpoints

For a list of Region-specific endpoints that App Runner supports, see [App Runner endpoints and quotas](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Usage

```
apprunner(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- apprunner(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
```

```

        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| associate_custom_domain | Associate your own domain name with the App Runner subdomain URL of your application |
| create_auto_scaling_configuration | Create an App Runner automatic scaling configuration resource |
| create_connection | Create an App Runner connection resource |
| create_observability_configuration | Create an App Runner observability configuration resource |
| create_service | Create an App Runner service |
| create_vpc_connector | Create an App Runner VPC connector resource |
| create_vpc_ingress_connection | Create an App Runner VPC Ingress Connection resource |
| delete_auto_scaling_configuration | Delete an App Runner automatic scaling configuration resource |
| delete_connection | Delete an App Runner connection |
| delete_observability_configuration | Delete an App Runner observability configuration resource |
| delete_service | Delete an App Runner service |
| delete_vpc_connector | Delete an App Runner VPC connector resource |
| delete_vpc_ingress_connection | Delete an App Runner VPC Ingress Connection resource that's associated with an App Runner service |
| describe_auto_scaling_configuration | Return a full description of an App Runner automatic scaling configuration resource |
| describe_custom_domains | Return a description of custom domain names that are associated with an App Runner service |
| describe_observability_configuration | Return a full description of an App Runner observability configuration resource |
| describe_service | Return a full description of an App Runner service |
| describe_vpc_connector | Return a description of an App Runner VPC connector resource |
| describe_vpc_ingress_connection | Return a full description of an App Runner VPC Ingress Connection resource |
| disassociate_custom_domain | Disassociate a custom domain name from an App Runner service |
| list_auto_scaling_configurations | Returns a list of active App Runner automatic scaling configurations in your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_connections | Returns a list of App Runner connections that are associated with your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_observability_configurations | Returns a list of active App Runner observability configurations in your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_operations | Return a list of operations that occurred on an App Runner service |
| list_services | Returns a list of running App Runner services in your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_services_for_auto_scaling_configuration | Returns a list of the associated App Runner services using an auto scaling configuration |
| list_tags_for_resource | List tags that are associated with for an App Runner resource |
| list_vpc_connectors | Returns a list of App Runner VPC connectors in your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_vpc_ingress_connections | Return a list of App Runner VPC Ingress Connections in your Amazon Web Services account |

| | |
|---|---|
| pause_service | Pause an active App Runner service |
| resume_service | Resume an active App Runner service |
| start_deployment | Initiate a manual deployment of the latest commit in a source code repository |
| tag_resource | Add tags to, or update the tag values of, an App Runner resource |
| untag_resource | Remove tags from an App Runner resource |
| update_default_auto_scaling_configuration | Update an auto scaling configuration to be the default |
| update_service | Update an App Runner service |
| update_vpc_ingress_connection | Update an existing App Runner VPC Ingress Connection resource |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- apprunner()
svc$associate_custom_domain(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

appstream

Amazon AppStream

Description

Amazon AppStream 2.0

This is the *Amazon AppStream 2.0 API Reference*. This documentation provides descriptions and syntax for each of the actions and data types in AppStream 2.0. AppStream 2.0 is a fully managed, secure application streaming service that lets you stream desktop applications to users without rewriting applications. AppStream 2.0 manages the AWS resources that are required to host and run your applications, scales automatically, and provides access to your users on demand.

You can call the AppStream 2.0 API operations by using an interface VPC endpoint (interface endpoint). For more information, see [Access AppStream 2.0 API Operations and CLI Commands Through an Interface VPC Endpoint](#) in the *Amazon AppStream 2.0 Administration Guide*.

To learn more about AppStream 2.0, see the following resources:

- [Amazon AppStream 2.0 product page](#)
- [Amazon AppStream 2.0 documentation](#)

Usage

```
appstream(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- appstream(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[associate_app_block_builder_app_block](#)
[associate_application_fleet](#)
[associate_application_to_entitlement](#)
[associate_fleet](#)
[batch_associate_user_stack](#)
[batch_disassociate_user_stack](#)
[copy_image](#)
[create_app_block](#)
[create_app_block_builder](#)
[create_app_block_builder_streaming_url](#)
[create_application](#)
[create_directory_config](#)
[create_entitlement](#)
[create_fleet](#)
[create_image_builder](#)
[create_image_builder_streaming_url](#)
[create_stack](#)
[create_streaming_url](#)
[create_theme_for_stack](#)
[create_updated_image](#)

Associates the specified app block builder with the specified app block
 Associates the specified application with the specified fleet
 Associates an application to entitlement
 Associates the specified fleet with the specified stack
 Associates the specified users with the specified stacks
 Disassociates the specified users from the specified stacks
 Copies the image within the same region or to a new region within the
 Creates an app block
 Creates an app block builder
 Creates a URL to start a create app block builder streaming session
 Creates an application
 Creates a Directory Config object in AppStream 2
 Creates a new entitlement
 Creates a fleet
 Creates an image builder
 Creates a URL to start an image builder streaming session
 Creates a stack to start streaming applications to users
 Creates a temporary URL to start an AppStream 2
 Creates custom branding that customizes the appearance of the stream
 Creates a new image with the latest Windows operating system update

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>create_usage_report_subscription</code> | Creates a usage report subscription |
| <code>create_user</code> | Creates a new user in the user pool |
| <code>delete_app_block</code> | Deletes an app block |
| <code>delete_app_block_builder</code> | Deletes an app block builder |
| <code>delete_application</code> | Deletes an application |
| <code>delete_directory_config</code> | Deletes the specified Directory Config object from AppStream 2 |
| <code>delete_entitlement</code> | Deletes the specified entitlement |
| <code>delete_fleet</code> | Deletes the specified fleet |
| <code>delete_image</code> | Deletes the specified image |
| <code>delete_image_builder</code> | Deletes the specified image builder and releases the capacity |
| <code>delete_image_permissions</code> | Deletes permissions for the specified private image |
| <code>delete_stack</code> | Deletes the specified stack |
| <code>delete_theme_for_stack</code> | Deletes custom branding that customizes the appearance of the stream |
| <code>delete_usage_report_subscription</code> | Disables usage report generation |
| <code>delete_user</code> | Deletes a user from the user pool |
| <code>describe_app_block_builder_app_block_associations</code> | Retrieves a list that describes one or more app block builder associations |
| <code>describe_app_block_builders</code> | Retrieves a list that describes one or more app block builders |
| <code>describe_app_blocks</code> | Retrieves a list that describes one or more app blocks |
| <code>describe_application_fleet_associations</code> | Retrieves a list that describes one or more application fleet associations |
| <code>describe_applications</code> | Retrieves a list that describes one or more applications |
| <code>describe_directory_configs</code> | Retrieves a list that describes one or more specified Directory Config objects |
| <code>describe_entitlements</code> | Retrieves a list that describes one or more entitlements |
| <code>describe_fleets</code> | Retrieves a list that describes one or more specified fleets, if the fleet name is specified |
| <code>describe_image_builders</code> | Retrieves a list that describes one or more specified image builders, if the image builder name is specified |
| <code>describe_image_permissions</code> | Retrieves a list that describes the permissions for shared AWS accounts |
| <code>describe_images</code> | Retrieves a list that describes one or more specified images, if the image name is specified |
| <code>describe_sessions</code> | Retrieves a list that describes the streaming sessions for a specified stack |
| <code>describe_stacks</code> | Retrieves a list that describes one or more specified stacks, if the stack name is specified |
| <code>describe_theme_for_stack</code> | Retrieves a list that describes the theme for a specified stack |
| <code>describe_usage_report_subscriptions</code> | Retrieves a list that describes one or more usage report subscriptions |
| <code>describe_users</code> | Retrieves a list that describes one or more specified users in the user pool |
| <code>describe_user_stack_associations</code> | Retrieves a list that describes the UserStackAssociation objects |
| <code>disable_user</code> | Disables the specified user in the user pool |
| <code>disassociate_app_block_builder_app_block</code> | Disassociates a specified app block builder from a specified app block |
| <code>disassociate_application_fleet</code> | Disassociates the specified application from the fleet |
| <code>disassociate_application_from_entitlement</code> | Deletes the specified application from the specified entitlement |
| <code>disassociate_fleet</code> | Disassociates the specified fleet from the specified stack |
| <code>enable_user</code> | Enables a user in the user pool |
| <code>expire_session</code> | Immediately stops the specified streaming session |
| <code>list_associated_fleets</code> | Retrieves the name of the fleet that is associated with the specified stack |
| <code>list_associated_stacks</code> | Retrieves the name of the stack with which the specified fleet is associated |
| <code>list_entitled_applications</code> | Retrieves a list of entitled applications |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Retrieves a list of all tags for the specified AppStream 2 resource |
| <code>start_app_block_builder</code> | Starts an app block builder |
| <code>start_fleet</code> | Starts the specified fleet |
| <code>start_image_builder</code> | Starts the specified image builder |
| <code>stop_app_block_builder</code> | Stops an app block builder |
| <code>stop_fleet</code> | Stops the specified fleet |

| | |
|--|---|
| stop_image_builder | Stops the specified image builder |
| tag_resource | Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified AppStream 2 |
| untag_resource | Disassociates one or more specified tags from the specified AppStream 2 |
| update_app_block_builder | Updates an app block builder |
| update_application | Updates the specified application |
| update_directory_config | Updates the specified Directory Config object in AppStream 2 |
| update_entitlement | Updates the specified entitlement |
| update_fleet | Updates the specified fleet |
| update_image_permissions | Adds or updates permissions for the specified private image |
| update_stack | Updates the specified fields for the specified stack |
| update_theme_for_stack | Updates custom branding that customizes the appearance of the stream |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- appstream()
svc$associate_app_block_builder_app_block(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

arczonalshift

AWS ARC - Zonal Shift

Description

Welcome to the API Reference Guide for zonal shift and zonal autoshift in Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller (Route 53 ARC).

You can start a zonal shift to move traffic for a load balancer resource away from an Availability Zone to help your application recover quickly from an impairment in an Availability Zone. For example, you can recover your application from a developer's bad code deployment or from an Amazon Web Services infrastructure failure in a single Availability Zone.

You can also configure zonal autoshift for supported load balancer resources. Zonal autoshift is a capability in Route 53 ARC where you authorize Amazon Web Services to shift away application resource traffic from an Availability Zone during events, on your behalf, to help reduce your time to recovery. Amazon Web Services starts an autoshift when internal telemetry indicates that there is an Availability Zone impairment that could potentially impact customers.

To help make sure that zonal autoshift is safe for your application, you must also configure practice runs when you enable zonal autoshift for a resource. Practice runs start weekly zonal shifts for a resource, to shift traffic for the resource away from an Availability Zone. Practice runs help you to make sure, on a regular basis, that you have enough capacity in all the Availability Zones in an Amazon Web Services Region for your application to continue to operate normally when traffic for a resource is shifted away from one Availability Zone.

Before you configure practice runs or enable zonal autoshift, we strongly recommend that you prescale your application resource capacity in all Availability Zones in the Region where your application resources are deployed. You should not rely on scaling on demand when an autoshift or practice run starts. Zonal autoshift, including practice runs, works independently, and does not wait for auto scaling actions to complete. Relying on auto scaling, instead of pre-scaling, can result in loss of availability.

If you use auto scaling to handle regular cycles of traffic, we strongly recommend that you configure the minimum capacity of your auto scaling to continue operating normally with the loss of an Availability Zone.

Be aware that Route 53 ARC does not inspect the health of individual resources. Amazon Web Services only starts an autoshift when Amazon Web Services telemetry detects that there is an Availability Zone impairment that could potentially impact customers. In some cases, resources might be shifted away that are not experiencing impact.

For more information about using zonal shift and zonal autoshift, see the [Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller Developer Guide](#).

Usage

```
arczonalshift(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

| | |
|-------------|---|
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- arczonalshift(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
```

```

    region = "string"
  )

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| cancel_zonal_shift | Cancel a zonal shift in Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller |
| create_practice_run_configuration | A practice run configuration for zonal autoshift is required when you enable zonal autoshift |
| delete_practice_run_configuration | Deletes the practice run configuration for a resource |
| get_autoshift_observer_notification_status | Returns the status of autoshift observer notification |
| get_managed_resource | Get information about a resource that's been registered for zonal shifts with Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller |
| list_autoshifts | Returns a list of autoshifts for an Amazon Web Services Region |
| list_managed_resources | Lists all the resources in your Amazon Web Services account in this Amazon Web Services Region |
| list_zonal_shifts | Lists all active and completed zonal shifts in Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller |
| start_zonal_shift | You start a zonal shift to temporarily move load balancer traffic away from an Amazon EC2 instance |
| update_autoshift_observer_notification_status | Update the status of autoshift observer notification |
| update_practice_run_configuration | Update a practice run configuration to change one or more of the following: a practice run name, a practice run description, a practice run start time, and a practice run end time |
| update_zonal_autoshift_configuration | The zonal autoshift configuration for a resource includes the practice run configuration |
| update_zonal_shift | Update an active zonal shift in Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- arczonalshift()
svc$cancel_zonal_shift(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

athena

Amazon Athena

Description

Amazon Athena is an interactive query service that lets you use standard SQL to analyze data directly in Amazon S3. You can point Athena at your data in Amazon S3 and run ad-hoc queries and get results in seconds. Athena is serverless, so there is no infrastructure to set up or manage. You pay only for the queries you run. Athena scales automatically—executing queries in parallel—so results are fast, even with large datasets and complex queries. For more information, see [What is Amazon Athena](#) in the *Amazon Athena User Guide*.

If you connect to Athena using the JDBC driver, use version 1.1.0 of the driver or later with the Amazon Athena API. Earlier version drivers do not support the API. For more information and to download the driver, see [Accessing Amazon Athena with JDBC](#).

Usage

```
athena(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- athena(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| batch_get_named_query | Returns the details of a single named query or a list of up to 50 queries, which you p |
| batch_get_prepared_statement | Returns the details of a single prepared statement or a list of up to 256 prepared stat |
| batch_get_query_execution | Returns the details of a single query execution or a list of up to 50 query executions |
| cancel_capacity_reservation | Cancels the capacity reservation with the specified name |
| create_capacity_reservation | Creates a capacity reservation with the specified name and number of requested dat |
| create_data_catalog | Creates (registers) a data catalog with the specified name and properties |
| create_named_query | Creates a named query in the specified workgroup |
| create_notebook | Creates an empty ipynb file in the specified Apache Spark enabled workgroup |
| create_prepared_statement | Creates a prepared statement for use with SQL queries in Athena |
| create_presigned_notebook_url | Gets an authentication token and the URL at which the notebook can be accessed |
| create_work_group | Creates a workgroup with the specified name |
| delete_capacity_reservation | Deletes a cancelled capacity reservation |
| delete_data_catalog | Deletes a data catalog |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>delete_named_query</code> | Deletes the named query if you have access to the workgroup in which the query was created |
| <code>delete_notebook</code> | Deletes the specified notebook |
| <code>delete_prepared_statement</code> | Deletes the prepared statement with the specified name from the specified workgroup |
| <code>delete_work_group</code> | Deletes the workgroup with the specified name |
| <code>export_notebook</code> | Exports the specified notebook and its metadata |
| <code>get_calculation_execution</code> | Describes a previously submitted calculation execution |
| <code>get_calculation_execution_code</code> | Retrieves the unencrypted code that was executed for the calculation |
| <code>get_calculation_execution_status</code> | Gets the status of a current calculation |
| <code>get_capacity_assignment_configuration</code> | Gets the capacity assignment configuration for a capacity reservation, if one exists |
| <code>get_capacity_reservation</code> | Returns information about the capacity reservation with the specified name |
| <code>get_database</code> | Returns a database object for the specified database and data catalog |
| <code>get_data_catalog</code> | Returns the specified data catalog |
| <code>get_named_query</code> | Returns information about a single query |
| <code>get_notebook_metadata</code> | Retrieves notebook metadata for the specified notebook ID |
| <code>get_prepared_statement</code> | Retrieves the prepared statement with the specified name from the specified workgroup |
| <code>get_query_execution</code> | Returns information about a single execution of a query if you have access to the workgroup |
| <code>get_query_results</code> | Streams the results of a single query execution specified by QueryExecutionId from the specified workgroup |
| <code>get_query_runtime_statistics</code> | Returns query execution runtime statistics related to a single execution of a query if you have access to the workgroup |
| <code>get_session</code> | Gets the full details of a previously created session, including the session status and the workgroup |
| <code>get_session_status</code> | Gets the current status of a session |
| <code>get_table_metadata</code> | Returns table metadata for the specified catalog, database, and table |
| <code>get_work_group</code> | Returns information about the workgroup with the specified name |
| <code>import_notebook</code> | Imports a single ipynb file to a Spark enabled workgroup |
| <code>list_application_dpu_sizes</code> | Returns the supported DPU sizes for the supported application runtimes (for example, Telemetria) |
| <code>list_calculation_executions</code> | Lists the calculations that have been submitted to a session in descending order |
| <code>list_capacity_reservations</code> | Lists the capacity reservations for the current account |
| <code>list_databases</code> | Lists the databases in the specified data catalog |
| <code>list_data_catalogs</code> | Lists the data catalogs in the current Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_engine_versions</code> | Returns a list of engine versions that are available to choose from, including the Aurora engine |
| <code>list_executors</code> | Lists, in descending order, the executors that joined a session |
| <code>list_named_queries</code> | Provides a list of available query IDs only for queries saved in the specified workgroup |
| <code>list_notebook_metadata</code> | Displays the notebook files for the specified workgroup in paginated format |
| <code>list_notebook_sessions</code> | Lists, in descending order, the sessions that have been created in a notebook that are in an active state |
| <code>list_prepared_statements</code> | Lists the prepared statements in the specified workgroup |
| <code>list_query_executions</code> | Provides a list of available query execution IDs for the queries in the specified workgroup |
| <code>list_sessions</code> | Lists the sessions in a workgroup that are in an active state like CREATING, CREATING_SESSION, or EXECUTING |
| <code>list_table_metadata</code> | Lists the metadata for the tables in the specified data catalog database |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists the tags associated with an Athena resource |
| <code>list_work_groups</code> | Lists available workgroups for the account |
| <code>put_capacity_assignment_configuration</code> | Puts a new capacity assignment configuration for a specified capacity reservation |
| <code>start_calculation_execution</code> | Submits calculations for execution within a session |
| <code>start_query_execution</code> | Runs the SQL query statements contained in the QueryExecution object |
| <code>start_session</code> | Creates a session for running calculations within a workgroup |
| <code>stop_calculation_execution</code> | Requests the cancellation of a calculation |
| <code>stop_query_execution</code> | Stops a query execution |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds one or more tags to an Athena resource |
| <code>terminate_session</code> | Terminates an active session |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes one or more tags from an Athena resource |

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>update_capacity_reservation</code> | Updates the number of requested data processing units for the capacity reservation |
| <code>update_data_catalog</code> | Updates the data catalog that has the specified name |
| <code>update_named_query</code> | Updates a NamedQuery object |
| <code>update_notebook</code> | Updates the contents of a Spark notebook |
| <code>update_notebook_metadata</code> | Updates the metadata for a notebook |
| <code>update_prepared_statement</code> | Updates a prepared statement |
| <code>update_work_group</code> | Updates the workgroup with the specified name |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- athena()
svc$batch_get_named_query(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

auditmanager

AWS Audit Manager

Description

Welcome to the Audit Manager API reference. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the Audit Manager API operations, data types, and errors.

Audit Manager is a service that provides automated evidence collection so that you can continually audit your Amazon Web Services usage. You can use it to assess the effectiveness of your controls, manage risk, and simplify compliance.

Audit Manager provides prebuilt frameworks that structure and automate assessments for a given compliance standard. Frameworks include a prebuilt collection of controls with descriptions and testing procedures. These controls are grouped according to the requirements of the specified compliance standard or regulation. You can also customize frameworks and controls to support internal audits with specific requirements.

Use the following links to get started with the Audit Manager API:

- **Actions:** An alphabetical list of all Audit Manager API operations.
- **Data types:** An alphabetical list of all Audit Manager data types.
- **Common parameters:** Parameters that all operations can use.
- **Common errors:** Client and server errors that all operations can return.

If you're new to Audit Manager, we recommend that you review the [Audit Manager User Guide](#).

Usage

```
auditmanager(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- auditmanager(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[associate_assessment_report_evidence_folder](#)
[batch_associate_assessment_report_evidence](#)
[batch_create_delegation_by_assessment](#)
[batch_delete_delegation_by_assessment](#)
[batch_disassociate_assessment_report_evidence](#)
[batch_import_evidence_to_assessment_control](#)
[create_assessment](#)
[create_assessment_framework](#)
[create_assessment_report](#)
[create_control](#)
[delete_assessment](#)
[delete_assessment_framework](#)
[delete_assessment_framework_share](#)

Associates an evidence folder to an assessment report in an Audit Manager
 Associates a list of evidence to an assessment report in an Audit Manager
 Creates a batch of delegations for an assessment in Audit Manager
 Deletes a batch of delegations for an assessment in Audit Manager
 Disassociates a list of evidence from an assessment report in Audit Manager
 Adds one or more pieces of evidence to a control in an Audit Manager
 Creates an assessment in Audit Manager
 Creates a custom framework in Audit Manager
 Creates an assessment report for the specified assessment
 Creates a new custom control in Audit Manager
 Deletes an assessment in Audit Manager
 Deletes a custom framework in Audit Manager
 Deletes a share request for a custom framework in Audit Manager

| | |
|--|---|
| delete_assessment_report | Deletes an assessment report in Audit Manager |
| delete_control | Deletes a custom control in Audit Manager |
| deregister_account | Deregisters an account in Audit Manager |
| deregister_organization_admin_account | Removes the specified Amazon Web Services account as a delegated administrator |
| disassociate_assessment_report_evidence_folder | Disassociates an evidence folder from the specified assessment report |
| get_account_status | Gets the registration status of an account in Audit Manager |
| get_assessment | Gets information about a specified assessment |
| get_assessment_framework | Gets information about a specified framework |
| get_assessment_report_url | Gets the URL of an assessment report in Audit Manager |
| get_change_logs | Gets a list of changelogs from Audit Manager |
| get_control | Gets information about a specified control |
| get_delegations | Gets a list of delegations from an audit owner to a delegate |
| get_evidence | Gets information about a specified evidence item |
| get_evidence_by_evidence_folder | Gets all evidence from a specified evidence folder in Audit Manager |
| get_evidence_file_upload_url | Creates a presigned Amazon S3 URL that can be used to upload a file |
| get_evidence_folder | Gets an evidence folder from a specified assessment in Audit Manager |
| get_evidence_folders_by_assessment | Gets the evidence folders from a specified assessment in Audit Manager |
| get_evidence_folders_by_assessment_control | Gets a list of evidence folders that are associated with a specified control |
| get_insights | Gets the latest analytics data for all your current active assessments |
| get_insights_by_assessment | Gets the latest analytics data for a specific active assessment |
| get_organization_admin_account | Gets the name of the delegated Amazon Web Services administrator |
| get_services_in_scope | Gets a list of the Amazon Web Services from which Audit Manager collects data |
| get_settings | Gets the settings for a specified Amazon Web Services account |
| list_assessment_control_insights_by_control_domain | Lists the latest analytics data for controls within a specific control domain |
| list_assessment_frameworks | Returns a list of the frameworks that are available in the Audit Manager console |
| list_assessment_framework_share_requests | Returns a list of sent or received share requests for custom frameworks |
| list_assessment_reports | Returns a list of assessment reports created in Audit Manager |
| list_assessments | Returns a list of current and past assessments from Audit Manager |
| list_control_domain_insights | Lists the latest analytics data for control domains across all of your active assessments |
| list_control_domain_insights_by_assessment | Lists analytics data for control domains within a specified active assessment |
| list_control_insights_by_control_domain | Lists the latest analytics data for controls within a specific control domain |
| list_controls | Returns a list of controls from Audit Manager |
| list_keywords_for_data_source | Returns a list of keywords that are pre-mapped to the specified control |
| list_notifications | Returns a list of all Audit Manager notifications |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns a list of tags for the specified resource in Audit Manager |
| register_account | Enables Audit Manager for the specified Amazon Web Services account |
| register_organization_admin_account | Enables an Amazon Web Services account within the organization as a delegated administrator |
| start_assessment_framework_share | Creates a share request for a custom framework in Audit Manager |
| tag_resource | Tags the specified resource in Audit Manager |
| untag_resource | Removes a tag from a resource in Audit Manager |
| update_assessment | Edits an Audit Manager assessment |
| update_assessment_control | Updates a control within an assessment in Audit Manager |
| update_assessment_control_set_status | Updates the status of a control set in an Audit Manager assessment |
| update_assessment_framework | Updates a custom framework in Audit Manager |
| update_assessment_framework_share | Updates a share request for a custom framework in Audit Manager |
| update_assessment_status | Updates the status of an assessment in Audit Manager |
| update_control | Updates a custom control in Audit Manager |
| update_settings | Updates Audit Manager settings for the current account |

`validate_assessment_report_integrity`

Validates the integrity of an assessment report in Audit Manager

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- auditmanager()
svc$associate_assessment_report_evidence_folder(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

augmentedairuntime *Amazon Augmented AI Runtime*

Description

Amazon Augmented AI (Amazon A2I) adds the benefit of human judgment to any machine learning application. When an AI application can't evaluate data with a high degree of confidence, human reviewers can take over. This human review is called a human review workflow. To create and start a human review workflow, you need three resources: a *worker task template*, a *flow definition*, and a *human loop*.

For information about these resources and prerequisites for using Amazon A2I, see [Get Started with Amazon Augmented AI](#) in the Amazon SageMaker Developer Guide.

This API reference includes information about API actions and data types that you can use to interact with Amazon A2I programmatically. Use this guide to:

- Start a human loop with the `start_human_loop` operation when using Amazon A2I with a *custom task type*. To learn more about the difference between custom and built-in task types, see [Use Task Types](#). To learn how to start a human loop using this API, see [Create and Start a Human Loop for a Custom Task Type](#) in the Amazon SageMaker Developer Guide.
- Manage your human loops. You can list all human loops that you have created, describe individual human loops, and stop and delete human loops. To learn more, see [Monitor and Manage Your Human Loop](#) in the Amazon SageMaker Developer Guide.

Amazon A2I integrates APIs from various AWS services to create and start human review workflows for those services. To learn how Amazon A2I uses these APIs, see [Use APIs in Amazon A2I](#) in the Amazon SageMaker Developer Guide.

Usage

```
augmentedairuntime(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- augmentedairuntime(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| delete_human_loop | Deletes the specified human loop for a flow definition |
| describe_human_loop | Returns information about the specified human loop |
| list_human_loops | Returns information about human loops, given the specified parameters |
| start_human_loop | Starts a human loop, provided that at least one activation condition is met |
| stop_human_loop | Stops the specified human loop |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- augmentedairuntime()
svc$delete_human_loop(
  Foo = 123
)

```

```
)
## End(Not run)
```

 autoscaling

Auto Scaling

Description

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling is designed to automatically launch and terminate EC2 instances based on user-defined scaling policies, scheduled actions, and health checks.

For more information, see the [Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide](#) and the [Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling API Reference](#).

Usage

```
autoscaling(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- autoscaling(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
```

```

        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| attach_instances | Attaches one or more EC2 instances to the specified Auto Scaling group |
| attach_load_balancers | This API operation is superseded by https://docs |
| attach_load_balancer_target_groups | This API operation is superseded by AttachTrafficSources , which can attach multiple target groups to a load balancer |
| attach_traffic_sources | Attaches one or more traffic sources to the specified Auto Scaling group |
| batch_delete_scheduled_action | Deletes one or more scheduled actions for the specified Auto Scaling group |
| batch_put_scheduled_update_group_action | Creates or updates one or more scheduled scaling actions for an Auto Scaling group |
| cancel_instance_refresh | Cancels an instance refresh or rollback that is in progress |
| complete_lifecycle_action | Completes the lifecycle action for the specified token or instance with the specified parameters |
| create_auto_scaling_group | We strongly recommend using a launch template when calling this operation to create an Auto Scaling group |
| create_launch_configuration | Creates a launch configuration |
| create_or_update_tags | Creates or updates tags for the specified Auto Scaling group |
| delete_auto_scaling_group | Deletes the specified Auto Scaling group |
| delete_launch_configuration | Deletes the specified launch configuration |
| delete_lifecycle_hook | Deletes the specified lifecycle hook |
| delete_notification_configuration | Deletes the specified notification |
| delete_policy | Deletes the specified scaling policy |
| delete_scheduled_action | Deletes the specified scheduled action |
| delete_tags | Deletes the specified tags |
| delete_warm_pool | Deletes the warm pool for the specified Auto Scaling group |
| describe_account_limits | Describes the current Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling resource quotas for your account and Region |
| describe_adjustment_types | Describes the available adjustment types for step scaling and simple scaling policies |
| describe_auto_scaling_groups | Gets information about the Auto Scaling groups in the account and Region |
| describe_auto_scaling_instances | Gets information about the Auto Scaling instances in the account and Region |
| describe_auto_scaling_notification_types | Describes the notification types that are supported by Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling |
| describe_instance_refreshes | Gets information about the instance refreshes for the specified Auto Scaling group |
| describe_launch_configurations | Gets information about the launch configurations in the account and Region |
| describe_lifecycle_hooks | Gets information about the lifecycle hooks for the specified Auto Scaling group |
| describe_lifecycle_hook_types | Describes the available types of lifecycle hooks |
| describe_load_balancers | This API operation is superseded by DescribeTrafficSources , which can describe multiple load balancers |
| describe_load_balancer_target_groups | This API operation is superseded by DescribeTrafficSources , which can describe multiple target groups |
| describe_metric_collection_types | Describes the available CloudWatch metrics for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling |
| describe_notification_configurations | Gets information about the Amazon SNS notifications that are configured for an Auto Scaling group |
| describe_policies | Gets information about the scaling policies in the account and Region |
| describe_scaling_activities | Gets information about the scaling activities in the account and Region |
| describe_scaling_process_types | Describes the scaling process types for use with the ResumeProcesses and SuspendProcesses operations |
| describe_scheduled_actions | Gets information about the scheduled actions that haven't run or that have not run yet |
| describe_tags | Describes the specified tags |
| describe_termination_policy_types | Describes the termination policies supported by Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling |
| describe_traffic_sources | Gets information about the traffic sources for the specified Auto Scaling group |
| describe_warm_pool | Gets information about a warm pool and its instances |

| | |
|--|--|
| detach_instances | Removes one or more instances from the specified Auto Scaling group |
| detach_load_balancers | This API operation is superseded by DetachTrafficSources, which can detach m |
| detach_load_balancer_target_groups | This API operation is superseded by DetachTrafficSources, which can detach m |
| detach_traffic_sources | Detaches one or more traffic sources from the specified Auto Scaling group |
| disable_metrics_collection | Disables group metrics collection for the specified Auto Scaling group |
| enable_metrics_collection | Enables group metrics collection for the specified Auto Scaling group |
| enter_standby | Moves the specified instances into the standby state |
| execute_policy | Executes the specified policy |
| exit_standby | Moves the specified instances out of the standby state |
| get_predictive_scaling_forecast | Retrieves the forecast data for a predictive scaling policy |
| put_lifecycle_hook | Creates or updates a lifecycle hook for the specified Auto Scaling group |
| put_notification_configuration | Configures an Auto Scaling group to send notifications when specified events ta |
| put_scaling_policy | Creates or updates a scaling policy for an Auto Scaling group |
| put_scheduled_update_group_action | Creates or updates a scheduled scaling action for an Auto Scaling group |
| put_warm_pool | Creates or updates a warm pool for the specified Auto Scaling group |
| record_lifecycle_action_heartbeat | Records a heartbeat for the lifecycle action associated with the specified token o |
| resume_processes | Resumes the specified suspended auto scaling processes, or all suspended proces |
| rollback_instance_refresh | Cancels an instance refresh that is in progress and rolls back any changes that it |
| set_desired_capacity | Sets the size of the specified Auto Scaling group |
| set_instance_health | Sets the health status of the specified instance |
| set_instance_protection | Updates the instance protection settings of the specified instances |
| start_instance_refresh | Starts an instance refresh |
| suspend_processes | Suspends the specified auto scaling processes, or all processes, for the specified |
| terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group | Terminates the specified instance and optionally adjusts the desired group size |
| update_auto_scaling_group | We strongly recommend that all Auto Scaling groups use launch templates to en |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- autoscaling()
# This example attaches the specified instance to the specified Auto
# Scaling group.
svc$attach_instances(
  AutoScalingGroupName = "my-auto-scaling-group",
  InstanceIds = list(
    "i-93633f9b"
  )
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

AWS Auto Scaling

Use AWS Auto Scaling to create scaling plans for your applications to automatically scale your scalable AWS resources.

API Summary

You can use the AWS Auto Scaling service API to accomplish the following tasks:

- Create and manage scaling plans
- Define target tracking scaling policies to dynamically scale your resources based on utilization
- Scale Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups using predictive scaling and dynamic scaling to scale your Amazon EC2 capacity faster
- Set minimum and maximum capacity limits
- Retrieve information on existing scaling plans
- Access current forecast data and historical forecast data for up to 56 days previous

To learn more about AWS Auto Scaling, including information about granting IAM users required permissions for AWS Auto Scaling actions, see the [AWS Auto Scaling User Guide](#).

Usage

```
autoscalingplans(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- autoscalingplans(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
```

```

    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| create_scaling_plan | Creates a scaling plan |
| delete_scaling_plan | Deletes the specified scaling plan |
| describe_scaling_plan_resources | Describes the scalable resources in the specified scaling plan |
| describe_scaling_plans | Describes one or more of your scaling plans |
| get_scaling_plan_resource_forecast_data | Retrieves the forecast data for a scalable resource |
| update_scaling_plan | Updates the specified scaling plan |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- autoscalingplans()
svc$create_scaling_plan(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

 backup

AWS Backup

Description

Backup

Backup is a unified backup service designed to protect Amazon Web Services services and their associated data. Backup simplifies the creation, migration, restoration, and deletion of backups, while also providing reporting and auditing.

Usage

```
backup(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- backup(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| cancel_legal_hold | Removes the specified legal hold on a recovery point |
| create_backup_plan | Creates a backup plan using a backup plan name and backup rules |
| create_backup_selection | Creates a JSON document that specifies a set of resources to assign to a backup plan |
| create_backup_vault | Creates a logical container where backups are stored |
| create_framework | Creates a framework with one or more controls |
| create_legal_hold | Creates a legal hold on a recovery point (backup) |
| create_logically_air_gapped_backup_vault | Creates a logical container to where backups may be copied |
| create_report_plan | Creates a report plan |
| create_restore_testing_plan | Creates a restore testing plan |
| create_restore_testing_selection | This request can be sent after CreateRestoreTestingPlan request returns successfully |
| delete_backup_plan | Deletes a backup plan |
| delete_backup_selection | Deletes the resource selection associated with a backup plan that is specified by a backup plan name |
| delete_backup_vault | Deletes the backup vault identified by its name |
| delete_backup_vault_access_policy | Deletes the policy document that manages permissions on a backup vault |
| delete_backup_vault_lock_configuration | Deletes Backup Vault Lock from a backup vault specified by a backup vault name |
| delete_backup_vault_notifications | Deletes event notifications for the specified backup vault |
| delete_framework | Deletes the framework specified by a framework name |
| delete_recovery_point | Deletes the recovery point specified by a recovery point ID |
| delete_report_plan | Deletes the report plan specified by a report plan name |
| delete_restore_testing_plan | This request deletes the specified restore testing plan |

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>delete_restore_testing_selection</code> | Input the Restore Testing Plan name and Restore Testing Selection name |
| <code>describe_backup_job</code> | Returns backup job details for the specified BackupJobId |
| <code>describe_backup_vault</code> | Returns metadata about a backup vault specified by its name |
| <code>describe_copy_job</code> | Returns metadata associated with creating a copy of a resource |
| <code>describe_framework</code> | Returns the framework details for the specified FrameworkName |
| <code>describe_global_settings</code> | Describes whether the Amazon Web Services account is opted in to cross-account |
| <code>describe_protected_resource</code> | Returns information about a saved resource, including the last time it was backed |
| <code>describe_recovery_point</code> | Returns metadata associated with a recovery point, including ID, status, encrypti |
| <code>describe_region_settings</code> | Returns the current service opt-in settings for the Region |
| <code>describe_report_job</code> | Returns the details associated with creating a report as specified by its ReportJob |
| <code>describe_report_plan</code> | Returns a list of all report plans for an Amazon Web Services account and Amaz |
| <code>describe_restore_job</code> | Returns metadata associated with a restore job that is specified by a job ID |
| <code>disassociate_recovery_point</code> | Deletes the specified continuous backup recovery point from Backup and releas |
| <code>disassociate_recovery_point_from_parent</code> | This action to a specific child (nested) recovery point removes the relationship b |
| <code>export_backup_plan_template</code> | Returns the backup plan that is specified by the plan ID as a backup template |
| <code>get_backup_plan</code> | Returns BackupPlan details for the specified BackupPlanId |
| <code>get_backup_plan_from_json</code> | Returns a valid JSON document specifying a backup plan or an error |
| <code>get_backup_plan_from_template</code> | Returns the template specified by its templateId as a backup plan |
| <code>get_backup_selection</code> | Returns selection metadata and a document in JSON format that specifies a list o |
| <code>get_backup_vault_access_policy</code> | Returns the access policy document that is associated with the named backup va |
| <code>get_backup_vault_notifications</code> | Returns event notifications for the specified backup vault |
| <code>get_legal_hold</code> | This action returns details for a specified legal hold |
| <code>get_recovery_point_index_details</code> | This operation returns the metadata and details specific to the backup index asso |
| <code>get_recovery_point_restore_metadata</code> | Returns a set of metadata key-value pairs that were used to create the backup |
| <code>get_restore_job_metadata</code> | This request returns the metadata for the specified restore job |
| <code>get_restore_testing_inferred_metadata</code> | This request returns the minimal required set of metadata needed to start a restor |
| <code>get_restore_testing_plan</code> | Returns RestoreTestingPlan details for the specified RestoreTestingPlanName |
| <code>get_restore_testing_selection</code> | Returns RestoreTestingSelection, which displays resources and elements of the r |
| <code>get_supported_resource_types</code> | Returns the Amazon Web Services resource types supported by Backup |
| <code>list_backup_jobs</code> | Returns a list of existing backup jobs for an authenticated account for the last 30 |
| <code>list_backup_job_summaries</code> | This is a request for a summary of backup jobs created or running within the mo |
| <code>list_backup_plans</code> | Lists the active backup plans for the account |
| <code>list_backup_plan_templates</code> | Lists the backup plan templates |
| <code>list_backup_plan_versions</code> | Returns version metadata of your backup plans, including Amazon Resource Na |
| <code>list_backup_selections</code> | Returns an array containing metadata of the resources associated with the target |
| <code>list_backup_vaults</code> | Returns a list of recovery point storage containers along with information about |
| <code>list_copy_jobs</code> | Returns metadata about your copy jobs |
| <code>list_copy_job_summaries</code> | This request obtains a list of copy jobs created or running within the the most rec |
| <code>list_frameworks</code> | Returns a list of all frameworks for an Amazon Web Services account and Amaz |
| <code>list_indexed_recovery_points</code> | This operation returns a list of recovery points that have an associated index, bel |
| <code>list_legal_holds</code> | This action returns metadata about active and previous legal holds |
| <code>list_protected_resources</code> | Returns an array of resources successfully backed up by Backup, including the ti |
| <code>list_protected_resources_by_backup_vault</code> | This request lists the protected resources corresponding to each backup vault |
| <code>list_recovery_points_by_backup_vault</code> | Returns detailed information about the recovery points stored in a backup vault |
| <code>list_recovery_points_by_legal_hold</code> | This action returns recovery point ARNs (Amazon Resource Names) of the spec |
| <code>list_recovery_points_by_resource</code> | The information about the recovery points of the type specified by a resource AR |
| <code>list_report_jobs</code> | Returns details about your report jobs |
| <code>list_report_plans</code> | Returns a list of your report plans |

| | |
|---|---|
| list_restore_jobs | Returns a list of jobs that Backup initiated to restore a saved resource, including |
| list_restore_jobs_by_protected_resource | This returns restore jobs that contain the specified protected resource |
| list_restore_job_summaries | This request obtains a summary of restore jobs created or running within the the |
| list_restore_testing_plans | Returns a list of restore testing plans |
| list_restore_testing_selections | Returns a list of restore testing selections |
| list_tags | Returns the tags assigned to the resource, such as a target recovery point, backup |
| put_backup_vault_access_policy | Sets a resource-based policy that is used to manage access permissions on the tar |
| put_backup_vault_lock_configuration | Applies Backup Vault Lock to a backup vault, preventing attempts to delete any |
| put_backup_vault_notifications | Turns on notifications on a backup vault for the specified topic and events |
| put_restore_validation_result | This request allows you to send your independent self-run restore test validation |
| start_backup_job | Starts an on-demand backup job for the specified resource |
| start_copy_job | Starts a job to create a one-time copy of the specified resource |
| start_report_job | Starts an on-demand report job for the specified report plan |
| start_restore_job | Recovers the saved resource identified by an Amazon Resource Name (ARN) |
| stop_backup_job | Attempts to cancel a job to create a one-time backup of a resource |
| tag_resource | Assigns a set of key-value pairs to a recovery point, backup plan, or backup vault |
| untag_resource | Removes a set of key-value pairs from a recovery point, backup plan, or backup |
| update_backup_plan | Updates the specified backup plan |
| update_framework | Updates the specified framework |
| update_global_settings | Updates whether the Amazon Web Services account is opted in to cross-account |
| update_recovery_point_index_settings | This operation updates the settings of a recovery point index |
| update_recovery_point_lifecycle | Sets the transition lifecycle of a recovery point |
| update_region_settings | Updates the current service opt-in settings for the Region |
| update_report_plan | Updates the specified report plan |
| update_restore_testing_plan | This request will send changes to your specified restore testing plan |
| update_restore_testing_selection | Updates the specified restore testing selection |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- backup()
svc$cancel_legal_hold(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

 backupgateway

AWS Backup Gateway

Description

Backup gateway

Backup gateway connects Backup to your hypervisor, so you can create, store, and restore backups of your virtual machines (VMs) anywhere, whether on-premises or in the VMware Cloud (VMC) on Amazon Web Services.

Add on-premises resources by connecting to a hypervisor through a gateway. Backup will automatically discover the resources in your hypervisor.

Use Backup to assign virtual or on-premises resources to a backup plan, or run on-demand backups. Once you have backed up your resources, you can view them and restore them like any resource supported by Backup.

To download the Amazon Web Services software to get started, navigate to the Backup console, choose **Gateways**, then choose **Create gateway**.

Usage

```
backupgateway(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key |

- **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
 - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- backupgateway(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>associate_gateway_to_server</code> | Associates a backup gateway with your server |
| <code>create_gateway</code> | Creates a backup gateway |
| <code>delete_gateway</code> | Deletes a backup gateway |
| <code>delete_hypervisor</code> | Deletes a hypervisor |
| <code>disassociate_gateway_from_server</code> | Disassociates a backup gateway from the specified server |
| <code>get_bandwidth_rate_limit_schedule</code> | Retrieves the bandwidth rate limit schedule for a specified gateway |
| <code>get_gateway</code> | By providing the ARN (Amazon Resource Name), this API returns the gateway |
| <code>get_hypervisor</code> | This action requests information about the specified hypervisor to which the gateway |
| <code>get_hypervisor_property_mappings</code> | This action retrieves the property mappings for the specified hypervisor |
| <code>get_virtual_machine</code> | By providing the ARN (Amazon Resource Name), this API returns the virtual machine |
| <code>import_hypervisor_configuration</code> | Connect to a hypervisor by importing its configuration |
| <code>list_gateways</code> | Lists backup gateways owned by an Amazon Web Services account in an Amazon Web Services |
| <code>list_hypervisors</code> | Lists your hypervisors |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists the tags applied to the resource identified by its Amazon Resource Name (ARN) |
| <code>list_virtual_machines</code> | Lists your virtual machines |
| <code>put_bandwidth_rate_limit_schedule</code> | This action sets the bandwidth rate limit schedule for a specified gateway |
| <code>put_hypervisor_property_mappings</code> | This action sets the property mappings for the specified hypervisor |
| <code>put_maintenance_start_time</code> | Set the maintenance start time for a gateway |
| <code>start_virtual_machines_metadata_sync</code> | This action sends a request to sync metadata across the specified virtual machines |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Tag the resource |
| <code>test_hypervisor_configuration</code> | Tests your hypervisor configuration to validate that backup gateway can connect with |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes tags from the resource |
| <code>update_gateway_information</code> | Updates a gateway's name |
| <code>update_gateway_software_now</code> | Updates the gateway virtual machine (VM) software |
| <code>update_hypervisor</code> | Updates a hypervisor metadata, including its host, username, and password |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- backupgateway()
svc$associate_gateway_to_server(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

batch

AWS Batch

Description

Batch

Using Batch, you can run batch computing workloads on the Amazon Web Services Cloud. Batch computing is a common means for developers, scientists, and engineers to access large amounts of

compute resources. Batch uses the advantages of the batch computing to remove the undifferentiated heavy lifting of configuring and managing required infrastructure. At the same time, it also adopts a familiar batch computing software approach. You can use Batch to efficiently provision resources, and work toward eliminating capacity constraints, reducing your overall compute costs, and delivering results more quickly.

As a fully managed service, Batch can run batch computing workloads of any scale. Batch automatically provisions compute resources and optimizes workload distribution based on the quantity and scale of your specific workloads. With Batch, there's no need to install or manage batch computing software. This means that you can focus on analyzing results and solving your specific problems instead.

Usage

```
batch(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- batch(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| cancel_job | Cancels a job in an Batch job queue |
| create_compute_environment | Creates an Batch compute environment |
| create_job_queue | Creates an Batch job queue |
| create_scheduling_policy | Creates an Batch scheduling policy |
| delete_compute_environment | Deletes an Batch compute environment |
| delete_job_queue | Deletes the specified job queue |
| delete_scheduling_policy | Deletes the specified scheduling policy |
| deregister_job_definition | Deregisters an Batch job definition |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>describe_compute_environments</code> | Describes one or more of your compute environments |
| <code>describe_job_definitions</code> | Describes a list of job definitions |
| <code>describe_job_queues</code> | Describes one or more of your job queues |
| <code>describe_jobs</code> | Describes a list of Batch jobs |
| <code>describe_scheduling_policies</code> | Describes one or more of your scheduling policies |
| <code>get_job_queue_snapshot</code> | Provides a list of the first 100 RUNNABLE jobs associated to a single job queue |
| <code>list_jobs</code> | Returns a list of Batch jobs |
| <code>list_scheduling_policies</code> | Returns a list of Batch scheduling policies |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists the tags for an Batch resource |
| <code>register_job_definition</code> | Registers an Batch job definition |
| <code>submit_job</code> | Submits an Batch job from a job definition |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified resourceArn |
| <code>terminate_job</code> | Terminates a job in a job queue |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Deletes specified tags from an Batch resource |
| <code>update_compute_environment</code> | Updates an Batch compute environment |
| <code>update_job_queue</code> | Updates a job queue |
| <code>update_scheduling_policy</code> | Updates a scheduling policy |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- batch()
# This example cancels a job with the specified job ID.
svc$cancel_job(
  jobId = "1d828f65-7a4d-42e8-996d-3b900ed59dc4",
  reason = "Cancelling job."
)

## End(Not run)
```

bedrock

Amazon Bedrock

Description

Describes the API operations for creating, managing, fine-tuning, and evaluating Amazon Bedrock models.

Usage

```
bedrock(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- bedrock(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| batch_delete_evaluation_job | Deletes a batch of evaluation jobs |
| create_evaluation_job | Creates an evaluation job |
| create_guardrail | Creates a guardrail to block topics and to implement safeguards for your g |
| create_guardrail_version | Creates a version of the guardrail |
| create_inference_profile | Creates an application inference profile to track metrics and costs when inv |
| create_marketplace_model_endpoint | Creates an endpoint for a model from Amazon Bedrock Marketplace |
| create_model_copy_job | Copies a model to another region so that it can be used there |
| create_model_customization_job | Creates a fine-tuning job to customize a base model |
| create_model_import_job | Creates a model import job to import model that you have customized in o |
| create_model_invocation_job | Creates a batch inference job to invoke a model on multiple prompts |
| create_provisioned_model_throughput | Creates dedicated throughput for a base or custom model with the model u |
| delete_custom_model | Deletes a custom model that you created earlier |
| delete_guardrail | Deletes a guardrail |
| delete_imported_model | Deletes a custom model that you imported earlier |
| delete_inference_profile | Deletes an application inference profile |
| delete_marketplace_model_endpoint | Deletes an endpoint for a model from Amazon Bedrock Marketplace |
| delete_model_invocation_logging_configuration | Delete the invocation logging |
| delete_provisioned_model_throughput | Deletes a Provisioned Throughput |
| deregister_marketplace_model_endpoint | Deregisters an endpoint for a model from Amazon Bedrock Marketplace |
| get_custom_model | Get the properties associated with a Amazon Bedrock custom model that y |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>get_evaluation_job</code> | Gets information about an evaluation job, such as the status of the job |
| <code>get_foundation_model</code> | Get details about a Amazon Bedrock foundation model |
| <code>get_guardrail</code> | Gets details about a guardrail |
| <code>get_imported_model</code> | Gets properties associated with a customized model you imported |
| <code>get_inference_profile</code> | Gets information about an inference profile |
| <code>get_marketplace_model_endpoint</code> | Retrieves details about a specific endpoint for a model from Amazon Bedrock Marketplace |
| <code>get_model_copy_job</code> | Retrieves information about a model copy job |
| <code>get_model_customization_job</code> | Retrieves the properties associated with a model-customization job, including the status |
| <code>get_model_import_job</code> | Retrieves the properties associated with import model job, including the status |
| <code>get_model_invocation_job</code> | Gets details about a batch inference job |
| <code>get_model_invocation_logging_configuration</code> | Get the current configuration values for model invocation logging |
| <code>get_prompt_router</code> | Retrieves details about a prompt router |
| <code>get_provisioned_model_throughput</code> | Returns details for a Provisioned Throughput |
| <code>list_custom_models</code> | Returns a list of the custom models that you have created with the CreateModelCustomizationJob API |
| <code>list_evaluation_jobs</code> | Lists all existing evaluation jobs |
| <code>list_foundation_models</code> | Lists Amazon Bedrock foundation models that you can use |
| <code>list_guardrails</code> | Lists details about all the guardrails in an account |
| <code>list_imported_models</code> | Returns a list of models you've imported |
| <code>list_inference_profiles</code> | Returns a list of inference profiles that you can use |
| <code>list_marketplace_model_endpoints</code> | Lists the endpoints for models from Amazon Bedrock Marketplace in your account |
| <code>list_model_copy_jobs</code> | Returns a list of model copy jobs that you have submitted |
| <code>list_model_customization_jobs</code> | Returns a list of model customization jobs that you have submitted |
| <code>list_model_import_jobs</code> | Returns a list of import jobs you've submitted |
| <code>list_model_invocation_jobs</code> | Lists all batch inference jobs in the account |
| <code>list_prompt_routers</code> | Retrieves a list of prompt routers |
| <code>list_provisioned_model_throughputs</code> | Lists the Provisioned Throughputs in the account |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | List the tags associated with the specified resource |
| <code>put_model_invocation_logging_configuration</code> | Set the configuration values for model invocation logging |
| <code>register_marketplace_model_endpoint</code> | Registers an existing Amazon SageMaker endpoint with Amazon Bedrock Marketplace |
| <code>stop_evaluation_job</code> | Stops an evaluation job that is current being created or running |
| <code>stop_model_customization_job</code> | Stops an active model customization job |
| <code>stop_model_invocation_job</code> | Stops a batch inference job |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Associate tags with a resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Remove one or more tags from a resource |
| <code>update_guardrail</code> | Updates a guardrail with the values you specify |
| <code>update_marketplace_model_endpoint</code> | Updates the configuration of an existing endpoint for a model from Amazon Bedrock Marketplace |
| <code>update_provisioned_model_throughput</code> | Updates the name or associated model for a Provisioned Throughput |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- bedrock()
svc$batch_delete_evaluation_job(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

bedrockagent

*Agents for Amazon Bedrock***Description**

Describes the API operations for creating and managing Amazon Bedrock agents.

Usage

```
bedrockagent(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token |

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- bedrockagent(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| associate_agent_collaborator | Makes an agent a collaborator for another agent |
| associate_agent_knowledge_base | Associates a knowledge base with an agent |
| create_agent | Creates an agent that orchestrates interactions between foundation models, data sources, and flows |
| create_agent_action_group | Creates an action group for an agent |
| create_agent_alias | Creates an alias of an agent that can be used to deploy the agent |
| create_data_source | Connects a knowledge base to a data source |
| create_flow | Creates a prompt flow that you can use to send an input through various steps to yield a response |
| create_flow_alias | Creates an alias of a flow for deployment |
| create_flow_version | Creates a version of the flow that you can deploy |
| create_knowledge_base | Creates a knowledge base |
| create_prompt | Creates a prompt in your prompt library that you can add to a flow |
| create_prompt_version | Creates a static snapshot of your prompt that can be deployed to production |
| delete_agent | Deletes an agent |
| delete_agent_action_group | Deletes an action group in an agent |
| delete_agent_alias | Deletes an alias of an agent |
| delete_agent_version | Deletes a version of an agent |
| delete_data_source | Deletes a data source from a knowledge base |
| delete_flow | Deletes a flow |
| delete_flow_alias | Deletes an alias of a flow |
| delete_flow_version | Deletes a version of a flow |
| delete_knowledge_base | Deletes a knowledge base |
| delete_knowledge_base_documents | Deletes documents from a data source and syncs the changes to the knowledge base that is connected to the data source |
| delete_prompt | Deletes a prompt or a version of it, depending on whether you include the promptVersion parameter |
| disassociate_agent_collaborator | Disassociates an agent collaborator |
| disassociate_agent_knowledge_base | Disassociates a knowledge base from an agent |
| get_agent | Gets information about an agent |
| get_agent_action_group | Gets information about an action group for an agent |
| get_agent_alias | Gets information about an alias of an agent |
| get_agent_collaborator | Retrieves information about an agent's collaborator |
| get_agent_knowledge_base | Gets information about a knowledge base associated with an agent |
| get_agent_version | Gets details about a version of an agent |
| get_data_source | Gets information about a data source |
| get_flow | Retrieves information about a flow |
| get_flow_alias | Retrieves information about a flow |
| get_flow_version | Retrieves information about a version of a flow |
| get_ingestion_job | Gets information about a data ingestion job |
| get_knowledge_base | Gets information about a knowledge base |
| get_knowledge_base_documents | Retrieves specific documents from a data source that is connected to a knowledge base |
| get_prompt | Retrieves information about the working draft (DRAFT version) of a prompt or a version of a prompt |
| ingest_knowledge_base_documents | Ingests documents directly into the knowledge base that is connected to the data source |
| list_agent_action_groups | Lists the action groups for an agent and information about each one |
| list_agent_aliases | Lists the aliases of an agent and information about each one |
| list_agent_collaborators | Retrieve a list of an agent's collaborators |
| list_agent_knowledge_bases | Lists knowledge bases associated with an agent and information about each one |
| list_agents | Lists the agents belonging to an account and information about each agent |
| list_agent_versions | Lists the versions of an agent and information about each version |
| list_data_sources | Lists the data sources in a knowledge base and information about each one |
| list_flow_aliases | Returns a list of aliases for a flow |

| | |
|---|--|
| list_flows | Returns a list of flows and information about each flow |
| list_flow_versions | Returns a list of information about each flow |
| list_ingestion_jobs | Lists the data ingestion jobs for a data source |
| list_knowledge_base_documents | Retrieves all the documents contained in a data source that is connected to a knowledge base |
| list_knowledge_bases | Lists the knowledge bases in an account |
| list_prompts | Returns either information about the working draft (DRAFT version) of each prompt in your prompt library |
| list_tags_for_resource | List all the tags for the resource you specify |
| prepare_agent | Creates a DRAFT version of the agent that can be used for internal testing |
| prepare_flow | Prepares the DRAFT version of a flow so that it can be invoked |
| start_ingestion_job | Begins a data ingestion job |
| stop_ingestion_job | Stops a currently running data ingestion job |
| tag_resource | Associate tags with a resource |
| untag_resource | Remove tags from a resource |
| update_agent | Updates the configuration of an agent |
| update_agent_action_group | Updates the configuration for an action group for an agent |
| update_agent_alias | Updates configurations for an alias of an agent |
| update_agent_collaborator | Updates an agent's collaborator |
| update_agent_knowledge_base | Updates the configuration for a knowledge base that has been associated with an agent |
| update_data_source | Updates the configurations for a data source connector |
| update_flow | Modifies a flow |
| update_flow_alias | Modifies the alias of a flow |
| update_knowledge_base | Updates the configuration of a knowledge base with the fields that you specify |
| update_prompt | Modifies a prompt in your prompt library |
| validate_flow_definition | Validates the definition of a flow |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- bedrockagent()
svc$associate_agent_collaborator(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

bedrockagentruntime *Agents for Amazon Bedrock Runtime*

Description

Contains APIs related to model invocation and querying of knowledge bases.

Usage

```
bedrockagentruntime(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- bedrockagentruntime(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| delete_agent_memory | Deletes memory from the specified memory identifier |
| generate_query | Generates an SQL query from a natural language query |
| get_agent_memory | Gets the sessions stored in the memory of the agent |
| invoke_agent | Sends a prompt for the agent to process and respond to |
| invoke_flow | Invokes an alias of a flow to run the inputs that you specify and return the output of each node |
| invoke_inline_agent | Invokes an inline Amazon Bedrock agent using the configurations you provide with the request |
| optimize_prompt | Optimizes a prompt for the task that you specify |
| rerank | Reranks the relevance of sources based on queries |
| retrieve | Queries a knowledge base and retrieves information from it |
| retrieve_and_generate | Queries a knowledge base and generates responses based on the retrieved results and using the retrieved results |
| retrieve_and_generate_stream | Queries a knowledge base and generates responses based on the retrieved results, with output streaming |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- bedrockagentruntime()
svc$delete_agent_memory(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

bedrockdataautomation *Data Automation for Amazon Bedrock*

Description

Amazon Bedrock Data Automation BuildTime

Usage

```
bedrockdataautomation(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- bedrockdataautomation(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
```

```

    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_blueprint | Creates an Amazon Bedrock Data Automation Blueprint |
| create_blueprint_version | Creates a new version of an existing Amazon Bedrock Data Automation Blueprint |
| create_data_automation_project | Creates an Amazon Bedrock Data Automation Project |
| delete_blueprint | Deletes an existing Amazon Bedrock Data Automation Blueprint |
| delete_data_automation_project | Deletes an existing Amazon Bedrock Data Automation Project |
| get_blueprint | Gets an existing Amazon Bedrock Data Automation Blueprint |
| get_data_automation_project | Gets an existing Amazon Bedrock Data Automation Project |
| list_blueprints | Lists all existing Amazon Bedrock Data Automation Blueprints |
| list_data_automation_projects | Lists all existing Amazon Bedrock Data Automation Projects |
| update_blueprint | Updates an existing Amazon Bedrock Data Automation Blueprint |
| update_data_automation_project | Updates an existing Amazon Bedrock Data Automation Project |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- bedrockdataautomation()
svc$create_blueprint(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

bedrockdataautomationruntime

Runtime for Amazon Bedrock Data Automation

Description

Amazon Bedrock Data Automation Runtime

Usage

```

bedrockdataautomationruntime(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- bedrockdataautomationruntime(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| get_data_automation_status | API used to get data automation status |
| invoke_data_automation_async | Async API: Invoke data automation |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- bedrockdataautomationruntime()
svc$get_data_automation_status(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

| | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| bedrockruntime | Amazon Bedrock Runtime |
|----------------|------------------------|

Description

Describes the API operations for running inference using Amazon Bedrock models.

Usage

```
bedrockruntime(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. |

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

| | |
|----------|--|
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- bedrockruntime(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[apply_guardrail](#)
[converse](#)
[converse_stream](#)

The action to apply a guardrail

Sends messages to the specified Amazon Bedrock model

Sends messages to the specified Amazon Bedrock model and returns the response in a

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>get_async_invoke</code> | Retrieve information about an asynchronous invocation |
| <code>invoke_model</code> | Invokes the specified Amazon Bedrock model to run inference using the prompt and i |
| <code>invoke_model_with_response_stream</code> | Invoke the specified Amazon Bedrock model to run inference using the prompt and in |
| <code>list_async_invokes</code> | Lists asynchronous invocations |
| <code>start_async_invoke</code> | Starts an asynchronous invocation |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- bedrockruntime()
svc$apply_guardrail(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

billing

AWS Billing

Description

You can use the Billing API to programatically list the billing views available to you for a given time period. A billing view represents a set of billing data.

The Billing API provides the following endpoint:

<https://billing.us-east-1.api.aws>

Usage

```
billing(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- billing(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
```

```

creds = list(
  access_key_id = "string",
  secret_access_key = "string",
  session_token = "string"
),
profile = "string",
anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_billing_view | Creates a billing view with the specified billing view attributes |
| delete_billing_view | Deletes the specified billing view |
| get_billing_view | Returns the metadata associated to the specified billing view ARN |
| get_resource_policy | Returns the resource-based policy document attached to the resource in JSON format |
| list_billing_views | Lists the billing views available for a given time period |
| list_source_views_for_billing_view | Lists the source views (managed Amazon Web Services billing views) associated with the billing view |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists tags associated with the billing view resource |
| tag_resource | An API operation for adding one or more tags (key-value pairs) to a resource |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from a resource |
| update_billing_view | An API to update the attributes of the billing view |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- billing()
svc$create_billing_view(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

 billingconductor

 AWSBillingConductor

Description

Amazon Web Services Billing Conductor is a fully managed service that you can use to customize a **proforma** version of your billing data each month, to accurately show or chargeback your end customers. Amazon Web Services Billing Conductor doesn't change the way you're billed by Amazon

Web Services each month by design. Instead, it provides you with a mechanism to configure, generate, and display rates to certain customers over a given billing period. You can also analyze the difference between the rates you apply to your accounting groupings relative to your actual rates from Amazon Web Services. As a result of your Amazon Web Services Billing Conductor configuration, the payer account can also see the custom rate applied on the billing details page of the Amazon Web Services Billing console, or configure a cost and usage report per billing group.

This documentation shows how you can configure Amazon Web Services Billing Conductor using its API. For more information about using the Amazon Web Services Billing Conductor user interface, see the [Amazon Web Services Billing Conductor User Guide](#).

Usage

```
billingconductor(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- billingconductor(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| associate_accounts | Connects an array of account IDs in a consolidated billing family to a |
| associate_pricing_rule | Connects an array of PricingRuleArns to a defined PricingPlan |
| batch_associate_resources_to_custom_line_item | Associates a batch of resources to a percentage custom line item |
| batch_disassociate_resources_from_custom_line_item | Disassociates a batch of resources from a percentage custom line item |
| create_billing_group | Creates a billing group that resembles a consolidated billing family th |
| create_custom_line_item | Creates a custom line item that can be used to create a one-time fixed |
| create_pricing_plan | Creates a pricing plan that is used for computing Amazon Web Servi |
| create_pricing_rule | Creates a pricing rule can be associated to a pricing plan, or a set of p |
| delete_billing_group | Deletes a billing group |
| delete_custom_line_item | Deletes the custom line item identified by the given ARN in the curre |
| delete_pricing_plan | Deletes a pricing plan |
| delete_pricing_rule | Deletes the pricing rule that's identified by the input Amazon Resour |
| disassociate_accounts | Removes the specified list of account IDs from the given billing grou |
| disassociate_pricing_rules | Disassociates a list of pricing rules from a pricing plan |
| get_billing_group_cost_report | Retrieves the margin summary report, which includes the Amazon W |
| list_account_associations | This is a paginated call to list linked accounts that are linked to the p |
| list_billing_group_cost_reports | A paginated call to retrieve a summary report of actual Amazon Web |
| list_billing_groups | A paginated call to retrieve a list of billing groups for the given billin |
| list_custom_line_items | A paginated call to get a list of all custom line items (FFLIs) for the |
| list_custom_line_item_versions | A paginated call to get a list of all custom line item versions |
| list_pricing_plans | A paginated call to get pricing plans for the given billing period |
| list_pricing_plans_associated_with_pricing_rule | A list of the pricing plans that are associated with a pricing rule |
| list_pricing_rules | Describes a pricing rule that can be associated to a pricing plan, or se |
| list_pricing_rules_associated_to_pricing_plan | Lists the pricing rules that are associated with a pricing plan |
| list_resources_associated_to_custom_line_item | List the resources that are associated to a custom line item |
| list_tags_for_resource | A list the tags for a resource |
| tag_resource | Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified resourc |
| untag_resource | Deletes specified tags from a resource |
| update_billing_group | This updates an existing billing group |
| update_custom_line_item | Update an existing custom line item in the current or previous billing |
| update_pricing_plan | This updates an existing pricing plan |
| update_pricing_rule | Updates an existing pricing rule |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- billingconductor()
svc$associate_accounts(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|--------|---------------|
| braket | <i>Braket</i> |
|--------|---------------|

Description

The Amazon Braket API Reference provides information about the operations and structures supported in Amazon Braket.

Additional Resources:

- [Amazon Braket Developer Guide](#)

Usage

```
braket(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- braket(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| cancel_job | Cancels an Amazon Braket job |
| cancel_quantum_task | Cancels the specified task |
| create_job | Creates an Amazon Braket job |
| create_quantum_task | Creates a quantum task |
| get_device | Retrieves the devices available in Amazon Braket |
| get_job | Retrieves the specified Amazon Braket job |
| get_quantum_task | Retrieves the specified quantum task |
| list_tags_for_resource | Shows the tags associated with this resource |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| search_devices | Searches for devices using the specified filters |
| search_jobs | Searches for Amazon Braket jobs that match the specified filter values |
| search_quantum_tasks | Searches for tasks that match the specified filter values |
| tag_resource | Add a tag to the specified resource |
| untag_resource | Remove tags from a resource |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- braket()
svc$cancel_job(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

budgets

AWS Budgets

Description

Use the Amazon Web Services Budgets API to plan your service usage, service costs, and instance reservations. This API reference provides descriptions, syntax, and usage examples for each of the actions and data types for the Amazon Web Services Budgets feature.

Budgets provide you with a way to see the following information:

- How close your plan is to your budgeted amount or to the free tier limits
- Your usage-to-date, including how much you've used of your Reserved Instances (RIs)
- Your current estimated charges from Amazon Web Services, and how much your predicted usage will accrue in charges by the end of the month
- How much of your budget has been used

Amazon Web Services updates your budget status several times a day. Budgets track your unblended costs, subscriptions, refunds, and RIs. You can create the following types of budgets:

- **Cost budgets** - Plan how much you want to spend on a service.
- **Usage budgets** - Plan how much you want to use one or more services.
- **RI utilization budgets** - Define a utilization threshold, and receive alerts when your RI usage falls below that threshold. This lets you see if your RIs are unused or under-utilized.
- **RI coverage budgets** - Define a coverage threshold, and receive alerts when the number of your instance hours that are covered by RIs fall below that threshold. This lets you see how much of your instance usage is covered by a reservation.

Service Endpoint

The Amazon Web Services Budgets API provides the following endpoint:

- <https://budgets.amazonaws.com>

For information about costs that are associated with the Amazon Web Services Budgets API, see [Amazon Web Services Cost Management Pricing](#).

Usage

```
budgets(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- budgets(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| create_budget | Creates a budget and, if included, notifications and subscribers |
| create_budget_action | Creates a budget action |
| create_notification | Creates a notification |
| create_subscriber | Creates a subscriber |
| delete_budget | Deletes a budget |
| delete_budget_action | Deletes a budget action |
| delete_notification | Deletes a notification |
| delete_subscriber | Deletes a subscriber |

| | |
|---|--|
| describe_budget | Describes a budget |
| describe_budget_action | Describes a budget action detail |
| describe_budget_action_histories | Describes a budget action history detail |
| describe_budget_actions_for_account | Describes all of the budget actions for an account |
| describe_budget_actions_for_budget | Describes all of the budget actions for a budget |
| describe_budget_notifications_for_account | Lists the budget names and notifications that are associated with an account |
| describe_budget_performance_history | Describes the history for DAILY, MONTHLY, and QUARTERLY budgets |
| describe_budgets | Lists the budgets that are associated with an account |
| describe_notifications_for_budget | Lists the notifications that are associated with a budget |
| describe_subscribers_for_notification | Lists the subscribers that are associated with a notification |
| execute_budget_action | Executes a budget action |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists tags associated with a budget or budget action resource |
| tag_resource | Creates tags for a budget or budget action resource |
| untag_resource | Deletes tags associated with a budget or budget action resource |
| update_budget | Updates a budget |
| update_budget_action | Updates a budget action |
| update_notification | Updates a notification |
| update_subscriber | Updates a subscriber |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- budgets()
svc$create_budget(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

chatbot

AWS Chatbot

Description

The *AWS Chatbot API Reference* provides descriptions, API request parameters, and the XML response for each of the AWS Chatbot API actions.

AWS Chatbot APIs are currently available in the following Regions:

- US East (Ohio) - us-east-2
- US West (Oregon) - us-west-2
- Asia Pacific (Singapore) - ap-southeast-1
- Europe (Ireland) - eu-west-1

The AWS Chatbot console can only be used in US East (Ohio). Your configuration data however, is stored in each of the relevant available Regions.

Your AWS CloudTrail events are logged in whatever Region you call from, not US East (N. Virginia) by default.

Usage

```
chatbot(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- chatbot(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| associate_to_configuration | Links a resource (for example, a custom action) to a channel configuration |
| create_chime_webhook_configuration | Creates an AWS Chatbot configuration for Amazon Chime |
| create_custom_action | Creates a custom action that can be invoked as an alias or as a button on a r |
| create_microsoft_teams_channel_configuration | Creates an AWS Chatbot configuration for Microsoft Teams |
| create_slack_channel_configuration | Creates an AWS Chatbot configuration for Slack |
| delete_chime_webhook_configuration | Deletes a Amazon Chime webhook configuration for AWS Chatbot |
| delete_custom_action | Deletes a custom action |
| delete_microsoft_teams_channel_configuration | Deletes a Microsoft Teams channel configuration for AWS Chatbot |
| delete_microsoft_teams_configured_team | Deletes the Microsoft Teams team authorization allowing for channels to be |
| delete_microsoft_teams_user_identity | Identifies a user level permission for a channel configuration |
| delete_slack_channel_configuration | Deletes a Slack channel configuration for AWS Chatbot |
| delete_slack_user_identity | Deletes a user level permission for a Slack channel configuration |
| delete_slack_workspace_authorization | Deletes the Slack workspace authorization that allows channels to be config |

| | |
|--|---|
| describe_chime_webhook_configurations | Lists Amazon Chime webhook configurations optionally filtered by ChatC |
| describe_slack_channel_configurations | Lists Slack channel configurations optionally filtered by ChatConfiguration |
| describe_slack_user_identities | Lists all Slack user identities with a mapped role |
| describe_slack_workspaces | List all authorized Slack workspaces connected to the AWS Account onboa |
| disassociate_from_configuration | Unlink a resource, for example a custom action, from a channel configurati |
| get_account_preferences | Returns AWS Chatbot account preferences |
| get_custom_action | Returns a custom action |
| get_microsoft_teams_channel_configuration | Returns a Microsoft Teams channel configuration in an AWS account |
| list_associations | Lists resources associated with a channel configuration |
| list_custom_actions | Lists custom actions defined in this account |
| list_microsoft_teams_channel_configurations | Lists all AWS Chatbot Microsoft Teams channel configurations in an AWS |
| list_microsoft_teams_configured_teams | Lists all authorized Microsoft Teams for an AWS Account |
| list_microsoft_teams_user_identities | A list all Microsoft Teams user identities with a mapped role |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists all of the tags associated with the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) tha |
| tag_resource | Attaches a key-value pair to a resource, as identified by its Amazon Resour |
| untag_resource | Detaches a key-value pair from a resource, as identified by its Amazon Res |
| update_account_preferences | Updates AWS Chatbot account preferences |
| update_chime_webhook_configuration | Updates a Amazon Chime webhook configuration |
| update_custom_action | Updates a custom action |
| update_microsoft_teams_channel_configuration | Updates an Microsoft Teams channel configuration |
| update_slack_channel_configuration | Updates a Slack channel configuration |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- chatbot()
svc$associate_to_configuration(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

cleanroomsml

AWS Clean Rooms ML

Description

Welcome to the *Amazon Web Services Clean Rooms ML API Reference*.

Amazon Web Services Clean Rooms ML provides a privacy-enhancing method for two parties to identify similar users in their data without the need to share their data with each other. The first party brings the training data to Clean Rooms so that they can create and configure an audience model (lookalike model) and associate it with a collaboration. The second party then brings their seed data to Clean Rooms and generates an audience (lookalike segment) that resembles the training data.

To learn more about Amazon Web Services Clean Rooms ML concepts, procedures, and best practices, see the [Clean Rooms User Guide](#).

To learn more about SQL commands, functions, and conditions supported in Clean Rooms, see the [Clean Rooms SQL Reference](#).

Usage

```
cleanroomsml(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- cleanroomsm1(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[cancel_trained_model](#)

[cancel_trained_model_inference_job](#)

[create_audience_model](#)

[create_configured_audience_model](#)

[create_configured_model_algorithm](#)

[create_configured_model_algorithm_association](#)

[create_ml_input_channel](#)

[create_trained_model](#)

Submits a request to cancel the trained model job

Submits a request to cancel a trained model inference job

Defines the information necessary to create an audience model

Defines the information necessary to create a configured audience model

Creates a configured model algorithm using a container image

Associates a configured model algorithm to a collaboration for

Provides the information to create an ML input channel

Creates a trained model from an associated configured model

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>create_training_dataset</code> | Defines the information necessary to create a training dataset |
| <code>delete_audience_generation_job</code> | Deletes the specified audience generation job, and removes all |
| <code>delete_audience_model</code> | Specifies an audience model that you want to delete |
| <code>delete_configured_audience_model</code> | Deletes the specified configured audience model |
| <code>delete_configured_audience_model_policy</code> | Deletes the specified configured audience model policy |
| <code>delete_configured_model_algorithm</code> | Deletes a configured model algorithm |
| <code>delete_configured_model_algorithm_association</code> | Deletes a configured model algorithm association |
| <code>delete_ml_configuration</code> | Deletes a ML modeling configuration |
| <code>delete_ml_input_channel_data</code> | Provides the information necessary to delete an ML input chan |
| <code>delete_trained_model_output</code> | Deletes the output of a trained model |
| <code>delete_training_dataset</code> | Specifies a training dataset that you want to delete |
| <code>get_audience_generation_job</code> | Returns information about an audience generation job |
| <code>get_audience_model</code> | Returns information about an audience model |
| <code>get_collaboration_configured_model_algorithm_association</code> | Returns information about the configured model algorithm ass |
| <code>get_collaboration_ml_input_channel</code> | Returns information about a specific ML input channel in a co |
| <code>get_collaboration_trained_model</code> | Returns information about a trained model in a collaboration |
| <code>get_configured_audience_model</code> | Returns information about a specified configured audience mo |
| <code>get_configured_audience_model_policy</code> | Returns information about a configured audience model policy |
| <code>get_configured_model_algorithm</code> | Returns information about a configured model algorithm |
| <code>get_configured_model_algorithm_association</code> | Returns information about a configured model algorithm asso |
| <code>get_ml_configuration</code> | Returns information about a specific ML configuration |
| <code>get_ml_input_channel</code> | Returns information about an ML input channel |
| <code>get_trained_model</code> | Returns information about a trained model |
| <code>get_trained_model_inference_job</code> | Returns information about a trained model inference job |
| <code>get_training_dataset</code> | Returns information about a training dataset |
| <code>list_audience_export_jobs</code> | Returns a list of the audience export jobs |
| <code>list_audience_generation_jobs</code> | Returns a list of audience generation jobs |
| <code>list_audience_models</code> | Returns a list of audience models |
| <code>list_collaboration_configured_model_algorithm_associations</code> | Returns a list of the configured model algorithm associations i |
| <code>list_collaboration_ml_input_channels</code> | Returns a list of the ML input channels in a collaboration |
| <code>list_collaboration_trained_model_export_jobs</code> | Returns a list of the export jobs for a trained model in a collab |
| <code>list_collaboration_trained_model_inference_jobs</code> | Returns a list of trained model inference jobs in a specified co |
| <code>list_collaboration_trained_models</code> | Returns a list of the trained models in a collaboration |
| <code>list_configured_audience_models</code> | Returns a list of the configured audience models |
| <code>list_configured_model_algorithm_associations</code> | Returns a list of configured model algorithm associations |
| <code>list_configured_model_algorithms</code> | Returns a list of configured model algorithms |
| <code>list_ml_input_channels</code> | Returns a list of ML input channels |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Returns a list of tags for a provided resource |
| <code>list_trained_model_inference_jobs</code> | Returns a list of trained model inference jobs that match the re |
| <code>list_trained_models</code> | Returns a list of trained models |
| <code>list_training_datasets</code> | Returns a list of training datasets |
| <code>put_configured_audience_model_policy</code> | Create or update the resource policy for a configured audience |
| <code>put_ml_configuration</code> | Assigns information about an ML configuration |
| <code>start_audience_export_job</code> | Export an audience of a specified size after you have generate |
| <code>start_audience_generation_job</code> | Information necessary to start the audience generation job |
| <code>start_trained_model_export_job</code> | Provides the information necessary to start a trained model exp |
| <code>start_trained_model_inference_job</code> | Defines the information necessary to begin a trained model inf |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds metadata tags to a specified resource |

[untag_resource](#)
[update_configured_audience_model](#)

Removes metadata tags from a specified resource
 Provides the information necessary to update a configured aud

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cleanroomsml()
svc$cancel_trained_model(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

cloud9

AWS Cloud9

Description

Cloud9

Cloud9 is a collection of tools that you can use to code, build, run, test, debug, and release software in the cloud.

For more information about Cloud9, see the [Cloud9 User Guide](#).

Cloud9 is no longer available to new customers. Existing customers of Cloud9 can continue to use the service as normal. [Learn more](#)"

Cloud9 supports these operations:

- [create_environment_ec2](#): Creates an Cloud9 development environment, launches an Amazon EC2 instance, and then connects from the instance to the environment.
- [create_environment_membership](#): Adds an environment member to an environment.
- [delete_environment](#): Deletes an environment. If an Amazon EC2 instance is connected to the environment, also terminates the instance.
- [delete_environment_membership](#): Deletes an environment member from an environment.
- [describe_environment_memberships](#): Gets information about environment members for an environment.
- [describe_environments](#): Gets information about environments.
- [describe_environment_status](#): Gets status information for an environment.
- [list_environments](#): Gets a list of environment identifiers.
- [list_tags_for_resource](#): Gets the tags for an environment.
- [tag_resource](#): Adds tags to an environment.
- [untag_resource](#): Removes tags from an environment.
- [update_environment](#): Changes the settings of an existing environment.
- [update_environment_membership](#): Changes the settings of an existing environment member for an environment.

Usage

```
cloud9(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**
 - **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- cloud9(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| create_environment_ec2 | Creates an Cloud9 development environment, launches an Amazon Elastic Compute C |
| create_environment_membership | Adds an environment member to an Cloud9 development environment |
| delete_environment | Deletes an Cloud9 development environment |
| delete_environment_membership | Deletes an environment member from a development environment |
| describe_environment_memberships | Gets information about environment members for an Cloud9 development environmen |
| describe_environments | Gets information about Cloud9 development environments |
| describe_environment_status | Gets status information for an Cloud9 development environment |
| list_environments | Gets a list of Cloud9 development environment identifiers |
| list_tags_for_resource | Gets a list of the tags associated with an Cloud9 development environment |
| tag_resource | Adds tags to an Cloud9 development environment |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from an Cloud9 development environment |
| update_environment | Changes the settings of an existing Cloud9 development environment |
| update_environment_membership | Changes the settings of an existing environment member for an Cloud9 development e |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cloud9()
#
svc$create_environment_ec2(
  name = "my-demo-environment",
  automaticStopTimeMinutes = 60L,
  description = "This is my demonstration environment.",
  instanceType = "t2.micro",
  ownerArn = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
  subnetId = "subnet-6300cd1b"
)

## End(Not run)
```

cloudcontrolapi

AWS Cloud Control API

Description

For more information about Amazon Web Services Cloud Control API, see the [Amazon Web Services Cloud Control API User Guide](#).

Usage

```
cloudcontrolapi(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- cloudcontrolapi(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
```

```

),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| cancel_resource_request | Cancels the specified resource operation request |
| create_resource | Creates the specified resource |
| delete_resource | Deletes the specified resource |
| get_resource | Returns information about the current state of the specified resource |
| get_resource_request_status | Returns the current status of a resource operation request |
| list_resource_requests | Returns existing resource operation requests |
| list_resources | Returns information about the specified resources |
| update_resource | Updates the specified property values in the resource |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- cloudcontrolapi()
svc$cancel_resource_request(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

clouddirectory

Amazon CloudDirectory

Description

Amazon Cloud Directory

Amazon Cloud Directory is a component of the AWS Directory Service that simplifies the development and management of cloud-scale web, mobile, and IoT applications. This guide describes the Cloud Directory operations that you can call programmatically and includes detailed information on data types and errors. For information about Cloud Directory features, see [AWS Directory Service](#) and the [Amazon Cloud Directory Developer Guide](#).

Usage

```
clouddirectory(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- clouddirectory(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| add_facet_to_object | Adds a new Facet to an object |
| apply_schema | Copies the input published schema, at the specified version, into the Directory with the sa |
| attach_object | Attaches an existing object to another object |
| attach_policy | Attaches a policy object to a regular object |
| attach_to_index | Attaches the specified object to the specified index |
| attach_typed_link | Attaches a typed link to a specified source and target object |
| batch_read | Performs all the read operations in a batch |
| batch_write | Performs all the write operations in a batch |
| create_directory | Creates a Directory by copying the published schema into the directory |
| create_facet | Creates a new Facet in a schema |
| create_index | Creates an index object |
| create_object | Creates an object in a Directory |
| create_schema | Creates a new schema in a development state |

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>create_typed_link_facet</code> | Creates a TypedLinkFacet |
| <code>delete_directory</code> | Deletes a directory |
| <code>delete_facet</code> | Deletes a given Facet |
| <code>delete_object</code> | Deletes an object and its associated attributes |
| <code>delete_schema</code> | Deletes a given schema |
| <code>delete_typed_link_facet</code> | Deletes a TypedLinkFacet |
| <code>detach_from_index</code> | Detaches the specified object from the specified index |
| <code>detach_object</code> | Detaches a given object from the parent object |
| <code>detach_policy</code> | Detaches a policy from an object |
| <code>detach_typed_link</code> | Detaches a typed link from a specified source and target object |
| <code>disable_directory</code> | Disables the specified directory |
| <code>enable_directory</code> | Enables the specified directory |
| <code>get_applied_schema_version</code> | Returns current applied schema version ARN, including the minor version in use |
| <code>get_directory</code> | Retrieves metadata about a directory |
| <code>get_facet</code> | Gets details of the Facet, such as facet name, attributes, Rules, or ObjectType |
| <code>get_link_attributes</code> | Retrieves attributes that are associated with a typed link |
| <code>get_object_attributes</code> | Retrieves attributes within a facet that are associated with an object |
| <code>get_object_information</code> | Retrieves metadata about an object |
| <code>get_schema_as_json</code> | Retrieves a JSON representation of the schema |
| <code>get_typed_link_facet_information</code> | Returns the identity attribute order for a specific TypedLinkFacet |
| <code>list_applied_schema_arns</code> | Lists schema major versions applied to a directory |
| <code>list_attached_indices</code> | Lists indices attached to the specified object |
| <code>list_development_schema_arns</code> | Retrieves each Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of schemas in the development state |
| <code>list_directories</code> | Lists directories created within an account |
| <code>list_facet_attributes</code> | Retrieves attributes attached to the facet |
| <code>list_facet_names</code> | Retrieves the names of facets that exist in a schema |
| <code>list_incoming_typed_links</code> | Returns a paginated list of all the incoming TypedLinkSpecifier information for an object |
| <code>list_index</code> | Lists objects attached to the specified index |
| <code>list_managed_schema_arns</code> | Lists the major version families of each managed schema |
| <code>list_object_attributes</code> | Lists all attributes that are associated with an object |
| <code>list_object_children</code> | Returns a paginated list of child objects that are associated with a given object |
| <code>list_object_parent_paths</code> | Retrieves all available parent paths for any object type such as node, leaf node, policy no |
| <code>list_object_parents</code> | Lists parent objects that are associated with a given object in pagination fashion |
| <code>list_object_policies</code> | Returns policies attached to an object in pagination fashion |
| <code>list_outgoing_typed_links</code> | Returns a paginated list of all the outgoing TypedLinkSpecifier information for an object |
| <code>list_policy_attachments</code> | Returns all of the ObjectIdentifiers to which a given policy is attached |
| <code>list_published_schema_arns</code> | Lists the major version families of each published schema |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Returns tags for a resource |
| <code>list_typed_link_facet_attributes</code> | Returns a paginated list of all attribute definitions for a particular TypedLinkFacet |
| <code>list_typed_link_facet_names</code> | Returns a paginated list of TypedLink facet names for a particular schema |
| <code>lookup_policy</code> | Lists all policies from the root of the Directory to the object specified |
| <code>publish_schema</code> | Publishes a development schema with a major version and a recommended minor version |
| <code>put_schema_from_json</code> | Allows a schema to be updated using JSON upload |
| <code>remove_facet_from_object</code> | Removes the specified facet from the specified object |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | An API operation for adding tags to a resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | An API operation for removing tags from a resource |
| <code>update_facet</code> | Does the following: |
| <code>update_link_attributes</code> | Updates a given typed link's attributes |

| | |
|--|--|
| update_object_attributes | Updates a given object's attributes |
| update_schema | Updates the schema name with a new name |
| update_typed_link_facet | Updates a TypedLinkFacet |
| upgrade_applied_schema | Upgrades a single directory in-place using the PublishedSchemaArn with schema updates |
| upgrade_published_schema | Upgrades a published schema under a new minor version revision using the current content |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- clouddirectory()
svc$add_facet_to_object(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| cloudformation | <i>AWS CloudFormation</i> |
|----------------|---------------------------|

Description

CloudFormation

CloudFormation allows you to create and manage Amazon Web Services infrastructure deployments predictably and repeatedly. You can use CloudFormation to leverage Amazon Web Services products, such as Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud, Amazon Elastic Block Store, Amazon Simple Notification Service, Elastic Load Balancing, and Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling to build highly reliable, highly scalable, cost-effective applications without creating or configuring the underlying Amazon Web Services infrastructure.

With CloudFormation, you declare all your resources and dependencies in a template file. The template defines a collection of resources as a single unit called a stack. CloudFormation creates and deletes all member resources of the stack together and manages all dependencies between the resources for you.

For more information about CloudFormation, see the [CloudFormation product page](#).

CloudFormation makes use of other Amazon Web Services products. If you need additional technical information about a specific Amazon Web Services product, you can find the product's technical documentation at docs.aws.amazon.com.

Usage

```
cloudformation(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- cloudformation(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| activate_organizations_access | Activate trusted access with Organizations |
| activate_type | Activates a public third-party extension, making it available for use in stack templates |
| batch_describe_type_configurations | Returns configuration data for the specified CloudFormation extensions, from the CloudFormation console |
| cancel_update_stack | Cancels an update on the specified stack |
| continue_update_rollback | For a specified stack that's in the UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED state, continues the update |
| create_change_set | Creates a list of changes that will be applied to a stack so that you can review the changes before applying them |
| create_generated_template | Creates a template from existing resources that are not already managed with CloudFormation |
| create_stack | Creates a stack as specified in the template |
| create_stack_instances | Creates stack instances for the specified accounts, within the specified Amazon Web Services Region |
| create_stack_refactor | Creates a refactor across multiple stacks, with the list of stacks and resources that are to be refactored |
| create_stack_set | Creates a stack set |
| deactivate_organizations_access | Deactivates trusted access with Organizations |
| deactivate_type | Deactivates a public extension that was previously activated in this account and Region |
| delete_change_set | Deletes the specified change set |
| delete_generated_template | Deletes a generated template |
| delete_stack | Deletes a specified stack |
| delete_stack_instances | Deletes stack instances for the specified accounts, in the specified Amazon Web Services Region |
| delete_stack_set | Deletes a stack set |
| deregister_type | Marks an extension or extension version as DEPRECATED in the CloudFormation console |
| describe_account_limits | Retrieves your account's CloudFormation limits, such as the maximum number of stacks |

| | |
|--|---|
| describe_change_set | Returns the inputs for the change set and a list of changes that CloudFormation will |
| describe_change_set_hooks | Returns hook-related information for the change set and a list of changes that Cloud |
| describe_generated_template | Describes a generated template |
| describe_organizations_access | Retrieves information about the account's OrganizationAccess status |
| describe_publisher | Returns information about a CloudFormation extension publisher |
| describe_resource_scan | Describes details of a resource scan |
| describe_stack_drift_detection_status | Returns information about a stack drift detection operation |
| describe_stack_events | Returns all stack related events for a specified stack in reverse chronological order |
| describe_stack_instance | Returns the stack instance that's associated with the specified StackSet, Amazon W |
| describe_stack_refactor | Describes the stack refactor status |
| describe_stack_resource | Returns a description of the specified resource in the specified stack |
| describe_stack_resource_drifts | Returns drift information for the resources that have been checked for drift in the sp |
| describe_stack_resources | Returns Amazon Web Services resource descriptions for running and deleted stacks |
| describe_stacks | Returns the description for the specified stack; if no stack name was specified, then |
| describe_stack_set | Returns the description of the specified StackSet |
| describe_stack_set_operation | Returns the description of the specified StackSet operation |
| describe_type | Returns detailed information about an extension that has been registered |
| describe_type_registration | Returns information about an extension's registration, including its current status ar |
| detect_stack_drift | Detects whether a stack's actual configuration differs, or has drifted, from its expect |
| detect_stack_resource_drift | Returns information about whether a resource's actual configuration differs, or has |
| detect_stack_set_drift | Detect drift on a stack set |
| estimate_template_cost | Returns the estimated monthly cost of a template |
| execute_change_set | Updates a stack using the input information that was provided when the specified cl |
| execute_stack_refactor | Executes the stack refactor operation |
| get_generated_template | Retrieves a generated template |
| get_stack_policy | Returns the stack policy for a specified stack |
| get_template | Returns the template body for a specified stack |
| get_template_summary | Returns information about a new or existing template |
| import_stacks_to_stack_set | Import existing stacks into a new stack sets |
| list_change_sets | Returns the ID and status of each active change set for a stack |
| list_exports | Lists all exported output values in the account and Region in which you call this act |
| list_generated_templates | Lists your generated templates in this Region |
| list_hook_results | Returns summaries of invoked Hooks when a change set or Cloud Control API oper |
| list_imports | Lists all stacks that are importing an exported output value |
| list_resource_scan_related_resources | Lists the related resources for a list of resources from a resource scan |
| list_resource_scan_resources | Lists the resources from a resource scan |
| list_resource_scans | List the resource scans from newest to oldest |
| list_stack_instance_resource_drifts | Returns drift information for resources in a stack instance |
| list_stack_instances | Returns summary information about stack instances that are associated with the spe |
| list_stack_refactor_actions | Lists the stack refactor actions that will be taken after calling the ExecuteStackRefa |
| list_stack_refactors | Lists all account stack refactor operations and their statuses |
| list_stack_resources | Returns descriptions of all resources of the specified stack |
| list_stacks | Returns the summary information for stacks whose status matches the specified Sta |
| list_stack_set_auto_deployment_targets | Returns summary information about deployment targets for a stack set |
| list_stack_set_operation_results | Returns summary information about the results of a stack set operation |
| list_stack_set_operations | Returns summary information about operations performed on a stack set |
| list_stack_sets | Returns summary information about stack sets that are associated with the user |
| list_type_registrations | Returns a list of registration tokens for the specified extension(s) |

| | |
|---|---|
| list_types | Returns summary information about extension that have been registered with Cloud |
| list_type_versions | Returns summary information about the versions of an extension |
| publish_type | Publishes the specified extension to the CloudFormation registry as a public extensi |
| record_handler_progress | Reports progress of a resource handler to CloudFormation |
| register_publisher | Registers your account as a publisher of public extensions in the CloudFormation re |
| register_type | Registers an extension with the CloudFormation service |
| rollback_stack | When specifying RollbackStack, you preserve the state of previously provisioned re |
| set_stack_policy | Sets a stack policy for a specified stack |
| set_type_configuration | Specifies the configuration data for a registered CloudFormation extension, in the g |
| set_type_default_version | Specify the default version of an extension |
| signal_resource | Sends a signal to the specified resource with a success or failure status |
| start_resource_scan | Starts a scan of the resources in this account in this Region |
| stop_stack_set_operation | Stops an in-progress operation on a stack set and its associated stack instances |
| test_type | Tests a registered extension to make sure it meets all necessary requirements for be |
| update_generated_template | Updates a generated template |
| update_stack | Updates a stack as specified in the template |
| update_stack_instances | Updates the parameter values for stack instances for the specified accounts, within t |
| update_stack_set | Updates the stack set, and associated stack instances in the specified accounts and A |
| update_termination_protection | Updates termination protection for the specified stack |
| validate_template | Validates a specified template |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cloudformation()
svc$activate_organizations_access(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

cloudfront

Amazon CloudFront

Description

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

Usage

```
cloudfront(
  config = list(),
```

```

credentials = list(),
endpoint = NULL,
region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- cloudfront(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations[associate_alias](#)

Associates an alias (also known as a CNAME or an alternate domain name)

[copy_distribution](#)

Creates a staging distribution using the configuration of the provided primary distribution

[create_anycast_ip_list](#)

Creates an Anycast static IP list

[create_cache_policy](#)

Creates a cache policy

[create_cloud_front_origin_access_identity](#)

Creates a new origin access identity

[create_continuous_deployment_policy](#)

Creates a continuous deployment policy that distributes traffic for a custom domain

[create_distribution](#)

Creates a CloudFront distribution

[create_distribution_with_tags](#)

Create a new distribution with tags

[create_field_level_encryption_config](#)

Create a new field-level encryption configuration

[create_field_level_encryption_profile](#)

Create a field-level encryption profile

[create_function](#)

Creates a CloudFront function

[create_invalidation](#)

Create a new invalidation

[create_key_group](#)

Creates a key group that you can use with CloudFront signed URLs and signed cookies

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>create_key_value_store</code> | Specifies the key value store resource to add to your account |
| <code>create_monitoring_subscription</code> | Enables additional CloudWatch metrics for the specified CloudFront distribution |
| <code>create_origin_access_control</code> | Creates a new origin access control in CloudFront |
| <code>create_origin_request_policy</code> | Creates an origin request policy |
| <code>create_public_key</code> | Uploads a public key to CloudFront that you can use with signed URLs and cookies |
| <code>create_realtime_log_config</code> | Creates a real-time log configuration |
| <code>create_response_headers_policy</code> | Creates a response headers policy |
| <code>create_streaming_distribution</code> | This API is deprecated |
| <code>create_streaming_distribution_with_tags</code> | This API is deprecated |
| <code>create_vpc_origin</code> | Create an Amazon CloudFront VPC origin |
| <code>delete_anycast_ip_list</code> | Deletes an Anycast static IP list |
| <code>delete_cache_policy</code> | Deletes a cache policy |
| <code>delete_cloud_front_origin_access_identity</code> | Delete an origin access identity |
| <code>delete_continuous_deployment_policy</code> | Deletes a continuous deployment policy |
| <code>delete_distribution</code> | Delete a distribution |
| <code>delete_field_level_encryption_config</code> | Remove a field-level encryption configuration |
| <code>delete_field_level_encryption_profile</code> | Remove a field-level encryption profile |
| <code>delete_function</code> | Deletes a CloudFront function |
| <code>delete_key_group</code> | Deletes a key group |
| <code>delete_key_value_store</code> | Specifies the key value store to delete |
| <code>delete_monitoring_subscription</code> | Disables additional CloudWatch metrics for the specified CloudFront distribution |
| <code>delete_origin_access_control</code> | Deletes a CloudFront origin access control |
| <code>delete_origin_request_policy</code> | Deletes an origin request policy |
| <code>delete_public_key</code> | Remove a public key you previously added to CloudFront |
| <code>delete_realtime_log_config</code> | Deletes a real-time log configuration |
| <code>delete_response_headers_policy</code> | Deletes a response headers policy |
| <code>delete_streaming_distribution</code> | Delete a streaming distribution |
| <code>delete_vpc_origin</code> | Delete an Amazon CloudFront VPC origin |
| <code>describe_function</code> | Gets configuration information and metadata about a CloudFront function |
| <code>describe_key_value_store</code> | Specifies the key value store and its configuration |
| <code>get_anycast_ip_list</code> | Gets an Anycast static IP list |
| <code>get_cache_policy</code> | Gets a cache policy, including the following metadata: |
| <code>get_cache_policy_config</code> | Gets a cache policy configuration |
| <code>get_cloud_front_origin_access_identity</code> | Get the information about an origin access identity |
| <code>get_cloud_front_origin_access_identity_config</code> | Get the configuration information about an origin access identity |
| <code>get_continuous_deployment_policy</code> | Gets a continuous deployment policy, including metadata (the policy's id) |
| <code>get_continuous_deployment_policy_config</code> | Gets configuration information about a continuous deployment policy |
| <code>get_distribution</code> | Get the information about a distribution |
| <code>get_distribution_config</code> | Get the configuration information about a distribution |
| <code>get_field_level_encryption</code> | Get the field-level encryption configuration information |
| <code>get_field_level_encryption_config</code> | Get the field-level encryption configuration information |
| <code>get_field_level_encryption_profile</code> | Get the field-level encryption profile information |
| <code>get_field_level_encryption_profile_config</code> | Get the field-level encryption profile configuration information |
| <code>get_function</code> | Gets the code of a CloudFront function |
| <code>get_invalidation</code> | Get the information about an invalidation |
| <code>get_key_group</code> | Gets a key group, including the date and time when the key group was last used |
| <code>get_key_group_config</code> | Gets a key group configuration |
| <code>get_monitoring_subscription</code> | Gets information about whether additional CloudWatch metrics are enabled for the specified CloudFront distribution |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>get_origin_access_control</code> | Gets a CloudFront origin access control, including its unique identifier |
| <code>get_origin_access_control_config</code> | Gets a CloudFront origin access control configuration |
| <code>get_origin_request_policy</code> | Gets an origin request policy, including the following metadata: |
| <code>get_origin_request_policy_config</code> | Gets an origin request policy configuration |
| <code>get_public_key</code> | Gets a public key |
| <code>get_public_key_config</code> | Gets a public key configuration |
| <code>get_realtime_log_config</code> | Gets a real-time log configuration |
| <code>get_response_headers_policy</code> | Gets a response headers policy, including metadata (the policy's identifier) |
| <code>get_response_headers_policy_config</code> | Gets a response headers policy configuration |
| <code>get_streaming_distribution</code> | Gets information about a specified RTMP distribution, including the distribution ID |
| <code>get_streaming_distribution_config</code> | Get the configuration information about a streaming distribution |
| <code>get_vpc_origin</code> | Get the details of an Amazon CloudFront VPC origin |
| <code>list_anycast_ip_lists</code> | Lists your Anycast static IP lists |
| <code>list_cache_policies</code> | Gets a list of cache policies |
| <code>list_cloud_front_origin_access_identities</code> | Lists origin access identities |
| <code>list_conflicting_aliases</code> | Gets a list of aliases (also called CNAMEs or alternate domain names) that conflict with your CloudFront distributions |
| <code>list_continuous_deployment_policies</code> | Gets a list of the continuous deployment policies in your Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_distributions</code> | List CloudFront distributions |
| <code>list_distributions_by_anycast_ip_list_id</code> | Lists the distributions in your account that are associated with the specified Anycast static IP list |
| <code>list_distributions_by_cache_policy_id</code> | Gets a list of distribution IDs for distributions that have a cache behavior with the specified cache policy ID |
| <code>list_distributions_by_key_group</code> | Gets a list of distribution IDs for distributions that have a cache behavior with the specified key group |
| <code>list_distributions_by_origin_request_policy_id</code> | Gets a list of distribution IDs for distributions that have a cache behavior with the specified origin request policy ID |
| <code>list_distributions_by_realtime_log_config</code> | Gets a list of distributions that have a cache behavior that's associated with the specified real-time log configuration |
| <code>list_distributions_by_response_headers_policy_id</code> | Gets a list of distribution IDs for distributions that have a cache behavior with the specified response headers policy ID |
| <code>list_distributions_by_vpc_origin_id</code> | List CloudFront distributions by their VPC origin ID |
| <code>list_distributions_by_web_acl_id</code> | List the distributions that are associated with a specified WAF web ACL |
| <code>list_field_level_encryption_configs</code> | List all field-level encryption configurations that have been created in CloudFront |
| <code>list_field_level_encryption_profiles</code> | Request a list of field-level encryption profiles that have been created in CloudFront |
| <code>list_functions</code> | Gets a list of all CloudFront functions in your Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_invalidations</code> | Lists invalidation batches |
| <code>list_key_groups</code> | Gets a list of key groups |
| <code>list_key_value_stores</code> | Specifies the key value stores to list |
| <code>list_origin_access_controls</code> | Gets the list of CloudFront origin access controls (OACs) in this Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_origin_request_policies</code> | Gets a list of origin request policies |
| <code>list_public_keys</code> | List all public keys that have been added to CloudFront for this account |
| <code>list_realtime_log_configs</code> | Gets a list of real-time log configurations |
| <code>list_response_headers_policies</code> | Gets a list of response headers policies |
| <code>list_streaming_distributions</code> | List streaming distributions |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | List tags for a CloudFront resource |
| <code>list_vpc_origins</code> | List the CloudFront VPC origins in your account |
| <code>publish_function</code> | Publishes a CloudFront function by copying the function code from the DDB instance |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Add tags to a CloudFront resource |
| <code>test_function</code> | Tests a CloudFront function |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Remove tags from a CloudFront resource |
| <code>update_cache_policy</code> | Updates a cache policy configuration |
| <code>update_cloud_front_origin_access_identity</code> | Update an origin access identity |
| <code>update_continuous_deployment_policy</code> | Updates a continuous deployment policy |
| <code>update_distribution</code> | Updates the configuration for a CloudFront distribution |

| | |
|---|---|
| update_distribution_with_staging_config | Copies the staging distribution's configuration to its corresponding primary distribution |
| update_field_level_encryption_config | Update a field-level encryption configuration |
| update_field_level_encryption_profile | Update a field-level encryption profile |
| update_function | Updates a CloudFront function |
| update_key_group | Updates a key group |
| update_key_value_store | Specifies the key value store to update |
| update_origin_access_control | Updates a CloudFront origin access control |
| update_origin_request_policy | Updates an origin request policy configuration |
| update_public_key | Update public key information |
| update_realtime_log_config | Updates a real-time log configuration |
| update_response_headers_policy | Updates a response headers policy |
| update_streaming_distribution | Update a streaming distribution |
| update_vpc_origin | Update an Amazon CloudFront VPC origin in your account |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cloudfront()
svc$associate_alias(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

cloudfrontkeyvaluestore

Amazon CloudFront KeyValueStore

Description

Amazon CloudFront KeyValueStore Service to View and Update Data in a KVS Resource

Usage

```
cloudfrontkeyvaluestore(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- cloudfrontkeyvaluestore(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| delete_key | Deletes the key value pair specified by the key |
| describe_key_value_store | Returns metadata information about Key Value Store |
| get_key | Returns a key value pair |
| list_keys | Returns a list of key value pairs |
| put_key | Creates a new key value pair or replaces the value of an existing key |
| update_keys | Puts or Deletes multiple key value pairs in a single, all-or-nothing operation |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- cloudfrontkeyvaluestore()
svc$delete_key(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

cloudhsm

*Amazon CloudHSM***Description**

AWS CloudHSM Service

This is documentation for **AWS CloudHSM Classic**. For more information, see [AWS CloudHSM Classic FAQs](#), the [AWS CloudHSM Classic User Guide](#), and the [AWS CloudHSM Classic API Reference](#).

For information about the current version of AWS CloudHSM, see [AWS CloudHSM](#), the [AWS CloudHSM User Guide](#), and the [AWS CloudHSM API Reference](#).

Usage

```
cloudhsm(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

config

Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

credentials

Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- cloudhsm(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| add_tags_to_resource | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| create_hapg | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| create_hsm | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| create_luna_client | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| delete_hapg | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| delete_hsm | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| delete_luna_client | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| describe_hapg | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| describe_hsm | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| describe_luna_client | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| get_config | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| list_available_zones | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| list_hapgs | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| list_hsms | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| list_luna_clients | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| list_tags_for_resource | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| modify_hapg | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| modify_hsm | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| modify_luna_client | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |
| remove_tags_from_resource | This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cloudhsm()
svc$add_tags_to_resource(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

cloudhsmv2

AWS CloudHSM V2

Description

For more information about CloudHSM, see [CloudHSM](#) and the [CloudHSM User Guide](#).

Usage

```
cloudhsmv2(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- cloudhsmv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| copy_backup_to_region | Copy an CloudHSM cluster backup to a different region |
| create_cluster | Creates a new CloudHSM cluster |
| create_hsm | Creates a new hardware security module (HSM) in the specified CloudHSM cluster |
| delete_backup | Deletes a specified CloudHSM backup |
| delete_cluster | Deletes the specified CloudHSM cluster |
| delete_hsm | Deletes the specified HSM |
| delete_resource_policy | Deletes an CloudHSM resource policy |
| describe_backups | Gets information about backups of CloudHSM clusters |
| describe_clusters | Gets information about CloudHSM clusters |
| get_resource_policy | Retrieves the resource policy document attached to a given resource |
| initialize_cluster | Claims an CloudHSM cluster by submitting the cluster certificate issued by your issuing certificate authority |
| list_tags | Gets a list of tags for the specified CloudHSM cluster |
| modify_backup_attributes | Modifies attributes for CloudHSM backup |
| modify_cluster | Modifies CloudHSM cluster |
| put_resource_policy | Creates or updates an CloudHSM resource policy |
| restore_backup | Restores a specified CloudHSM backup that is in the PENDING_DELETION state |
| tag_resource | Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified CloudHSM cluster |
| untag_resource | Removes the specified tag or tags from the specified CloudHSM cluster |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cloudhsmv2()
svc$copy_backup_to_region(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

cloudsearch

*Amazon CloudSearch***Description**

Amazon CloudSearch Configuration Service

You use the Amazon CloudSearch configuration service to create, configure, and manage search domains. Configuration service requests are submitted using the AWS Query protocol. AWS Query requests are HTTP or HTTPS requests submitted via HTTP GET or POST with a query parameter named Action.

The endpoint for configuration service requests is region-specific: `cloudsearch.region.amazonaws.com`. For example, `cloudsearch.us-east-1.amazonaws.com`. For a current list of supported regions and endpoints, see [Regions and Endpoints](#).

Usage

```
cloudsearch(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
 - **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- cloudsearch(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
```

```

credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| build_suggesters | Indexes the search suggestions |
| create_domain | Creates a new search domain |
| define_analysis_scheme | Configures an analysis scheme that can be applied to a text or text-array field to define |
| define_expression | Configures an Expression for the search domain |
| define_index_field | Configures an IndexField for the search domain |
| define_suggester | Configures a suggester for a domain |
| delete_analysis_scheme | Deletes an analysis scheme |
| delete_domain | Permanently deletes a search domain and all of its data |
| delete_expression | Removes an Expression from the search domain |
| delete_index_field | Removes an IndexField from the search domain |
| delete_suggester | Deletes a suggester |
| describe_analysis_schemes | Gets the analysis schemes configured for a domain |
| describe_availability_options | Gets the availability options configured for a domain |
| describe_domain_endpoint_options | Returns the domain's endpoint options, specifically whether all requests to the domain r |
| describe_domains | Gets information about the search domains owned by this account |
| describe_expressions | Gets the expressions configured for the search domain |
| describe_index_fields | Gets information about the index fields configured for the search domain |
| describe_scaling_parameters | Gets the scaling parameters configured for a domain |
| describe_service_access_policies | Gets information about the access policies that control access to the domain's document |
| describe_suggesters | Gets the suggesters configured for a domain |
| index_documents | Tells the search domain to start indexing its documents using the latest indexing options |
| list_domain_names | Lists all search domains owned by an account |
| update_availability_options | Configures the availability options for a domain |
| update_domain_endpoint_options | Updates the domain's endpoint options, specifically whether all requests to the domain r |
| update_scaling_parameters | Configures scaling parameters for a domain |
| update_service_access_policies | Configures the access rules that control access to the domain's document and search en |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- cloudsearch()

```

```

svc$build_suggesters(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| cloudsearchdomain | <i>Amazon CloudSearch Domain</i> |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|

Description

You use the AmazonCloudSearch2013 API to upload documents to a search domain and search those documents.

The endpoints for submitting upload_documents, search, and suggest requests are domain-specific. To get the endpoints for your domain, use the Amazon CloudSearch configuration service DescribeDomains action. The domain endpoints are also displayed on the domain dashboard in the Amazon CloudSearch console. You submit suggest requests to the search endpoint.

For more information, see the [Amazon CloudSearch Developer Guide](#).

Usage

```

cloudsearchdomain(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. |
|--------|---|

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- cloudsearchdomain(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    )
  )
)
```

```

    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| search | Retrieves a list of documents that match the specified search criteria |
| suggest | Retrieves autocomplete suggestions for a partial query string |
| upload_documents | Posts a batch of documents to a search domain for indexing |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- cloudsearchdomain()
svc$search(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

cloudtrail

AWS CloudTrail

Description

CloudTrail

This is the CloudTrail API Reference. It provides descriptions of actions, data types, common parameters, and common errors for CloudTrail.

CloudTrail is a web service that records Amazon Web Services API calls for your Amazon Web Services account and delivers log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. The recorded information includes the identity of the user, the start time of the Amazon Web Services API call, the source IP address, the request parameters, and the response elements returned by the service.

As an alternative to the API, you can use one of the Amazon Web Services SDKs, which consist of libraries and sample code for various programming languages and platforms (Java, Ruby, .NET, iOS, Android, etc.). The SDKs provide programmatic access to CloudTrail. For example, the SDKs handle cryptographically signing requests, managing errors, and retrying requests automatically. For more information about the Amazon Web Services SDKs, including how to download and install them, see [Tools to Build on Amazon Web Services](#).

See the [CloudTrail User Guide](#) for information about the data that is included with each Amazon Web Services API call listed in the log files.

Usage

```
cloudtrail(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- cloudtrail(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| add_tags | Adds one or more tags to a trail, event data store, dashboard, or channel, up to a li |
| cancel_query | Cancels a query if the query is not in a terminated state, such as CANCELLED, F |
| create_channel | Creates a channel for CloudTrail to ingest events from a partner or external source |
| create_dashboard | Creates a custom dashboard or the Highlights dashboard |
| create_event_data_store | Creates a new event data store |
| create_trail | Creates a trail that specifies the settings for delivery of log data to an Amazon S3 |
| delete_channel | Deletes a channel |
| delete_dashboard | Deletes the specified dashboard |
| delete_event_data_store | Disables the event data store specified by EventDataStore, which accepts an event |
| delete_resource_policy | Deletes the resource-based policy attached to the CloudTrail event data store, das |
| delete_trail | Deletes a trail |
| deregister_organization_delegated_admin | Removes CloudTrail delegated administrator permissions from a member account |
| describe_query | Returns metadata about a query, including query run time in milliseconds, numbe |

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>describe_trails</code> | Retrieves settings for one or more trails associated with the current Region for you |
| <code>disable_federation</code> | Disables Lake query federation on the specified event data store |
| <code>enable_federation</code> | Enables Lake query federation on the specified event data store |
| <code>generate_query</code> | Generates a query from a natural language prompt |
| <code>get_channel</code> | Returns information about a specific channel |
| <code>get_dashboard</code> | Returns the specified dashboard |
| <code>get_event_data_store</code> | Returns information about an event data store specified as either an ARN or the ID |
| <code>get_event_selectors</code> | Describes the settings for the event selectors that you configured for your trail |
| <code>get_import</code> | Returns information about a specific import |
| <code>get_insight_selectors</code> | Describes the settings for the Insights event selectors that you configured for your |
| <code>get_query_results</code> | Gets event data results of a query |
| <code>get_resource_policy</code> | Retrieves the JSON text of the resource-based policy document attached to the CloudTrail |
| <code>get_trail</code> | Returns settings information for a specified trail |
| <code>get_trail_status</code> | Returns a JSON-formatted list of information about the specified trail |
| <code>list_channels</code> | Lists the channels in the current account, and their source names |
| <code>list_dashboards</code> | Returns information about all dashboards in the account, in the current Region |
| <code>list_event_data_stores</code> | Returns information about all event data stores in the account, in the current Region |
| <code>list_import_failures</code> | Returns a list of failures for the specified import |
| <code>list_imports</code> | Returns information on all imports, or a select set of imports by ImportStatus or ID |
| <code>list_insights_metric_data</code> | Returns Insights metrics data for trails that have enabled Insights |
| <code>list_public_keys</code> | Returns all public keys whose private keys were used to sign the digest files withi |
| <code>list_queries</code> | Returns a list of queries and query statuses for the past seven days |
| <code>list_tags</code> | Lists the tags for the specified trails, event data stores, dashboards, or channels in |
| <code>list_trails</code> | Lists trails that are in the current account |
| <code>lookup_events</code> | Looks up management events or CloudTrail Insights events that are captured by Cloud |
| <code>put_event_selectors</code> | Configures event selectors (also referred to as basic event selectors) or advanced e |
| <code>put_insight_selectors</code> | Lets you enable Insights event logging by specifying the Insights selectors that yo |
| <code>put_resource_policy</code> | Attaches a resource-based permission policy to a CloudTrail event data store, dash |
| <code>register_organization_delegated_admin</code> | Registers an organization's member account as the CloudTrail delegated administrat |
| <code>remove_tags</code> | Removes the specified tags from a trail, event data store, dashboard, or channel |
| <code>restore_event_data_store</code> | Restores a deleted event data store specified by EventDataStore, which accepts an |
| <code>search_sample_queries</code> | Searches sample queries and returns a list of sample queries that are sorted by rele |
| <code>start_dashboard_refresh</code> | Starts a refresh of the specified dashboard |
| <code>start_event_data_store_ingestion</code> | Starts the ingestion of live events on an event data store specified as either an ARN |
| <code>start_import</code> | Starts an import of logged trail events from a source S3 bucket to a destination eve |
| <code>start_logging</code> | Starts the recording of Amazon Web Services API calls and log file delivery for a |
| <code>start_query</code> | Starts a CloudTrail Lake query |
| <code>stop_event_data_store_ingestion</code> | Stops the ingestion of live events on an event data store specified as either an ARN |
| <code>stop_import</code> | Stops a specified import |
| <code>stop_logging</code> | Suspends the recording of Amazon Web Services API calls and log file delivery fr |
| <code>update_channel</code> | Updates a channel specified by a required channel ARN or UUID |
| <code>update_dashboard</code> | Updates the specified dashboard |
| <code>update_event_data_store</code> | Updates an event data store |
| <code>update_trail</code> | Updates trail settings that control what events you are logging, and how to handle |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cloudtrail()
svc$add_tags(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

cloudtraildataservice *AWS CloudTrail Data Service*

Description

The CloudTrail Data Service lets you ingest events into CloudTrail from any source in your hybrid environments, such as in-house or SaaS applications hosted on-premises or in the cloud, virtual machines, or containers. You can store, access, analyze, troubleshoot and take action on this data without maintaining multiple log aggregators and reporting tools. After you run `put_audit_events` to ingest your application activity into CloudTrail, you can use CloudTrail Lake to search, query, and analyze the data that is logged from your applications.

Usage

```
cloudtraildataservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
 - **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
 - **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
 - **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- cloudtraildataservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
```

```
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[put_audit_events](#) Ingests your application events into CloudTrail Lake

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cloudtraildataservice()
svc$put_audit_events(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

cloudwatch

Amazon CloudWatch

Description

Amazon CloudWatch monitors your Amazon Web Services (Amazon Web Services) resources and the applications you run on Amazon Web Services in real time. You can use CloudWatch to collect and track metrics, which are the variables you want to measure for your resources and applications.

CloudWatch alarms send notifications or automatically change the resources you are monitoring based on rules that you define. For example, you can monitor the CPU usage and disk reads and writes of your Amazon EC2 instances. Then, use this data to determine whether you should launch additional instances to handle increased load. You can also use this data to stop under-used instances to save money.

In addition to monitoring the built-in metrics that come with Amazon Web Services, you can monitor your own custom metrics. With CloudWatch, you gain system-wide visibility into resource utilization, application performance, and operational health.

Usage

```
cloudwatch(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- cloudwatch(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| delete_alarms | Deletes the specified alarms |
| delete_anomaly_detector | Deletes the specified anomaly detection model from your account |
| delete_dashboards | Deletes all dashboards that you specify |
| delete_insight_rules | Permanently deletes the specified Contributor Insights rules |
| delete_metric_stream | Permanently deletes the metric stream that you specify |
| describe_alarm_history | Retrieves the history for the specified alarm |
| describe_alarms | Retrieves the specified alarms |
| describe_alarms_for_metric | Retrieves the alarms for the specified metric |
| describe_anomaly_detectors | Lists the anomaly detection models that you have created in your account |
| describe_insight_rules | Returns a list of all the Contributor Insights rules in your account |
| disable_alarm_actions | Disables the actions for the specified alarms |
| disable_insight_rules | Disables the specified Contributor Insights rules |
| enable_alarm_actions | Enables the actions for the specified alarms |

| | |
|--|--|
| enable_insight_rules | Enables the specified Contributor Insights rules |
| get_dashboard | Displays the details of the dashboard that you specify |
| get_insight_rule_report | This operation returns the time series data collected by a Contributor Insights rule |
| get_metric_data | You can use the GetMetricData API to retrieve CloudWatch metric values |
| get_metric_statistics | Gets statistics for the specified metric |
| get_metric_stream | Returns information about the metric stream that you specify |
| get_metric_widget_image | You can use the GetMetricWidgetImage API to retrieve a snapshot graph of one or more Amazon CloudWatch metrics |
| list_dashboards | Returns a list of the dashboards for your account |
| list_managed_insight_rules | Returns a list that contains the number of managed Contributor Insights rules in your account |
| list_metrics | List the specified metrics |
| list_metric_streams | Returns a list of metric streams in this account |
| list_tags_for_resource | Displays the tags associated with a CloudWatch resource |
| put_anomaly_detector | Creates an anomaly detection model for a CloudWatch metric |
| put_composite_alarm | Creates or updates a composite alarm |
| put_dashboard | Creates a dashboard if it does not already exist, or updates an existing dashboard |
| put_insight_rule | Creates a Contributor Insights rule |
| put_managed_insight_rules | Creates a managed Contributor Insights rule for a specified Amazon Web Services resource |
| put_metric_alarm | Creates or updates an alarm and associates it with the specified metric, metric math expression, and actions |
| put_metric_data | Publishes metric data to Amazon CloudWatch |
| put_metric_stream | Creates or updates a metric stream |
| set_alarm_state | Temporarily sets the state of an alarm for testing purposes |
| start_metric_streams | Starts the streaming of metrics for one or more of your metric streams |
| stop_metric_streams | Stops the streaming of metrics for one or more of your metric streams |
| tag_resource | Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified CloudWatch resource |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from the specified resource |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cloudwatch()
svc$delete_alarms(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

cloudwatchapplicationsignals

Amazon CloudWatch Application Signals

Description

Use CloudWatch Application Signals for comprehensive observability of your cloud-based applications. It enables real-time service health dashboards and helps you track long-term performance

trends against your business goals. The application-centric view provides you with unified visibility across your applications, services, and dependencies, so you can proactively monitor and efficiently triage any issues that may arise, ensuring optimal customer experience.

Application Signals provides the following benefits:

- Automatically collect metrics and traces from your applications, and display key metrics such as call volume, availability, latency, faults, and errors.
- Create and monitor service level objectives (SLOs).
- See a map of your application topology that Application Signals automatically discovers, that gives you a visual representation of your applications, dependencies, and their connectivity.

Application Signals works with CloudWatch RUM, CloudWatch Synthetics canaries, and Amazon Web Services Service Catalog AppRegistry, to display your client pages, Synthetics canaries, and application names within dashboards and maps.

Usage

```
cloudwatchapplicationsignals(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**
 - **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- cloudwatchapplicationsignals(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| batch_get_service_level_objective_budget_report | Use this operation to retrieve one or more service level objective (SLO) budget reports. |
| create_service_level_objective | Creates a service level objective (SLO), which can help you ensure that your service meets a specific performance goal. |
| delete_service_level_objective | Deletes the specified service level objective. |
| get_service | Returns information about a service discovered by Application Signals. |
| get_service_level_objective | Returns information about one SLO created in the account. |
| list_service_dependencies | Returns a list of service dependencies of the service that you specify. |
| list_service_dependents | Returns the list of dependents that invoked the specified service during the specified time period. |
| list_service_level_objectives | Returns a list of SLOs created in this account. |
| list_service_operations | Returns a list of the operations of this service that have been discovered by Application Signals. |
| list_services | Returns a list of services that have been discovered by Application Signals. |
| list_tags_for_resource | Displays the tags associated with a CloudWatch resource. |
| start_discovery | Enables this Amazon Web Services account to be able to use CloudWatch Application Signals. |
| tag_resource | Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified CloudWatch resource. |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from the specified resource. |
| update_service_level_objective | Updates an existing service level objective (SLO). |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cloudwatchapplicationsignals()
svc$batch_get_service_level_objective_budget_report(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

cloudwatchevidently *Amazon CloudWatch Evidently*

Description

You can use Amazon CloudWatch Evidently to safely validate new features by serving them to a specified percentage of your users while you roll out the feature. You can monitor the performance of the new feature to help you decide when to ramp up traffic to your users. This helps you reduce risk and identify unintended consequences before you fully launch the feature.

You can also conduct A/B experiments to make feature design decisions based on evidence and data. An experiment can test as many as five variations at once. Evidently collects experiment data and analyzes it using statistical methods. It also provides clear recommendations about which variations perform better. You can test both user-facing features and backend features.

Usage

```
cloudwatchevidently(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- cloudwatchevidently(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| batch_evaluate_feature | This operation assigns feature variation to user sessions |
| create_experiment | Creates an Evidently experiment |
| create_feature | Creates an Evidently feature that you want to launch or test |
| create_launch | Creates a launch of a given feature |
| create_project | Creates a project, which is the logical object in Evidently that can contain features, launches, |
| create_segment | Use this operation to define a segment of your audience |
| delete_experiment | Deletes an Evidently experiment |
| delete_feature | Deletes an Evidently feature |
| delete_launch | Deletes an Evidently launch |
| delete_project | Deletes an Evidently project |
| delete_segment | Deletes a segment |
| evaluate_feature | This operation assigns a feature variation to one given user session |
| get_experiment | Returns the details about one experiment |

| | |
|--|---|
| get_experiment_results | Retrieves the results of a running or completed experiment |
| get_feature | Returns the details about one feature |
| get_launch | Returns the details about one launch |
| get_project | Returns the details about one launch |
| get_segment | Returns information about the specified segment |
| list_experiments | Returns configuration details about all the experiments in the specified project |
| list_features | Returns configuration details about all the features in the specified project |
| list_launches | Returns configuration details about all the launches in the specified project |
| list_projects | Returns configuration details about all the projects in the current Region in your account |
| list_segment_references | Use this operation to find which experiments or launches are using a specified segment |
| list_segments | Returns a list of audience segments that you have created in your account in this Region |
| list_tags_for_resource | Displays the tags associated with an Evidently resource |
| put_project_events | Sends performance events to Evidently |
| start_experiment | Starts an existing experiment |
| start_launch | Starts an existing launch |
| stop_experiment | Stops an experiment that is currently running |
| stop_launch | Stops a launch that is currently running |
| tag_resource | Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified CloudWatch Evidently resource |
| test_segment_pattern | Use this operation to test a rules pattern that you plan to use to create an audience segment |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from the specified resource |
| update_experiment | Updates an Evidently experiment |
| update_feature | Updates an existing feature |
| update_launch | Updates a launch of a given feature |
| update_project | Updates the description of an existing project |
| update_project_data_delivery | Updates the data storage options for this project |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cloudwatchevidently()
svc$batch_evaluate_feature(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

cloudwatchinternetmonitor

Amazon CloudWatch Internet Monitor

Description

Amazon CloudWatch Internet Monitor provides visibility into how internet issues impact the performance and availability between your applications hosted on Amazon Web Services and your

end users. It can reduce the time it takes for you to diagnose internet issues from days to minutes. Internet Monitor uses the connectivity data that Amazon Web Services captures from its global networking footprint to calculate a baseline of performance and availability for internet traffic. This is the same data that Amazon Web Services uses to monitor internet uptime and availability. With those measurements as a baseline, Internet Monitor raises awareness for you when there are significant problems for your end users in the different geographic locations where your application runs.

Internet Monitor publishes internet measurements to CloudWatch Logs and CloudWatch Metrics, to easily support using CloudWatch tools with health information for geographies and networks specific to your application. Internet Monitor sends health events to Amazon EventBridge so that you can set up notifications. If an issue is caused by the Amazon Web Services network, you also automatically receive an Amazon Web Services Health Dashboard notification with the steps that Amazon Web Services is taking to mitigate the problem.

To use Internet Monitor, you create a *monitor* and associate your application's resources with it - VPCs, NLBs, CloudFront distributions, or WorkSpaces directories - so Internet Monitor can determine where your application's internet traffic is. Internet Monitor then provides internet measurements from Amazon Web Services that are specific to the locations and ASNs (typically, internet service providers or ISPs) that communicate with your application.

For more information, see [Using Amazon CloudWatch Internet Monitor](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch User Guide*.

Usage

```
cloudwatchinternetmonitor(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- cloudwatchinternetmonitor(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    )
  )
)
```

```

    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| create_monitor | Creates a monitor in Amazon CloudWatch Internet Monitor |
| delete_monitor | Deletes a monitor in Amazon CloudWatch Internet Monitor |
| get_health_event | Gets information that Amazon CloudWatch Internet Monitor has created and stored about a health event |
| get_internet_event | Gets information that Amazon CloudWatch Internet Monitor has generated about an internet event |
| get_monitor | Gets information about a monitor in Amazon CloudWatch Internet Monitor based on a monitor name |
| get_query_results | Return the data for a query with the Amazon CloudWatch Internet Monitor query interface |
| get_query_status | Returns the current status of a query for the Amazon CloudWatch Internet Monitor query interface, for a specific query |
| list_health_events | Lists all health events for a monitor in Amazon CloudWatch Internet Monitor |
| list_internet_events | Lists internet events that cause performance or availability issues for client locations |
| list_monitors | Lists all of your monitors for Amazon CloudWatch Internet Monitor and their statuses, along with the associated tags |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags for a resource |
| start_query | Start a query to return data for a specific query type for the Amazon CloudWatch Internet Monitor query interface |
| stop_query | Stop a query that is in progress for a specific monitor |
| tag_resource | Adds a tag to a resource |
| untag_resource | Removes a tag from a resource |
| update_monitor | Updates a monitor |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- cloudwatchinternetmonitor()
svc$create_monitor(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

You can use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to monitor, store, and access your log files from EC2 instances, CloudTrail, and other sources. You can then retrieve the associated log data from CloudWatch Logs using the CloudWatch console. Alternatively, you can use CloudWatch Logs commands in the Amazon Web Services CLI, CloudWatch Logs API, or CloudWatch Logs SDK.

You can use CloudWatch Logs to:

- **Monitor logs from EC2 instances in real time:** You can use CloudWatch Logs to monitor applications and systems using log data. For example, CloudWatch Logs can track the number of errors that occur in your application logs. Then, it can send you a notification whenever the rate of errors exceeds a threshold that you specify. CloudWatch Logs uses your log data for monitoring so no code changes are required. For example, you can monitor application logs for specific literal terms (such as "NullPointerException"). You can also count the number of occurrences of a literal term at a particular position in log data (such as "404" status codes in an Apache access log). When the term you are searching for is found, CloudWatch Logs reports the data to a CloudWatch metric that you specify.
- **Monitor CloudTrail logged events:** You can create alarms in CloudWatch and receive notifications of particular API activity as captured by CloudTrail. You can use the notification to perform troubleshooting.
- **Archive log data:** You can use CloudWatch Logs to store your log data in highly durable storage. You can change the log retention setting so that any log events earlier than this setting are automatically deleted. The CloudWatch Logs agent helps to quickly send both rotated and non-rotated log data off of a host and into the log service. You can then access the raw log data when you need it.

Usage

```
cloudwatchlogs(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
 - **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- cloudwatchlogs(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
```

```

credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| associate_kms_key | Associates the specified KMS key with either one log group in the account, or with all st |
| cancel_export_task | Cancels the specified export task |
| create_delivery | Creates a delivery |
| create_export_task | Creates an export task so that you can efficiently export data from a log group to an Ama |
| create_log_anomaly_detector | Creates an anomaly detector that regularly scans one or more log groups and look for pa |
| create_log_group | Creates a log group with the specified name |
| create_log_stream | Creates a log stream for the specified log group |
| delete_account_policy | Deletes a CloudWatch Logs account policy |
| delete_data_protection_policy | Deletes the data protection policy from the specified log group |
| delete_delivery | Deletes a delivery |
| delete_delivery_destination | Deletes a delivery destination |
| delete_delivery_destination_policy | Deletes a delivery destination policy |
| delete_delivery_source | Deletes a delivery source |
| delete_destination | Deletes the specified destination, and eventually disables all the subscription filters that p |
| delete_index_policy | Deletes a log-group level field index policy that was applied to a single log group |
| delete_integration | Deletes the integration between CloudWatch Logs and OpenSearch Service |
| delete_log_anomaly_detector | Deletes the specified CloudWatch Logs anomaly detector |
| delete_log_group | Deletes the specified log group and permanently deletes all the archived log events assoc |
| delete_log_stream | Deletes the specified log stream and permanently deletes all the archived log events asso |
| delete_metric_filter | Deletes the specified metric filter |
| delete_query_definition | Deletes a saved CloudWatch Logs Insights query definition |
| delete_resource_policy | Deletes a resource policy from this account |
| delete_retention_policy | Deletes the specified retention policy |
| delete_subscription_filter | Deletes the specified subscription filter |
| delete_transformer | Deletes the log transformer for the specified log group |
| describe_account_policies | Returns a list of all CloudWatch Logs account policies in the account |
| describe_configuration_templates | Use this operation to return the valid and default values that are used when creating deliv |
| describe_deliveries | Retrieves a list of the deliveries that have been created in the account |
| describe_delivery_destinations | Retrieves a list of the delivery destinations that have been created in the account |
| describe_delivery_sources | Retrieves a list of the delivery sources that have been created in the account |
| describe_destinations | Lists all your destinations |
| describe_export_tasks | Lists the specified export tasks |
| describe_field_indexes | Returns a list of field indexes listed in the field index policies of one or more log groups |

| | |
|---|---|
| describe_index_policies | Returns the field index policies of one or more log groups |
| describe_log_groups | Lists the specified log groups |
| describe_log_streams | Lists the log streams for the specified log group |
| describe_metric_filters | Lists the specified metric filters |
| describe_queries | Returns a list of CloudWatch Logs Insights queries that are scheduled, running, or have been completed |
| describe_query_definitions | This operation returns a paginated list of your saved CloudWatch Logs Insights query definitions |
| describe_resource_policies | Lists the resource policies in this account |
| describe_subscription_filters | Lists the subscription filters for the specified log group |
| disassociate_kms_key | Disassociates the specified KMS key from the specified log group or from all CloudWatch Logs log groups |
| filter_log_events | Lists log events from the specified log group |
| get_data_protection_policy | Returns information about a log group data protection policy |
| get_delivery | Returns complete information about one logical delivery |
| get_delivery_destination | Retrieves complete information about one delivery destination |
| get_delivery_destination_policy | Retrieves the delivery destination policy assigned to the delivery destination that you specify |
| get_delivery_source | Retrieves complete information about one delivery source |
| get_integration | Returns information about one integration between CloudWatch Logs and OpenSearch Service |
| get_log_anomaly_detector | Retrieves information about the log anomaly detector that you specify |
| get_log_events | Lists log events from the specified log stream |
| get_log_group_fields | Returns a list of the fields that are included in log events in the specified log group |
| get_log_record | Retrieves all of the fields and values of a single log event |
| get_query_results | Returns the results from the specified query |
| get_transformer | Returns the information about the log transformer associated with this log group |
| list_anomalies | Returns a list of anomalies that log anomaly detectors have found |
| list_integrations | Returns a list of integrations between CloudWatch Logs and other services in this account |
| list_log_anomaly_detectors | Retrieves a list of the log anomaly detectors in the account |
| list_log_groups_for_query | Returns a list of the log groups that were analyzed during a single CloudWatch Logs Insights query |
| list_tags_for_resource | Displays the tags associated with a CloudWatch Logs resource |
| list_tags_log_group | The ListTagsLogGroup operation is on the path to deprecation |
| put_account_policy | Creates an account-level data protection policy, subscription filter policy, or field index policy |
| put_data_protection_policy | Creates a data protection policy for the specified log group |
| put_delivery_destination | Creates or updates a logical delivery destination |
| put_delivery_destination_policy | Creates and assigns an IAM policy that grants permissions to CloudWatch Logs to deliver log events |
| put_delivery_source | Creates or updates a logical delivery source |
| put_destination | Creates or updates a destination |
| put_destination_policy | Creates or updates an access policy associated with an existing destination |
| put_index_policy | Creates or updates a field index policy for the specified log group |
| put_integration | Creates an integration between CloudWatch Logs and another service in this account |
| put_log_events | Uploads a batch of log events to the specified log stream |
| put_metric_filter | Creates or updates a metric filter and associates it with the specified log group |
| put_query_definition | Creates or updates a query definition for CloudWatch Logs Insights |
| put_resource_policy | Creates or updates a resource policy allowing other Amazon Web Services services to publish log events to the specified log group |
| put_retention_policy | Sets the retention of the specified log group |
| put_subscription_filter | Creates or updates a subscription filter and associates it with the specified log group |
| put_transformer | Creates or updates a log transformer for a single log group |
| start_live_tail | Starts a Live Tail streaming session for one or more log groups |
| start_query | Starts a query of one or more log groups using CloudWatch Logs Insights |
| stop_query | Stops a CloudWatch Logs Insights query that is in progress |
| tag_log_group | The TagLogGroup operation is on the path to deprecation |

| | |
|---|---|
| tag_resource | Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified CloudWatch Logs resource |
| test_metric_filter | Tests the filter pattern of a metric filter against a sample of log event messages |
| test_transformer | Use this operation to test a log transformer |
| untag_log_group | The UntagLogGroup operation is on the path to deprecation |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from the specified resource |
| update_anomaly | Use this operation to suppress anomaly detection for a specified anomaly or pattern |
| update_delivery_configuration | Use this operation to update the configuration of a delivery to change either the S3 path |
| update_log_anomaly_detector | Updates an existing log anomaly detector |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cloudwatchlogs()
svc$associate_kms_key(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

cloudwatchobservabilityaccessmanager

CloudWatch Observability Access Manager

Description

Use Amazon CloudWatch Observability Access Manager to create and manage links between source accounts and monitoring accounts by using *CloudWatch cross-account observability*. With CloudWatch cross-account observability, you can monitor and troubleshoot applications that span multiple accounts within a Region. Seamlessly search, visualize, and analyze your metrics, logs, traces, and Application Insights applications in any of the linked accounts without account boundaries.

Set up one or more Amazon Web Services accounts as *monitoring accounts* and link them with multiple *source accounts*. A monitoring account is a central Amazon Web Services account that can view and interact with observability data generated from source accounts. A source account is an individual Amazon Web Services account that generates observability data for the resources that reside in it. Source accounts share their observability data with the monitoring account. The shared observability data can include metrics in Amazon CloudWatch, logs in Amazon CloudWatch Logs, traces in X-Ray, and applications in Amazon CloudWatch Application Insights.

Usage

```
cloudwatchobservabilityaccessmanager(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
```

```

    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- cloudwatchobservabilityaccessmanager(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_link | Creates a link between a source account and a sink that you have created in a monitoring account |
| create_sink | Use this to create a sink in the current account, so that it can be used as a monitoring account in Clou |
| delete_link | Deletes a link between a monitoring account sink and a source account |
| delete_sink | Deletes a sink |
| get_link | Returns complete information about one link |
| get_sink | Returns complete information about one monitoring account sink |
| get_sink_policy | Returns the current sink policy attached to this sink |
| list_attached_links | Returns a list of source account links that are linked to this monitoring account sink |
| list_links | Use this operation in a source account to return a list of links to monitoring account sinks that this so |
| list_sinks | Use this operation in a monitoring account to return the list of sinks created in that account |
| list_tags_for_resource | Displays the tags associated with a resource |
| put_sink_policy | Creates or updates the resource policy that grants permissions to source accounts to link to the monit |
| tag_resource | Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified resource |

[untag_resource](#)
[update_link](#)

Removes one or more tags from the specified resource
Use this operation to change what types of data are shared from a source account to its linked monitor

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cloudwatchobservabilityaccessmanager()
svc$create_link(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

cloudwatchrum

CloudWatch RUM

Description

With Amazon CloudWatch RUM, you can perform real-user monitoring to collect client-side data about your web application performance from actual user sessions in real time. The data collected includes page load times, client-side errors, and user behavior. When you view this data, you can see it all aggregated together and also see breakdowns by the browsers and devices that your customers use.

You can use the collected data to quickly identify and debug client-side performance issues. CloudWatch RUM helps you visualize anomalies in your application performance and find relevant debugging data such as error messages, stack traces, and user sessions. You can also use RUM to understand the range of end-user impact including the number of users, geolocations, and browsers used.

Usage

```
cloudwatchrum(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- cloudwatchrnm(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
```

```

    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| batch_create_rum_metric_definitions | Specifies the extended metrics and custom metrics that you want a CloudWatch RUM |
| batch_delete_rum_metric_definitions | Removes the specified metrics from being sent to an extended metrics destination |
| batch_get_rum_metric_definitions | Retrieves the list of metrics and dimensions that a RUM app monitor is sending to a si |
| create_app_monitor | Creates a Amazon CloudWatch RUM app monitor, which collects telemetry data from |
| delete_app_monitor | Deletes an existing app monitor |
| delete_rum_metrics_destination | Deletes a destination for CloudWatch RUM extended metrics, so that the specified app |
| get_app_monitor | Retrieves the complete configuration information for one app monitor |
| get_app_monitor_data | Retrieves the raw performance events that RUM has collected from your web applicat |
| list_app_monitors | Returns a list of the Amazon CloudWatch RUM app monitors in the account |
| list_rum_metrics_destinations | Returns a list of destinations that you have created to receive RUM extended metrics, |
| list_tags_for_resource | Displays the tags associated with a CloudWatch RUM resource |
| put_rum_events | Sends telemetry events about your application performance and user behavior to Clou |
| put_rum_metrics_destination | Creates or updates a destination to receive extended metrics from CloudWatch RUM |
| tag_resource | Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified CloudWatch RUM resourc |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from the specified resource |
| update_app_monitor | Updates the configuration of an existing app monitor |
| update_rum_metric_definition | Modifies one existing metric definition for CloudWatch RUM extended metrics |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- cloudwatchrum()
svc$batch_create_rum_metric_definitions(
  Foo = 123
)

```

```
## End(Not run)
```

codeartifact

CodeArtifact

Description

CodeArtifact is a fully managed artifact repository compatible with language-native package managers and build tools such as npm, Apache Maven, pip, and dotnet. You can use CodeArtifact to share packages with development teams and pull packages. Packages can be pulled from both public and CodeArtifact repositories. You can also create an upstream relationship between a CodeArtifact repository and another repository, which effectively merges their contents from the point of view of a package manager client.

CodeArtifact concepts

- **Repository:** A CodeArtifact repository contains a set of **package versions**, each of which maps to a set of assets, or files. Repositories are polyglot, so a single repository can contain packages of any supported type. Each repository exposes endpoints for fetching and publishing packages using tools such as the npm CLI or the Maven CLI (`mvn`). For a list of supported package managers, see the [CodeArtifact User Guide](#).
- **Domain:** Repositories are aggregated into a higher-level entity known as a *domain*. All package assets and metadata are stored in the domain, but are consumed through repositories. A given package asset, such as a Maven JAR file, is stored once per domain, no matter how many repositories it's present in. All of the assets and metadata in a domain are encrypted with the same customer master key (CMK) stored in Key Management Service (KMS).

Each repository is a member of a single domain and can't be moved to a different domain.

The domain allows organizational policy to be applied across multiple repositories, such as which accounts can access repositories in the domain, and which public repositories can be used as sources of packages.

Although an organization can have multiple domains, we recommend a single production domain that contains all published artifacts so that teams can find and share packages across their organization.

- **Package:** A *package* is a bundle of software and the metadata required to resolve dependencies and install the software. CodeArtifact supports npm, PyPI, Maven, NuGet, Swift, Ruby, Cargo, and generic package formats. For more information about the supported package formats and how to use CodeArtifact with them, see the [CodeArtifact User Guide](#).

In CodeArtifact, a package consists of:

- A *name* (for example, webpack is the name of a popular npm package)
- An optional namespace (for example, @types in @types/node)
- A set of versions (for example, 1.0.0, 1.0.1, 1.0.2, etc.)
- Package-level metadata (for example, npm tags)

- **Package group:** A group of packages that match a specified definition. Package groups can be used to apply configuration to multiple packages that match a defined pattern using package format, package namespace, and package name. You can use package groups to more conveniently configure package origin controls for multiple packages. Package origin controls are used to block or allow ingestion or publishing of new package versions, which protects users from malicious actions known as dependency substitution attacks.
- **Package version:** A version of a package, such as @types/node 12.6.9. The version number format and semantics vary for different package formats. For example, npm package versions must conform to the [Semantic Versioning specification](#). In CodeArtifact, a package version consists of the version identifier, metadata at the package version level, and a set of assets.
- **Upstream repository:** One repository is *upstream* of another when the package versions in it can be accessed from the repository endpoint of the downstream repository, effectively merging the contents of the two repositories from the point of view of a client. CodeArtifact allows creating an upstream relationship between two repositories.
- **Asset:** An individual file stored in CodeArtifact associated with a package version, such as an npm .tgz file or Maven POM and JAR files.

CodeArtifact supported API operations

- `associate_external_connection`: Adds an existing external connection to a repository.
- `copy_package_versions`: Copies package versions from one repository to another repository in the same domain.
- `create_domain`: Creates a domain.
- `create_package_group`: Creates a package group.
- `create_repository`: Creates a CodeArtifact repository in a domain.
- `delete_domain`: Deletes a domain. You cannot delete a domain that contains repositories.
- `delete_domain_permissions_policy`: Deletes the resource policy that is set on a domain.
- `delete_package`: Deletes a package and all associated package versions.
- `delete_package_group`: Deletes a package group. Does not delete packages or package versions that are associated with a package group.
- `delete_package_versions`: Deletes versions of a package. After a package has been deleted, it can be republished, but its assets and metadata cannot be restored because they have been permanently removed from storage.
- `delete_repository`: Deletes a repository.
- `delete_repository_permissions_policy`: Deletes the resource policy that is set on a repository.
- `describe_domain`: Returns a `DomainDescription` object that contains information about the requested domain.
- `describe_package`: Returns a `PackageDescription` object that contains details about a package.
- `describe_package_group`: Returns a `PackageGroup` object that contains details about a package group.
- `describe_package_version`: Returns a `PackageVersionDescription` object that contains details about a package version.

- `describe_repository`: Returns a `RepositoryDescription` object that contains detailed information about the requested repository.
- `dispose_package_versions`: Disposes versions of a package. A package version with the status `Disposed` cannot be restored because they have been permanently removed from storage.
- `disassociate_external_connection`: Removes an existing external connection from a repository.
- `get_associated_package_group`: Returns the most closely associated package group to the specified package.
- `get_authorization_token`: Generates a temporary authorization token for accessing repositories in the domain. The token expires the authorization period has passed. The default authorization period is 12 hours and can be customized to any length with a maximum of 12 hours.
- `get_domain_permissions_policy`: Returns the policy of a resource that is attached to the specified domain.
- `get_package_version_asset`: Returns the contents of an asset that is in a package version.
- `get_package_version_readme`: Gets the readme file or descriptive text for a package version.
- `get_repository_endpoint`: Returns the endpoint of a repository for a specific package format. A repository has one endpoint for each package format:
 - `cargo`
 - `generic`
 - `maven`
 - `npm`
 - `nuget`
 - `pypi`
 - `ruby`
 - `swift`
- `get_repository_permissions_policy`: Returns the resource policy that is set on a repository.
- `list_allowed_repositories_for_group`: Lists the allowed repositories for a package group that has origin configuration set to `ALLOW_SPECIFIC_REPOSITORIES`.
- `list_associated_packages`: Returns a list of packages associated with the requested package group.
- `list_domains`: Returns a list of `DomainSummary` objects. Each returned `DomainSummary` object contains information about a domain.
- `list_packages`: Lists the packages in a repository.
- `list_package_groups`: Returns a list of package groups in the requested domain.
- `list_package_version_assets`: Lists the assets for a given package version.
- `list_package_version_dependencies`: Returns a list of the direct dependencies for a package version.

- `list_package_versions`: Returns a list of package versions for a specified package in a repository.
- `list_repositories`: Returns a list of repositories owned by the Amazon Web Services account that called this method.
- `list_repositories_in_domain`: Returns a list of the repositories in a domain.
- `list_sub_package_groups`: Returns a list of direct children of the specified package group.
- `publish_package_version`: Creates a new package version containing one or more assets.
- `put_domain_permissions_policy`: Attaches a resource policy to a domain.
- `put_package_origin_configuration`: Sets the package origin configuration for a package, which determine how new versions of the package can be added to a specific repository.
- `put_repository_permissions_policy`: Sets the resource policy on a repository that specifies permissions to access it.
- `update_package_group`: Updates a package group. This API cannot be used to update a package group's origin configuration or pattern.
- `update_package_group_origin_configuration`: Updates the package origin configuration for a package group.
- `update_package_versions_status`: Updates the status of one or more versions of a package.
- `update_repository`: Updates the properties of a repository.

Usage

```
codeartifact(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
 - **creds**:
 - * **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
 - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- codeartifact(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| associate_external_connection | Adds an existing external connection to a repository |
| copy_package_versions | Copies package versions from one repository to another repository in the same region |
| create_domain | Creates a domain |
| create_package_group | Creates a package group |
| create_repository | Creates a repository |
| delete_domain | Deletes a domain |
| delete_domain_permissions_policy | Deletes the resource policy set on a domain |
| delete_package | Deletes a package and all associated package versions |
| delete_package_group | Deletes a package group |
| delete_package_versions | Deletes one or more versions of a package |
| delete_repository | Deletes a repository |
| delete_repository_permissions_policy | Deletes the resource policy that is set on a repository |
| describe_domain | Returns a DomainDescription object that contains information about the requested domain |
| describe_package | Returns a PackageDescription object that contains information about the requested package |
| describe_package_group | Returns a PackageGroupDescription object that contains information about the requested package group |
| describe_package_version | Returns a PackageVersionDescription object that contains information about the requested package version |
| describe_repository | Returns a RepositoryDescription object that contains detailed information about the requested repository |
| disassociate_external_connection | Removes an existing external connection from a repository |
| dispose_package_versions | Deletes the assets in package versions and sets the package versions' status to Disposed |
| get_associated_package_group | Returns the most closely associated package group to the specified package |
| get_authorization_token | Generates a temporary authorization token for accessing repositories in the domain |
| get_domain_permissions_policy | Returns the resource policy attached to the specified domain |
| get_package_version_asset | Returns an asset (or file) that is in a package |
| get_package_version_readme | Gets the readme file or descriptive text for a package version |
| get_repository_endpoint | Returns the endpoint of a repository for a specific package format |
| get_repository_permissions_policy | Returns the resource policy that is set on a repository |
| list_allowed_repositories_for_group | Lists the repositories in the added repositories list of the specified restriction type |
| list_associated_packages | Returns a list of packages associated with the requested package group |
| list_domains | Returns a list of DomainSummary objects for all domains owned by the Amazon account |
| list_package_groups | Returns a list of package groups in the requested domain |
| list_packages | Returns a list of PackageSummary objects for packages in a repository that match the specified criteria |
| list_package_version_assets | Returns a list of AssetSummary objects for assets in a package version |
| list_package_version_dependencies | Returns the direct dependencies for a package version |
| list_package_versions | Returns a list of PackageVersionSummary objects for package versions in a repository |
| list_repositories | Returns a list of RepositorySummary objects |
| list_repositories_in_domain | Returns a list of RepositorySummary objects |

| | |
|---|--|
| list_sub_package_groups | Returns a list of direct children of the specified package group |
| list_tags_for_resource | Gets information about Amazon Web Services tags for a specified Amazon Resource Name |
| publish_package_version | Creates a new package version containing one or more assets (or files) |
| put_domain_permissions_policy | Sets a resource policy on a domain that specifies permissions to access it |
| put_package_origin_configuration | Sets the package origin configuration for a package |
| put_repository_permissions_policy | Sets the resource policy on a repository that specifies permissions to access it |
| tag_resource | Adds or updates tags for a resource in CodeArtifact |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from a resource in CodeArtifact |
| update_package_group | Updates a package group |
| update_package_group_origin_configuration | Updates the package origin configuration for a package group |
| update_package_versions_status | Updates the status of one or more versions of a package |
| update_repository | Update the properties of a repository |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codeartifact()
svc$associate_external_connection(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

codebuild

AWS CodeBuild

Description

CodeBuild

CodeBuild is a fully managed build service in the cloud. CodeBuild compiles your source code, runs unit tests, and produces artifacts that are ready to deploy. CodeBuild eliminates the need to provision, manage, and scale your own build servers. It provides prepackaged build environments for the most popular programming languages and build tools, such as Apache Maven, Gradle, and more. You can also fully customize build environments in CodeBuild to use your own build tools. CodeBuild scales automatically to meet peak build requests. You pay only for the build time you consume. For more information about CodeBuild, see the [CodeBuild User Guide](#).

Usage

```
codebuild(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- codebuild(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| batch_delete_builds | Deletes one or more builds |
| batch_get_build_batches | Retrieves information about one or more batch builds |
| batch_get_builds | Gets information about one or more builds |
| batch_get_fleets | Gets information about one or more compute fleets |
| batch_get_projects | Gets information about one or more build projects |
| batch_get_report_groups | Returns an array of report groups |
| batch_get_reports | Returns an array of reports |
| create_fleet | Creates a compute fleet |
| create_project | Creates a build project |
| create_report_group | Creates a report group |
| create_webhook | For an existing CodeBuild build project that has its source code stored in a GitHub or Bitbucket repository, creates a webhook |
| delete_build_batch | Deletes a batch build |
| delete_fleet | Deletes a compute fleet |
| delete_project | Deletes a build project |
| delete_report | Deletes a report |
| delete_report_group | Deletes a report group |
| delete_resource_policy | Deletes a resource policy that is identified by its resource ARN |
| delete_source_credentials | Deletes a set of GitHub, GitHub Enterprise, or Bitbucket source credentials |
| delete_webhook | For an existing CodeBuild build project that has its source code stored in a GitHub or Bitbucket repository, deletes a webhook |
| describe_code_coverages | Retrieves one or more code coverage reports |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>describe_test_cases</code> | Returns a list of details about test cases for a report |
| <code>get_report_group_trend</code> | Analyzes and accumulates test report values for the specified test reports |
| <code>get_resource_policy</code> | Gets a resource policy that is identified by its resource ARN |
| <code>import_source_credentials</code> | Imports the source repository credentials for an CodeBuild project that has its source code |
| <code>invalidate_project_cache</code> | Resets the cache for a project |
| <code>list_build_batches</code> | Retrieves the identifiers of your build batches in the current region |
| <code>list_build_batches_for_project</code> | Retrieves the identifiers of the build batches for a specific project |
| <code>list_builds</code> | Gets a list of build IDs, with each build ID representing a single build |
| <code>list_builds_for_project</code> | Gets a list of build identifiers for the specified build project, with each build identifier representing |
| <code>list_curated_environment_images</code> | Gets information about Docker images that are managed by CodeBuild |
| <code>list_fleets</code> | Gets a list of compute fleet names with each compute fleet name representing a single compute |
| <code>list_projects</code> | Gets a list of build project names, with each build project name representing a single build |
| <code>list_report_groups</code> | Gets a list ARNs for the report groups in the current Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_reports</code> | Returns a list of ARNs for the reports in the current Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_reports_for_report_group</code> | Returns a list of ARNs for the reports that belong to a ReportGroup |
| <code>list_shared_projects</code> | Gets a list of projects that are shared with other Amazon Web Services accounts or users |
| <code>list_shared_report_groups</code> | Gets a list of report groups that are shared with other Amazon Web Services accounts or users |
| <code>list_source_credentials</code> | Returns a list of SourceCredentialsInfo objects |
| <code>put_resource_policy</code> | Stores a resource policy for the ARN of a Project or ReportGroup object |
| <code>retry_build</code> | Restarts a build |
| <code>retry_build_batch</code> | Restarts a failed batch build |
| <code>start_build</code> | Starts running a build with the settings defined in the project |
| <code>start_build_batch</code> | Starts a batch build for a project |
| <code>stop_build</code> | Attempts to stop running a build |
| <code>stop_build_batch</code> | Stops a running batch build |
| <code>update_fleet</code> | Updates a compute fleet |
| <code>update_project</code> | Changes the settings of a build project |
| <code>update_project_visibility</code> | Changes the public visibility for a project |
| <code>update_report_group</code> | Updates a report group |
| <code>update_webhook</code> | Updates the webhook associated with an CodeBuild build project |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codebuild()
# The following example gets information about builds with the specified
# build IDs.
svc$batch_get_builds(
  ids = list(
    "codebuild-demo-project:9b0ac37f-d19e-4254-9079-f47e9a389eEX",
    "codebuild-demo-project:b79a46f7-1473-4636-a23f-da9c45c208EX"
  )
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Welcome to the Amazon CodeCatalyst API reference. This reference provides descriptions of operations and data types for Amazon CodeCatalyst. You can use the Amazon CodeCatalyst API to work with the following objects.

Spaces, by calling the following:

- `delete_space`, which deletes a space.
- `get_space`, which returns information about a space.
- `get_subscription`, which returns information about the Amazon Web Services account used for billing purposes and the billing plan for the space.
- `list_spaces`, which retrieves a list of spaces.
- `update_space`, which changes one or more values for a space.

Projects, by calling the following:

- `create_project` which creates a project in a specified space.
- `get_project`, which returns information about a project.
- `list_projects`, which retrieves a list of projects in a space.

Users, by calling the following:

- `get_user_details`, which returns information about a user in Amazon CodeCatalyst.

Source repositories, by calling the following:

- `create_source_repository`, which creates an empty Git-based source repository in a specified project.
- `create_source_repository_branch`, which creates a branch in a specified repository where you can work on code.
- `delete_source_repository`, which deletes a source repository.
- `get_source_repository`, which returns information about a source repository.
- `get_source_repository_clone_urls`, which returns information about the URLs that can be used with a Git client to clone a source repository.
- `list_source_repositories`, which retrieves a list of source repositories in a project.
- `list_source_repository_branches`, which retrieves a list of branches in a source repository.

Dev Environments and the Amazon Web Services Toolkits, by calling the following:

- `create_dev_environment`, which creates a Dev Environment, where you can quickly work on the code stored in the source repositories of your project.

- `delete_dev_environment`, which deletes a Dev Environment.
- `get_dev_environment`, which returns information about a Dev Environment.
- `list_dev_environments`, which retrieves a list of Dev Environments in a project.
- `list_dev_environment_sessions`, which retrieves a list of active Dev Environment sessions in a project.
- `start_dev_environment`, which starts a specified Dev Environment and puts it into an active state.
- `start_dev_environment_session`, which starts a session to a specified Dev Environment.
- `stop_dev_environment`, which stops a specified Dev Environment and puts it into a stopped state.
- `stop_dev_environment_session`, which stops a session for a specified Dev Environment.
- `update_dev_environment`, which changes one or more values for a Dev Environment.

Workflows, by calling the following:

- `get_workflow`, which returns information about a workflow.
- `get_workflow_run`, which returns information about a specified run of a workflow.
- `list_workflow_runs`, which retrieves a list of runs of a specified workflow.
- `list_workflows`, which retrieves a list of workflows in a specified project.
- `start_workflow_run`, which starts a run of a specified workflow.

Security, activity, and resource management in Amazon CodeCatalyst, by calling the following:

- `create_access_token`, which creates a personal access token (PAT) for the current user.
- `delete_access_token`, which deletes a specified personal access token (PAT).
- `list_access_tokens`, which lists all personal access tokens (PATs) associated with a user.
- `list_event_logs`, which retrieves a list of events that occurred during a specified time period in a space.
- `verify_session`, which verifies whether the calling user has a valid Amazon CodeCatalyst login and session.

If you are using the Amazon CodeCatalyst APIs with an SDK or the CLI, you must configure your computer to work with Amazon CodeCatalyst and single sign-on (SSO). For more information, see [Setting up to use the CLI with Amazon CodeCatalyst](#) and the SSO documentation for your SDK.

Usage

```
codecatalyst(  
  config = list(),  
  credentials = list(),  
  endpoint = NULL,  
  region = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- codecatalyst(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_access_token | Creates a personal access token (PAT) for the current user |
| create_dev_environment | Creates a Dev Environment in Amazon CodeCatalyst, a cloud-based development environment |
| create_project | Creates a project in a specified space |
| create_source_repository | Creates an empty Git-based source repository in a specified project |
| create_source_repository_branch | Creates a branch in a specified source repository in Amazon CodeCatalyst |
| delete_access_token | Deletes a specified personal access token (PAT) |
| delete_dev_environment | Deletes a Dev Environment |
| delete_project | Deletes a project in a space |
| delete_source_repository | Deletes a source repository in Amazon CodeCatalyst |
| delete_space | Deletes a space |
| get_dev_environment | Returns information about a Dev Environment for a source repository in a project |
| get_project | Returns information about a project |
| get_source_repository | Returns information about a source repository |
| get_source_repository_clone_urls | Returns information about the URLs that can be used with a Git client to clone a source repository |
| get_space | Returns information about a space |
| get_subscription | Returns information about the Amazon Web Services account used for billing purposes and the associated subscription |
| get_user_details | Returns information about a user |
| get_workflow | Returns information about a workflow |
| get_workflow_run | Returns information about a specified run of a workflow |
| list_access_tokens | Lists all personal access tokens (PATs) associated with the user who calls the API |

| | |
|---|---|
| list_dev_environments | Retrieves a list of Dev Environments in a project |
| list_dev_environment_sessions | Retrieves a list of active sessions for a Dev Environment in a project |
| list_event_logs | Retrieves a list of events that occurred during a specific time in a space |
| list_projects | Retrieves a list of projects |
| list_source_repositories | Retrieves a list of source repositories in a project |
| list_source_repository_branches | Retrieves a list of branches in a specified source repository |
| list_spaces | Retrieves a list of spaces |
| list_workflow_runs | Retrieves a list of workflow runs of a specified workflow |
| list_workflows | Retrieves a list of workflows in a specified project |
| start_dev_environment | Starts a specified Dev Environment and puts it into an active state |
| start_dev_environment_session | Starts a session for a specified Dev Environment |
| start_workflow_run | Begins a run of a specified workflow |
| stop_dev_environment | Pauses a specified Dev Environment and places it in a non-running state |
| stop_dev_environment_session | Stops a session for a specified Dev Environment |
| update_dev_environment | Changes one or more values for a Dev Environment |
| update_project | Changes one or more values for a project |
| update_space | Changes one or more values for a space |
| verify_session | Verifies whether the calling user has a valid Amazon CodeCatalyst login and session |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codecatalyst()
svc$create_access_token(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

codecommit

AWS CodeCommit

Description

CodeCommit

This is the *CodeCommit API Reference*. This reference provides descriptions of the operations and data types for CodeCommit API along with usage examples.

You can use the CodeCommit API to work with the following objects:

Repositories, by calling the following:

- `batch_get_repositories`, which returns information about one or more repositories associated with your Amazon Web Services account.
- `create_repository`, which creates an CodeCommit repository.

- `delete_repository`, which deletes an CodeCommit repository.
- `get_repository`, which returns information about a specified repository.
- `list_repositories`, which lists all CodeCommit repositories associated with your Amazon Web Services account.
- `update_repository_description`, which sets or updates the description of the repository.
- `update_repository_encryption_key`, which updates the Key Management Service encryption key used to encrypt and decrypt a repository.
- `update_repository_name`, which changes the name of the repository. If you change the name of a repository, no other users of that repository can access it until you send them the new HTTPS or SSH URL to use.

Branches, by calling the following:

- `create_branch`, which creates a branch in a specified repository.
- `delete_branch`, which deletes the specified branch in a repository unless it is the default branch.
- `get_branch`, which returns information about a specified branch.
- `list_branches`, which lists all branches for a specified repository.
- `update_default_branch`, which changes the default branch for a repository.

Files, by calling the following:

- `delete_file`, which deletes the content of a specified file from a specified branch.
- `get_blob`, which returns the base-64 encoded content of an individual Git blob object in a repository.
- `get_file`, which returns the base-64 encoded content of a specified file.
- `get_folder`, which returns the contents of a specified folder or directory.
- `list_file_commit_history`, which retrieves a list of commits and changes to a specified file.
- `put_file`, which adds or modifies a single file in a specified repository and branch.

Commits, by calling the following:

- `batch_get_commits`, which returns information about one or more commits in a repository.
- `create_commit`, which creates a commit for changes to a repository.
- `get_commit`, which returns information about a commit, including commit messages and author and committer information.
- `get_differences`, which returns information about the differences in a valid commit specifier (such as a branch, tag, HEAD, commit ID, or other fully qualified reference).

Merges, by calling the following:

- `batch_describe_merge_conflicts`, which returns information about conflicts in a merge between commits in a repository.
- `create_unreferenced_merge_commit`, which creates an unreferenced commit between two branches or commits for the purpose of comparing them and identifying any potential conflicts.

- `describe_merge_conflicts`, which returns information about merge conflicts between the base, source, and destination versions of a file in a potential merge.
- `get_merge_commit`, which returns information about the merge between a source and destination commit.
- `get_merge_conflicts`, which returns information about merge conflicts between the source and destination branch in a pull request.
- `get_merge_options`, which returns information about the available merge options between two branches or commit specifiers.
- `merge_branches_by_fast_forward`, which merges two branches using the fast-forward merge option.
- `merge_branches_by_squash`, which merges two branches using the squash merge option.
- `merge_branches_by_three_way`, which merges two branches using the three-way merge option.

Pull requests, by calling the following:

- `create_pull_request`, which creates a pull request in a specified repository.
- `create_pull_request_approval_rule`, which creates an approval rule for a specified pull request.
- `delete_pull_request_approval_rule`, which deletes an approval rule for a specified pull request.
- `describe_pull_request_events`, which returns information about one or more pull request events.
- `evaluate_pull_request_approval_rules`, which evaluates whether a pull request has met all the conditions specified in its associated approval rules.
- `get_comments_for_pull_request`, which returns information about comments on a specified pull request.
- `get_pull_request`, which returns information about a specified pull request.
- `get_pull_request_approval_states`, which returns information about the approval states for a specified pull request.
- `get_pull_request_override_state`, which returns information about whether approval rules have been set aside (overridden) for a pull request, and if so, the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the user or identity that overrode the rules and their requirements for the pull request.
- `list_pull_requests`, which lists all pull requests for a repository.
- `merge_pull_request_by_fast_forward`, which merges the source destination branch of a pull request into the specified destination branch for that pull request using the fast-forward merge option.
- `merge_pull_request_by_squash`, which merges the source destination branch of a pull request into the specified destination branch for that pull request using the squash merge option.
- `merge_pull_request_by_three_way`, which merges the source destination branch of a pull request into the specified destination branch for that pull request using the three-way merge option.

- `override_pull_request_approval_rules`, which sets aside all approval rule requirements for a pull request.
- `post_comment_for_pull_request`, which posts a comment to a pull request at the specified line, file, or request.
- `update_pull_request_approval_rule_content`, which updates the structure of an approval rule for a pull request.
- `update_pull_request_approval_state`, which updates the state of an approval on a pull request.
- `update_pull_request_description`, which updates the description of a pull request.
- `update_pull_request_status`, which updates the status of a pull request.
- `update_pull_request_title`, which updates the title of a pull request.

Approval rule templates, by calling the following:

- `associate_approval_rule_template_with_repository`, which associates a template with a specified repository. After the template is associated with a repository, CodeCommit creates approval rules that match the template conditions on every pull request created in the specified repository.
- `batch_associate_approval_rule_template_with_repositories`, which associates a template with one or more specified repositories. After the template is associated with a repository, CodeCommit creates approval rules that match the template conditions on every pull request created in the specified repositories.
- `batch_disassociate_approval_rule_template_from_repositories`, which removes the association between a template and specified repositories so that approval rules based on the template are not automatically created when pull requests are created in those repositories.
- `create_approval_rule_template`, which creates a template for approval rules that can then be associated with one or more repositories in your Amazon Web Services account.
- `delete_approval_rule_template`, which deletes the specified template. It does not remove approval rules on pull requests already created with the template.
- `disassociate_approval_rule_template_from_repository`, which removes the association between a template and a repository so that approval rules based on the template are not automatically created when pull requests are created in the specified repository.
- `get_approval_rule_template`, which returns information about an approval rule template.
- `list_approval_rule_templates`, which lists all approval rule templates in the Amazon Web Services Region in your Amazon Web Services account.
- `list_associated_approval_rule_templates_for_repository`, which lists all approval rule templates that are associated with a specified repository.
- `list_repositories_for_approval_rule_template`, which lists all repositories associated with the specified approval rule template.
- `update_approval_rule_template_description`, which updates the description of an approval rule template.
- `update_approval_rule_template_name`, which updates the name of an approval rule template.

- `update_approval_rule_template_content`, which updates the content of an approval rule template.

Comments in a repository, by calling the following:

- `delete_comment_content`, which deletes the content of a comment on a commit in a repository.
- `get_comment`, which returns information about a comment on a commit.
- `get_comment_reactions`, which returns information about emoji reactions to comments.
- `get_comments_for_compared_commit`, which returns information about comments on the comparison between two commit specifiers in a repository.
- `post_comment_for_compared_commit`, which creates a comment on the comparison between two commit specifiers in a repository.
- `post_comment_reply`, which creates a reply to a comment.
- `put_comment_reaction`, which creates or updates an emoji reaction to a comment.
- `update_comment`, which updates the content of a comment on a commit in a repository.

Tags used to tag resources in CodeCommit (not Git tags), by calling the following:

- `list_tags_for_resource`, which gets information about Amazon Web Services tags for a specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in CodeCommit.
- `tag_resource`, which adds or updates tags for a resource in CodeCommit.
- `untag_resource`, which removes tags for a resource in CodeCommit.

Triggers, by calling the following:

- `get_repository_triggers`, which returns information about triggers configured for a repository.
- `put_repository_triggers`, which replaces all triggers for a repository and can be used to create or delete triggers.
- `test_repository_triggers`, which tests the functionality of a repository trigger by sending data to the trigger target.

For information about how to use CodeCommit, see the [CodeCommit User Guide](#).

Usage

```
codecommit(  
  config = list(),  
  credentials = list(),  
  endpoint = NULL,  
  region = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- codecommit(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| associate_approval_rule_template_with_repository | Creates an association between an approval rule template and a repository |
| batch_associate_approval_rule_template_with_repositories | Creates an association between an approval rule template and a repository |
| batch_describe_merge_conflicts | Returns information about one or more merge conflicts in the specified repository |
| batch_disassociate_approval_rule_template_from_repositories | Removes the association between an approval rule template and a repository |
| batch_get_commits | Returns information about the contents of one or more commits in the specified repository |
| batch_get_repositories | Returns information about one or more repositories |
| create_approval_rule_template | Creates a template for approval rules that can then be associated with a repository |
| create_branch | Creates a branch in a repository and points the branch to a commit |
| create_commit | Creates a commit for a repository on the tip of a specified branch |
| create_pull_request | Creates a pull request in the specified repository |
| create_pull_request_approval_rule | Creates an approval rule for a pull request |
| create_repository | Creates a new, empty repository |
| create_unreferenced_merge_commit | Creates an unreferenced commit that represents the result of a merge |
| delete_approval_rule_template | Deletes a specified approval rule template |
| delete_branch | Deletes a branch from a repository, unless that branch is the current branch |
| delete_comment_content | Deletes the content of a comment made on a change, file, or repository |
| delete_file | Deletes a specified file from a specified branch |
| delete_pull_request_approval_rule | Deletes an approval rule from a specified pull request |
| delete_repository | Deletes a repository |
| describe_merge_conflicts | Returns information about one or more merge conflicts in the specified repository |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>describe_pull_request_events</code> | Returns information about one or more pull request events |
| <code>disassociate_approval_rule_template_from_repository</code> | Removes the association between a template and a repository |
| <code>evaluate_pull_request_approval_rules</code> | Evaluates whether a pull request has met all the conditions specified in an approval rule template |
| <code>get_approval_rule_template</code> | Returns information about a specified approval rule template |
| <code>get_blob</code> | Returns the base-64 encoded content of an individual blob in a repository |
| <code>get_branch</code> | Returns information about a repository branch, including its parent branch |
| <code>get_comment</code> | Returns the content of a comment made on a change, file, or repository |
| <code>get_comment_reactions</code> | Returns information about reactions to a specified comment |
| <code>get_comments_for_compared_commit</code> | Returns information about comments made on the comparison between two commits |
| <code>get_comments_for_pull_request</code> | Returns comments made on a pull request |
| <code>get_commit</code> | Returns information about a commit, including commit message and parent commit |
| <code>get_differences</code> | Returns information about the differences in a valid commit |
| <code>get_file</code> | Returns the base-64 encoded contents of a specified file in a repository |
| <code>get_folder</code> | Returns the contents of a specified folder in a repository |
| <code>get_merge_commit</code> | Returns information about a specified merge commit |
| <code>get_merge_conflicts</code> | Returns information about merge conflicts between the before and after commits |
| <code>get_merge_options</code> | Returns information about the merge options available for merge |
| <code>get_pull_request</code> | Gets information about a pull request in a specified repository |
| <code>get_pull_request_approval_states</code> | Gets information about the approval states for a specified pull request |
| <code>get_pull_request_override_state</code> | Returns information about whether approval rules have been overridden for a pull request |
| <code>get_repository</code> | Returns information about a repository |
| <code>get_repository_triggers</code> | Gets information about triggers configured for a repository |
| <code>list_approval_rule_templates</code> | Lists all approval rule templates in the specified Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_associated_approval_rule_templates_for_repository</code> | Lists all approval rule templates that are associated with a specified repository |
| <code>list_branches</code> | Gets information about one or more branches in a repository |
| <code>list_file_commit_history</code> | Retrieves a list of commits and changes to a specified file |
| <code>list_pull_requests</code> | Returns a list of pull requests for a specified repository |
| <code>list_repositories</code> | Gets information about one or more repositories |
| <code>list_repositories_for_approval_rule_template</code> | Lists all repositories associated with the specified approval rule template |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Gets information about Amazon Web Services tags for a specified resource |
| <code>merge_branches_by_fast_forward</code> | Merges two branches using the fast-forward merge strategy |
| <code>merge_branches_by_squash</code> | Merges two branches using the squash merge strategy |
| <code>merge_branches_by_three_way</code> | Merges two specified branches using the three-way merge strategy |
| <code>merge_pull_request_by_fast_forward</code> | Attempts to merge the source commit of a pull request into the target branch |
| <code>merge_pull_request_by_squash</code> | Attempts to merge the source commit of a pull request into the target branch |
| <code>merge_pull_request_by_three_way</code> | Attempts to merge the source commit of a pull request into the target branch |
| <code>override_pull_request_approval_rules</code> | Sets aside (overrides) all approval rule requirements for a specified pull request |
| <code>post_comment_for_compared_commit</code> | Posts a comment on the comparison between two commits |
| <code>post_comment_for_pull_request</code> | Posts a comment on a pull request |
| <code>post_comment_reply</code> | Posts a comment in reply to an existing comment on a comparison |
| <code>put_comment_reaction</code> | Adds or updates a reaction to a specified comment for the user |
| <code>put_file</code> | Adds or updates a file in a branch in an CodeCommit repository |
| <code>put_repository_triggers</code> | Replaces all triggers for a repository |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds or updates tags for a resource in CodeCommit |
| <code>test_repository_triggers</code> | Tests the functionality of repository triggers by sending information to the triggers |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes tags for a resource in CodeCommit |
| <code>update_approval_rule_template_content</code> | Updates the content of an approval rule template |
| <code>update_approval_rule_template_description</code> | Updates the description for a specified approval rule template |

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>update_approval_rule_template_name</code> | Updates the name of a specified approval rule template |
| <code>update_comment</code> | Replaces the contents of a comment |
| <code>update_default_branch</code> | Sets or changes the default branch name for the specified repository |
| <code>update_pull_request_approval_rule_content</code> | Updates the structure of an approval rule created specifically for a pull request |
| <code>update_pull_request_approval_state</code> | Updates the state of a user's approval on a pull request |
| <code>update_pull_request_description</code> | Replaces the contents of the description of a pull request |
| <code>update_pull_request_status</code> | Updates the status of a pull request |
| <code>update_pull_request_title</code> | Replaces the title of a pull request |
| <code>update_repository_description</code> | Sets or changes the comment or description for a repository |
| <code>update_repository_encryption_key</code> | Updates the Key Management Service encryption key used to encrypt repository content |
| <code>update_repository_name</code> | Renames a repository |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codecommit()
svc$associate_approval_rule_template_with_repository(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

codeconnections

AWS CodeConnections

Description

This Amazon Web Services CodeConnections API Reference provides descriptions and usage examples of the operations and data types for the Amazon Web Services CodeConnections API. You can use the connections API to work with connections and installations.

Connections are configurations that you use to connect Amazon Web Services resources to external code repositories. Each connection is a resource that can be given to services such as CodePipeline to connect to a third-party repository such as Bitbucket. For example, you can add the connection in CodePipeline so that it triggers your pipeline when a code change is made to your third-party code repository. Each connection is named and associated with a unique ARN that is used to reference the connection.

When you create a connection, the console initiates a third-party connection handshake. *Installations* are the apps that are used to conduct this handshake. For example, the installation for the Bitbucket provider type is the Bitbucket app. When you create a connection, you can choose an existing installation or create one.

When you want to create a connection to an installed provider type such as GitHub Enterprise Server, you create a *host* for your connections.

You can work with connections by calling:

- `create_connection`, which creates a uniquely named connection that can be referenced by services such as CodePipeline.
- `delete_connection`, which deletes the specified connection.
- `get_connection`, which returns information about the connection, including the connection status.
- `list_connections`, which lists the connections associated with your account.

You can work with hosts by calling:

- `create_host`, which creates a host that represents the infrastructure where your provider is installed.
- `delete_host`, which deletes the specified host.
- `get_host`, which returns information about the host, including the setup status.
- `list_hosts`, which lists the hosts associated with your account.

You can work with tags in Amazon Web Services CodeConnections by calling the following:

- `list_tags_for_resource`, which gets information about Amazon Web Services tags for a specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in Amazon Web Services CodeConnections.
- `tag_resource`, which adds or updates tags for a resource in Amazon Web Services CodeConnections.
- `untag_resource`, which removes tags for a resource in Amazon Web Services CodeConnections.

For information about how to use Amazon Web Services CodeConnections, see the [Developer Tools User Guide](#).

Usage

```
codeconnections(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- codeconnections(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
```

```

    ),
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_connection | Creates a connection that can then be given to other Amazon Web Services services like CodeCommit |
| create_host | Creates a resource that represents the infrastructure where a third-party provider is installed |
| create_repository_link | Creates a link to a specified external Git repository |
| create_sync_configuration | Creates a sync configuration which allows Amazon Web Services to sync content from a Git repository |
| delete_connection | The connection to be deleted |
| delete_host | The host to be deleted |
| delete_repository_link | Deletes the association between your connection and a specified external Git repository |
| delete_sync_configuration | Deletes the sync configuration for a specified repository and connection |
| get_connection | Returns the connection ARN and details such as status, owner, and provider type |
| get_host | Returns the host ARN and details such as status, provider type, endpoint, and, if applicable, the host's role |
| get_repository_link | Returns details about a repository link |
| get_repository_sync_status | Returns details about the sync status for a repository |
| get_resource_sync_status | Returns the status of the sync with the Git repository for a specific Amazon Web Services resource |
| get_sync_blocker_summary | Returns a list of the most recent sync blockers |
| get_sync_configuration | Returns details about a sync configuration, including the sync type and resource name |
| list_connections | Lists the connections associated with your account |
| list_hosts | Lists the hosts associated with your account |
| list_repository_links | Lists the repository links created for connections in your account |
| list_repository_sync_definitions | Lists the repository sync definitions for repository links in your account |
| list_sync_configurations | Returns a list of sync configurations for a specified repository |
| list_tags_for_resource | Gets the set of key-value pairs (metadata) that are used to manage the resource |
| tag_resource | Adds to or modifies the tags of the given resource |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from an Amazon Web Services resource |
| update_host | Updates a specified host with the provided configurations |
| update_repository_link | Updates the association between your connection and a specified external Git repository |
| update_sync_blocker | Allows you to update the status of a sync blocker, resolving the blocker and allowing syncing |
| update_sync_configuration | Updates the sync configuration for your connection and a specified external Git repository |

Examples

```
## Not run:
```

```
svc <- codeconnections()
svc$create_connection(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

codedeploy

AWS CodeDeploy

Description

CodeDeploy is a deployment service that automates application deployments to Amazon EC2 instances, on-premises instances running in your own facility, serverless Lambda functions, or applications in an Amazon ECS service.

You can deploy a nearly unlimited variety of application content, such as an updated Lambda function, updated applications in an Amazon ECS service, code, web and configuration files, executables, packages, scripts, multimedia files, and so on. CodeDeploy can deploy application content stored in Amazon S3 buckets, GitHub repositories, or Bitbucket repositories. You do not need to make changes to your existing code before you can use CodeDeploy.

CodeDeploy makes it easier for you to rapidly release new features, helps you avoid downtime during application deployment, and handles the complexity of updating your applications, without many of the risks associated with error-prone manual deployments.

CodeDeploy Components

Use the information in this guide to help you work with the following CodeDeploy components:

- **Application:** A name that uniquely identifies the application you want to deploy. CodeDeploy uses this name, which functions as a container, to ensure the correct combination of revision, deployment configuration, and deployment group are referenced during a deployment.
- **Deployment group:** A set of individual instances, CodeDeploy Lambda deployment configuration settings, or an Amazon ECS service and network details. A Lambda deployment group specifies how to route traffic to a new version of a Lambda function. An Amazon ECS deployment group specifies the service created in Amazon ECS to deploy, a load balancer, and a listener to reroute production traffic to an updated containerized application. An Amazon EC2/On-premises deployment group contains individually tagged instances, Amazon EC2 instances in Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups, or both. All deployment groups can specify optional trigger, alarm, and rollback settings.
- **Deployment configuration:** A set of deployment rules and deployment success and failure conditions used by CodeDeploy during a deployment.
- **Deployment:** The process and the components used when updating a Lambda function, a containerized application in an Amazon ECS service, or of installing content on one or more instances.

- **Application revisions:** For an Lambda deployment, this is an AppSpec file that specifies the Lambda function to be updated and one or more functions to validate deployment lifecycle events. For an Amazon ECS deployment, this is an AppSpec file that specifies the Amazon ECS task definition, container, and port where production traffic is rerouted. For an EC2/On-premises deployment, this is an archive file that contains source content—source code, web-pages, executable files, and deployment scripts—along with an AppSpec file. Revisions are stored in Amazon S3 buckets or GitHub repositories. For Amazon S3, a revision is uniquely identified by its Amazon S3 object key and its ETag, version, or both. For GitHub, a revision is uniquely identified by its commit ID.

This guide also contains information to help you get details about the instances in your deployments, to make on-premises instances available for CodeDeploy deployments, to get details about a Lambda function deployment, and to get details about Amazon ECS service deployments.

CodeDeploy Information Resources

- [CodeDeploy User Guide](#)
- [CodeDeploy API Reference Guide](#)
- [CLI Reference for CodeDeploy](#)
- [CodeDeploy Developer Forum](#)

Usage

```
codedeploy(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- codedeploy(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
```

```

        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| add_tags_to_on_premises_instances | Adds tags to on-premises instances |
| batch_get_application_revisions | Gets information about one or more application revisions |
| batch_get_applications | Gets information about one or more applications |
| batch_get_deployment_groups | Gets information about one or more deployment groups |
| batch_get_deployment_instances | This method works, but is deprecated |
| batch_get_deployments | Gets information about one or more deployments |
| batch_get_deployment_targets | Returns an array of one or more targets associated with a deployment |
| batch_get_on_premises_instances | Gets information about one or more on-premises instances |
| continue_deployment | For a blue/green deployment, starts the process of rerouting traffic from instances |
| create_application | Creates an application |
| create_deployment | Deploys an application revision through the specified deployment group |
| create_deployment_config | Creates a deployment configuration |
| create_deployment_group | Creates a deployment group to which application revisions are deployed |
| delete_application | Deletes an application |
| delete_deployment_config | Deletes a deployment configuration |
| delete_deployment_group | Deletes a deployment group |
| delete_git_hub_account_token | Deletes a GitHub account connection |
| delete_resources_by_external_id | Deletes resources linked to an external ID |
| deregister_on_premises_instance | Deregisters an on-premises instance |
| get_application | Gets information about an application |
| get_application_revision | Gets information about an application revision |
| get_deployment | Gets information about a deployment |
| get_deployment_config | Gets information about a deployment configuration |
| get_deployment_group | Gets information about a deployment group |
| get_deployment_instance | Gets information about an instance as part of a deployment |
| get_deployment_target | Returns information about a deployment target |
| get_on_premises_instance | Gets information about an on-premises instance |
| list_application_revisions | Lists information about revisions for an application |
| list_applications | Lists the applications registered with the user or Amazon Web Services account |
| list_deployment_configs | Lists the deployment configurations with the user or Amazon Web Services account |
| list_deployment_groups | Lists the deployment groups for an application registered with the Amazon Web Services account |
| list_deployment_instances | The newer BatchGetDeploymentTargets should be used instead because it works better |
| list_deployments | Lists the deployments in a deployment group for an application registered with the Amazon Web Services account |
| list_deployment_targets | Returns an array of target IDs that are associated a deployment |
| list_git_hub_account_token_names | Lists the names of stored connections to GitHub accounts |
| list_on_premises_instances | Gets a list of names for one or more on-premises instances |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns a list of tags for the resource identified by a specified Amazon Resource Name |
| put_lifecycle_event_hook_execution_status | Sets the result of a Lambda validation function |
| register_application_revision | Registers with CodeDeploy a revision for the specified application |
| register_on_premises_instance | Registers an on-premises instance |

| | |
|---|--|
| remove_tags_from_on_premises_instances | Removes one or more tags from one or more on-premises instances |
| skip_wait_time_for_instance_termination | In a blue/green deployment, overrides any specified wait time and starts terminating instances |
| stop_deployment | Attempts to stop an ongoing deployment |
| tag_resource | Associates the list of tags in the input Tags parameter with the resource identifier |
| untag_resource | Disassociates a resource from a list of tags |
| update_application | Changes the name of an application |
| update_deployment_group | Changes information about a deployment group |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codedeploy()
svc$add_tags_to_on_premises_instances(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

codeguruprofiler

Amazon CodeGuru Profiler

Description

This section provides documentation for the Amazon CodeGuru Profiler API operations.

Amazon CodeGuru Profiler collects runtime performance data from your live applications, and provides recommendations that can help you fine-tune your application performance. Using machine learning algorithms, CodeGuru Profiler can help you find your most expensive lines of code and suggest ways you can improve efficiency and remove CPU bottlenecks.

Amazon CodeGuru Profiler provides different visualizations of profiling data to help you identify what code is running on the CPU, see how much time is consumed, and suggest ways to reduce CPU utilization.

Amazon CodeGuru Profiler currently supports applications written in all Java virtual machine (JVM) languages and Python. While CodeGuru Profiler supports both visualizations and recommendations for applications written in Java, it can also generate visualizations and a subset of recommendations for applications written in other JVM languages and Python.

For more information, see [What is Amazon CodeGuru Profiler](#) in the *Amazon CodeGuru Profiler User Guide*.

Usage

```
codeguruprofiler(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
```

```

    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- codeguruprofiler(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| add_notification_channels | Add up to 2 anomaly notifications channels for a profiling group |
| batch_get_frame_metric_data | Returns the time series of values for a requested list of frame metrics from a time period |
| configure_agent | Used by profiler agents to report their current state and to receive remote configuration |
| create_profiling_group | Creates a profiling group |
| delete_profiling_group | Deletes a profiling group |
| describe_profiling_group | Returns a ProfilingGroupDescription object that contains information about the requested profiling group |
| get_findings_report_account_summary | Returns a list of FindingsReportSummary objects that contain analysis results for all findings reports for a given account |
| get_notification_configuration | Get the current configuration for anomaly notifications for a profiling group |
| get_policy | Returns the JSON-formatted resource-based policy on a profiling group |
| get_profile | Gets the aggregated profile of a profiling group for a specified time range |
| get_recommendations | Returns a list of Recommendation objects that contain recommendations for a profiling group |
| list_findings_reports | List the available reports for a given profiling group and time range |
| list_profile_times | Lists the start times of the available aggregated profiles of a profiling group for an account |

| | |
|---|---|
| list_profiling_groups | Returns a list of profiling groups |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns a list of the tags that are assigned to a specified resource |
| post_agent_profile | Submits profiling data to an aggregated profile of a profiling group |
| put_permission | Adds permissions to a profiling group's resource-based policy that are provided using |
| remove_notification_channel | Remove one anomaly notifications channel for a profiling group |
| remove_permission | Removes permissions from a profiling group's resource-based policy that are provided |
| submit_feedback | Sends feedback to CodeGuru Profiler about whether the anomaly detected by the anomaly |
| tag_resource | Use to assign one or more tags to a resource |
| untag_resource | Use to remove one or more tags from a resource |
| update_profiling_group | Updates a profiling group |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codeguruprofiler()
svc$add_notification_channels(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

codegurureviewer

Amazon CodeGuru Reviewer

Description

This section provides documentation for the Amazon CodeGuru Reviewer API operations. CodeGuru Reviewer is a service that uses program analysis and machine learning to detect potential defects that are difficult for developers to find and recommends fixes in your Java and Python code. By proactively detecting and providing recommendations for addressing code defects and implementing best practices, CodeGuru Reviewer improves the overall quality and maintainability of your code base during the code review stage. For more information about CodeGuru Reviewer, see the *AmazonCodeGuru Reviewer User Guide*.

To improve the security of your CodeGuru Reviewer API calls, you can establish a private connection between your VPC and CodeGuru Reviewer by creating an *interface VPC endpoint*. For more information, see [CodeGuru Reviewer and interface VPC endpoints \(Amazon Web Services PrivateLink\)](#) in the *Amazon CodeGuru Reviewer User Guide*.

Usage

```
codegurureviewer(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- codegurureviewer(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| associate_repository | Use to associate an Amazon Web Services CodeCommit repository or a repository managed by another provider with a CodeGuru Reviewer repository |
| create_code_review | Use to create a code review with a CodeReviewType of RepositoryAnalysis |
| describe_code_review | Returns the metadata associated with the code review along with its status |
| describe_recommendation_feedback | Describes the customer feedback for a CodeGuru Reviewer recommendation |
| describe_repository_association | Returns a RepositoryAssociation object that contains information about the requested repository association |
| disassociate_repository | Removes the association between Amazon CodeGuru Reviewer and a repository |
| list_code_reviews | Lists all the code reviews that the customer has created in the past 90 days |
| list_recommendation_feedback | Returns a list of RecommendationFeedbackSummary objects that contain customer feedback for a CodeGuru Reviewer recommendation |
| list_recommendations | Returns the list of all recommendations for a completed code review |
| list_repository_associations | Returns a list of RepositoryAssociationSummary objects that contain summary information about repository associations |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns the list of tags associated with an associated repository resource |
| put_recommendation_feedback | Stores customer feedback for a CodeGuru Reviewer recommendation |
| tag_resource | Adds one or more tags to an associated repository |
| untag_resource | Removes a tag from an associated repository |

Examples

```
## Not run:
```

```
svc <- codegurureviewer()
svc$associate_repository(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

codegurusecurity *Amazon CodeGuru Security*

Description

Amazon CodeGuru Security is in preview release and is subject to change.

This section provides documentation for the Amazon CodeGuru Security API operations. CodeGuru Security is a service that uses program analysis and machine learning to detect security policy violations and vulnerabilities, and recommends ways to address these security risks.

By proactively detecting and providing recommendations for addressing security risks, CodeGuru Security improves the overall security of your application code. For more information about CodeGuru Security, see the [Amazon CodeGuru Security User Guide](#).

Usage

```
codegurusecurity(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- codegurusecurity(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| batch_get_findings | Returns a list of requested findings from standard scans |
| create_scan | Use to create a scan using code uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket |
| create_upload_url | Generates a pre-signed URL, request headers used to upload a code resource, and code artifact |
| get_account_configuration | Use to get the encryption configuration for an account |
| get_findings | Returns a list of all findings generated by a particular scan |
| get_metrics_summary | Returns a summary of metrics for an account from a specified date, including number of operations |
| get_scan | Returns details about a scan, including whether or not a scan has completed |
| list_findings_metrics | Returns metrics about all findings in an account within a specified time range |
| list_scans | Returns a list of all scans in an account |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns a list of all tags associated with a scan |
| tag_resource | Use to add one or more tags to an existing scan |
| untag_resource | Use to remove one or more tags from an existing scan |
| update_account_configuration | Use to update the encryption configuration for an account |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- codegurusecurity()
svc$batch_get_findings(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

codepipeline

AWS CodePipeline

Description

CodePipeline

Overview

This is the CodePipeline API Reference. This guide provides descriptions of the actions and data types for CodePipeline. Some functionality for your pipeline can only be configured through the API. For more information, see the [CodePipeline User Guide](#).

You can use the CodePipeline API to work with pipelines, stages, actions, and transitions.

Pipelines are models of automated release processes. Each pipeline is uniquely named, and consists of stages, actions, and transitions.

You can work with pipelines by calling:

- `create_pipeline`, which creates a uniquely named pipeline.
- `delete_pipeline`, which deletes the specified pipeline.
- `get_pipeline`, which returns information about the pipeline structure and pipeline metadata, including the pipeline Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
- `get_pipeline_execution`, which returns information about a specific execution of a pipeline.
- `get_pipeline_state`, which returns information about the current state of the stages and actions of a pipeline.
- `list_action_executions`, which returns action-level details for past executions. The details include full stage and action-level details, including individual action duration, status, any errors that occurred during the execution, and input and output artifact location details.
- `list_pipelines`, which gets a summary of all of the pipelines associated with your account.
- `list_pipeline_executions`, which gets a summary of the most recent executions for a pipeline.
- `start_pipeline_execution`, which runs the most recent revision of an artifact through the pipeline.
- `stop_pipeline_execution`, which stops the specified pipeline execution from continuing through the pipeline.
- `update_pipeline`, which updates a pipeline with edits or changes to the structure of the pipeline.

Pipelines include *stages*. Each stage contains one or more actions that must complete before the next stage begins. A stage results in success or failure. If a stage fails, the pipeline stops at that stage and remains stopped until either a new version of an artifact appears in the source location, or a user takes action to rerun the most recent artifact through the pipeline. You can call `get_pipeline_state`, which displays the status of a pipeline, including the status of stages in the pipeline, or `get_pipeline`, which returns the entire structure of the pipeline, including the stages of that pipeline. For more information about the structure of stages and actions, see [CodePipeline Pipeline Structure Reference](#).

Pipeline stages include *actions* that are categorized into categories such as source or build actions performed in a stage of a pipeline. For example, you can use a source action to import artifacts into a pipeline from a source such as Amazon S3. Like stages, you do not work with actions directly in most cases, but you do define and interact with actions when working with pipeline operations such as `create_pipeline` and `get_pipeline_state`. Valid action categories are:

- Source
- Build
- Test

- Deploy
- Approval
- Invoke
- Compute

Pipelines also include *transitions*, which allow the transition of artifacts from one stage to the next in a pipeline after the actions in one stage complete.

You can work with transitions by calling:

- `disable_stage_transition`, which prevents artifacts from transitioning to the next stage in a pipeline.
- `enable_stage_transition`, which enables transition of artifacts between stages in a pipeline.

Using the API to integrate with CodePipeline

For third-party integrators or developers who want to create their own integrations with CodePipeline, the expected sequence varies from the standard API user. To integrate with CodePipeline, developers need to work with the following items:

Jobs, which are instances of an action. For example, a job for a source action might import a revision of an artifact from a source.

You can work with jobs by calling:

- `acknowledge_job`, which confirms whether a job worker has received the specified job.
- `get_job_details`, which returns the details of a job.
- `poll_for_jobs`, which determines whether there are any jobs to act on.
- `put_job_failure_result`, which provides details of a job failure.
- `put_job_success_result`, which provides details of a job success.

Third party jobs, which are instances of an action created by a partner action and integrated into CodePipeline. Partner actions are created by members of the Amazon Web Services Partner Network.

You can work with third party jobs by calling:

- `acknowledge_third_party_job`, which confirms whether a job worker has received the specified job.
- `get_third_party_job_details`, which requests the details of a job for a partner action.
- `poll_for_third_party_jobs`, which determines whether there are any jobs to act on.
- `put_third_party_job_failure_result`, which provides details of a job failure.
- `put_third_party_job_success_result`, which provides details of a job success.

Usage

```
codepipeline(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- codepipeline(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| acknowledge_job | Returns information about a specified job and whether that job has been received by the worker. |
| acknowledge_third_party_job | Confirms a job worker has received the specified job. |
| create_custom_action_type | Creates a new custom action that can be used in all pipelines associated with the Amazon account. |
| create_pipeline | Creates a pipeline. |
| delete_custom_action_type | Marks a custom action as deleted. |
| delete_pipeline | Deletes the specified pipeline. |
| delete_webhook | Deletes a previously created webhook by name. |
| deregister_webhook_with_third_party | Removes the connection between the webhook that was created by CodePipeline and the third party provider. |
| disable_stage_transition | Prevents artifacts in a pipeline from transitioning to the next stage in the pipeline. |
| enable_stage_transition | Enables artifacts in a pipeline to transition to a stage in a pipeline. |
| get_action_type | Returns information about an action type created for an external provider, where the provider is not Amazon. |
| get_job_details | Returns information about a job. |
| get_pipeline | Returns the metadata, structure, stages, and actions of a pipeline. |
| get_pipeline_execution | Returns information about an execution of a pipeline, including details about artifacts. |
| get_pipeline_state | Returns information about the state of a pipeline, including the stages and actions. |
| get_third_party_job_details | Requests the details of a job for a third party action. |
| list_action_executions | Lists the action executions that have occurred in a pipeline. |
| list_action_types | Gets a summary of all CodePipeline action types associated with your account. |
| list_pipeline_executions | Gets a summary of the most recent executions for a pipeline. |
| list_pipelines | Gets a summary of all of the pipelines associated with your account. |

| | |
|--|---|
| list_rule_executions | Lists the rule executions that have occurred in a pipeline configured for conditions with |
| list_rule_types | Lists the rules for the condition |
| list_tags_for_resource | Gets the set of key-value pairs (metadata) that are used to manage the resource |
| list_webhooks | Gets a listing of all the webhooks in this Amazon Web Services Region for this account |
| override_stage_condition | Used to override a stage condition |
| poll_for_jobs | Returns information about any jobs for CodePipeline to act on |
| poll_for_third_party_jobs | Determines whether there are any third party jobs for a job worker to act on |
| put_action_revision | Provides information to CodePipeline about new revisions to a source |
| put_approval_result | Provides the response to a manual approval request to CodePipeline |
| put_job_failure_result | Represents the failure of a job as returned to the pipeline by a job worker |
| put_job_success_result | Represents the success of a job as returned to the pipeline by a job worker |
| put_third_party_job_failure_result | Represents the failure of a third party job as returned to the pipeline by a job worker |
| put_third_party_job_success_result | Represents the success of a third party job as returned to the pipeline by a job worker |
| put_webhook | Defines a webhook and returns a unique webhook URL generated by CodePipeline |
| register_webhook_with_third_party | Configures a connection between the webhook that was created and the external tool |
| retry_stage_execution | You can retry a stage that has failed without having to run a pipeline again from the beginning |
| rollback_stage | Rolls back a stage execution |
| start_pipeline_execution | Starts the specified pipeline |
| stop_pipeline_execution | Stops the specified pipeline execution |
| tag_resource | Adds to or modifies the tags of the given resource |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from an Amazon Web Services resource |
| update_action_type | Updates an action type that was created with any supported integration model, where |
| update_pipeline | Updates a specified pipeline with edits or changes to its structure |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codepipeline()
svc$acknowledge_job(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

codestarconnections *AWS CodeStar connections*

Description

AWS CodeStar Connections

This Amazon Web Services CodeStar Connections API Reference provides descriptions and usage examples of the operations and data types for the Amazon Web Services CodeStar Connections API. You can use the connections API to work with connections and installations.

Connections are configurations that you use to connect Amazon Web Services resources to external code repositories. Each connection is a resource that can be given to services such as CodePipeline to connect to a third-party repository such as Bitbucket. For example, you can add the connection in CodePipeline so that it triggers your pipeline when a code change is made to your third-party code repository. Each connection is named and associated with a unique ARN that is used to reference the connection.

When you create a connection, the console initiates a third-party connection handshake. *Installations* are the apps that are used to conduct this handshake. For example, the installation for the Bitbucket provider type is the Bitbucket app. When you create a connection, you can choose an existing installation or create one.

When you want to create a connection to an installed provider type such as GitHub Enterprise Server, you create a *host* for your connections.

You can work with connections by calling:

- `create_connection`, which creates a uniquely named connection that can be referenced by services such as CodePipeline.
- `delete_connection`, which deletes the specified connection.
- `get_connection`, which returns information about the connection, including the connection status.
- `list_connections`, which lists the connections associated with your account.

You can work with hosts by calling:

- `create_host`, which creates a host that represents the infrastructure where your provider is installed.
- `delete_host`, which deletes the specified host.
- `get_host`, which returns information about the host, including the setup status.
- `list_hosts`, which lists the hosts associated with your account.

You can work with tags in Amazon Web Services CodeStar Connections by calling the following:

- `list_tags_for_resource`, which gets information about Amazon Web Services tags for a specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in Amazon Web Services CodeStar Connections.
- `tag_resource`, which adds or updates tags for a resource in Amazon Web Services CodeStar Connections.
- `untag_resource`, which removes tags for a resource in Amazon Web Services CodeStar Connections.

For information about how to use Amazon Web Services CodeStar Connections, see the [Developer Tools User Guide](#).

Usage

```
codestarconnections(  
    config = list(),  
    credentials = list(),  
    endpoint = NULL,  
    region = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- codestarconnections(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| create_connection | Creates a connection that can then be given to other Amazon Web Services services like CodeDeploy |
| create_host | Creates a resource that represents the infrastructure where a third-party provider is installed |
| create_repository_link | Creates a link to a specified external Git repository |
| create_sync_configuration | Creates a sync configuration which allows Amazon Web Services to sync content from a Git repository |
| delete_connection | The connection to be deleted |
| delete_host | The host to be deleted |
| delete_repository_link | Deletes the association between your connection and a specified external Git repository |
| delete_sync_configuration | Deletes the sync configuration for a specified repository and connection |
| get_connection | Returns the connection ARN and details such as status, owner, and provider type |
| get_host | Returns the host ARN and details such as status, provider type, endpoint, and, if applicable, region |
| get_repository_link | Returns details about a repository link |
| get_repository_sync_status | Returns details about the sync status for a repository |
| get_resource_sync_status | Returns the status of the sync with the Git repository for a specific Amazon Web Services resource |
| get_sync_blocker_summary | Returns a list of the most recent sync blockers |
| get_sync_configuration | Returns details about a sync configuration, including the sync type and resource name |
| list_connections | Lists the connections associated with your account |
| list_hosts | Lists the hosts associated with your account |
| list_repository_links | Lists the repository links created for connections in your account |
| list_repository_sync_definitions | Lists the repository sync definitions for repository links in your account |
| list_sync_configurations | Returns a list of sync configurations for a specified repository |

| | |
|---|---|
| list_tags_for_resource | Gets the set of key-value pairs (metadata) that are used to manage the resource |
| tag_resource | Adds to or modifies the tags of the given resource |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from an Amazon Web Services resource |
| update_host | Updates a specified host with the provided configurations |
| update_repository_link | Updates the association between your connection and a specified external Git repository |
| update_sync_blocker | Allows you to update the status of a sync blocker, resolving the blocker and allowing syncing |
| update_sync_configuration | Updates the sync configuration for your connection and a specified external Git repository |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codestarconnections()
svc$create_connection(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

codestarnotifications *AWS CodeStar Notifications*

Description

This AWS CodeStar Notifications API Reference provides descriptions and usage examples of the operations and data types for the AWS CodeStar Notifications API. You can use the AWS CodeStar Notifications API to work with the following objects:

Notification rules, by calling the following:

- `create_notification_rule`, which creates a notification rule for a resource in your account.
- `delete_notification_rule`, which deletes a notification rule.
- `describe_notification_rule`, which provides information about a notification rule.
- `list_notification_rules`, which lists the notification rules associated with your account.
- `update_notification_rule`, which changes the name, events, or targets associated with a notification rule.
- `subscribe`, which subscribes a target to a notification rule.
- `unsubscribe`, which removes a target from a notification rule.

Targets, by calling the following:

- `delete_target`, which removes a notification rule target from a notification rule.
- `list_targets`, which lists the targets associated with a notification rule.

Events, by calling the following:

- `list_event_types`, which lists the event types you can include in a notification rule.

Tags, by calling the following:

- `list_tags_for_resource`, which lists the tags already associated with a notification rule in your account.
- `tag_resource`, which associates a tag you provide with a notification rule in your account.
- `untag_resource`, which removes a tag from a notification rule in your account.

For information about how to use AWS CodeStar Notifications, see the [Amazon Web Services Developer Tools Console User Guide](#).

Usage

```
codestarnotifications(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>config</code> | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| <code>credentials</code> | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key |

- **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
 - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- codestarnotifications(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_notification_rule | Creates a notification rule for a resource |
| delete_notification_rule | Deletes a notification rule for a resource |
| delete_target | Deletes a specified target for notifications |
| describe_notification_rule | Returns information about a specified notification rule |
| list_event_types | Returns information about the event types available for configuring notifications |
| list_notification_rules | Returns a list of the notification rules for an Amazon Web Services account |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns a list of the tags associated with a notification rule |
| list_targets | Returns a list of the notification rule targets for an Amazon Web Services account |
| subscribe | Creates an association between a notification rule and an Chatbot topic or Chatbot client so that the |
| tag_resource | Associates a set of provided tags with a notification rule |
| unsubscribe | Removes an association between a notification rule and an Chatbot topic so that subscribers to the |
| untag_resource | Removes the association between one or more provided tags and a notification rule |
| update_notification_rule | Updates a notification rule for a resource |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codestarnotifications()
svc$create_notification_rule(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

cognitoidentity

Amazon Cognito Identity

Description

Amazon Cognito Federated Identities

Amazon Cognito Federated Identities is a web service that delivers scoped temporary credentials to mobile devices and other untrusted environments. It uniquely identifies a device and supplies the user with a consistent identity over the lifetime of an application.

Using Amazon Cognito Federated Identities, you can enable authentication with one or more third-party identity providers (Facebook, Google, or Login with Amazon) or an Amazon Cognito user pool, and you can also choose to support unauthenticated access from your app. Cognito delivers a unique identifier for each user and acts as an OpenID token provider trusted by AWS Security Token Service (STS) to access temporary, limited-privilege AWS credentials.

For a description of the authentication flow from the Amazon Cognito Developer Guide see [Authentication Flow](#).

For more information see [Amazon Cognito Federated Identities](#).

Usage

```
cognitoidentity(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- cognitoidentity(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| create_identity_pool | Creates a new identity pool |
| delete_identities | Deletes identities from an identity pool |
| delete_identity_pool | Deletes an identity pool |
| describe_identity | Returns metadata related to the given identity, including when the identity was created |
| describe_identity_pool | Gets details about a particular identity pool, including the pool name, ID description, and roles |
| get_credentials_for_identity | Returns credentials for the provided identity ID |
| get_id | Generates (or retrieves) a Cognito ID |
| get_identity_pool_roles | Gets the roles for an identity pool |
| get_open_id_token | Gets an OpenID token, using a known Cognito ID |
| get_open_id_token_for_developer_identity | Registers (or retrieves) a Cognito IdentityId and an OpenID Connect token for a developer identity |
| get_principal_tag_attribute_map | Use GetPrincipalTagAttributeMap to list all mappings between PrincipalTags and Attributes |
| list_identities | Lists the identities in an identity pool |
| list_identity_pools | Lists all of the Cognito identity pools registered for your account |

| | |
|---|---|
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags that are assigned to an Amazon Cognito identity pool |
| lookup_developer_identity | Retrieves the IdentityID associated with a DeveloperUserIdentifier or the list of |
| merge_developer_identities | Merges two users having different IdentityIds, existing in the same identity pool |
| set_identity_pool_roles | Sets the roles for an identity pool |
| set_principal_tag_attribute_map | You can use this operation to use default (username and clientID) attribute or cu |
| tag_resource | Assigns a set of tags to the specified Amazon Cognito identity pool |
| unlink_developer_identity | Unlinks a DeveloperUserIdentifier from an existing identity |
| unlink_identity | Unlinks a federated identity from an existing account |
| untag_resource | Removes the specified tags from the specified Amazon Cognito identity pool |
| update_identity_pool | Updates an identity pool |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cognitoidentity()
svc$create_identity_pool(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

cognitoidentityprovider

Amazon Cognito Identity Provider

Description

With the Amazon Cognito user pools API, you can configure user pools and authenticate users. To authenticate users from third-party identity providers (IdPs) in this API, you can [link IdP users to native user profiles](#). Learn more about the authentication and authorization of federated users at [Adding user pool sign-in through a third party](#) and in the [User pool federation endpoints and hosted UI reference](#).

This API reference provides detailed information about API operations and object types in Amazon Cognito.

Along with resource management operations, the Amazon Cognito user pools API includes classes of operations and authorization models for client-side and server-side authentication of users. You can interact with operations in the Amazon Cognito user pools API as any of the following subjects.

1. An administrator who wants to configure user pools, app clients, users, groups, or other user pool functions.
2. A server-side app, like a web application, that wants to use its Amazon Web Services privileges to manage, authenticate, or authorize a user.
3. A client-side app, like a mobile app, that wants to make unauthenticated requests to manage, authenticate, or authorize a user.

For more information, see [Using the Amazon Cognito user pools API and user pool endpoints](#) in the *Amazon Cognito Developer Guide*.

With your Amazon Web Services SDK, you can build the logic to support operational flows in every use case for this API. You can also make direct REST API requests to [Amazon Cognito user pools service endpoints](#). The following links can get you started with the CognitoIdentityProvider client in other supported Amazon Web Services SDKs.

- [Amazon Web Services Command Line Interface](#)
- [Amazon Web Services SDK for .NET](#)
- [Amazon Web Services SDK for C++](#)
- [Amazon Web Services SDK for Go](#)
- [Amazon Web Services SDK for Java V2](#)
- [Amazon Web Services SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [Amazon Web Services SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [Amazon Web Services SDK for Python](#)
- [Amazon Web Services SDK for Ruby V3](#)
- [Amazon Web Services SDK for Kotlin](#)

To get started with an Amazon Web Services SDK, see [Tools to Build on Amazon Web Services](#). For example actions and scenarios, see [Code examples for Amazon Cognito Identity Provider using Amazon Web Services SDKs](#).

Usage

```
cognitoidentityprovider(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|--------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. |
|--------|---|

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- cognitoidentityprovider(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| add_custom_attributes | Adds additional user attributes to the user pool schema |
| admin_add_user_to_group | Adds a user to a group |
| admin_confirm_sign_up | Confirms user sign-up as an administrator |
| admin_create_user | Creates a new user in the specified user pool |
| admin_delete_user | Deletes a user profile in your user pool |
| admin_delete_user_attributes | Deletes attribute values from a user |
| admin_disable_provider_for_user | Prevents the user from signing in with the specified external (SAML or social) |
| admin_disable_user | Deactivates a user profile and revokes all access tokens for the user |
| admin_enable_user | Activate sign-in for a user profile that previously had sign-in access disabled |
| admin_forget_device | Forgets, or deletes, a remembered device from a user's profile |
| admin_get_device | Given the device key, returns details for a user's device |
| admin_get_user | Given the username, returns details about a user profile in a user pool |
| admin_initiate_auth | Starts sign-in for applications with a server-side component, for example a tra |
| admin_link_provider_for_user | Links an existing user account in a user pool (DestinationUser) to an identity |
| admin_list_devices | Lists a user's registered devices |
| admin_list_groups_for_user | Lists the groups that a user belongs to |
| admin_list_user_auth_events | Requests a history of user activity and any risks detected as part of Amazon C |
| admin_remove_user_from_group | Given a username and a group name |
| admin_reset_user_password | Resets the specified user's password in a user pool |
| admin_respond_to_auth_challenge | Some API operations in a user pool generate a challenge, like a prompt for an |
| admin_set_user_mfa_preference | Sets the user's multi-factor authentication (MFA) preference, including which |
| admin_set_user_password | Sets the specified user's password in a user pool |
| admin_set_user_settings | This action is no longer supported |
| admin_update_auth_event_feedback | Provides feedback for an authentication event indicating if it was from a valid |
| admin_update_device_status | Updates the status of a user's device so that it is marked as remembered or no |
| admin_update_user_attributes | This action might generate an SMS text message |
| admin_user_global_sign_out | Invalidates the identity, access, and refresh tokens that Amazon Cognito issue |
| associate_software_token | Begins setup of time-based one-time password (TOTP) multi-factor authentic |
| change_password | Changes the password for a specified user in a user pool |
| complete_web_authn_registration | Completes registration of a passkey authenticator for the current user |
| confirm_device | Confirms a device that a user wants to remember |
| confirm_forgot_password | This public API operation accepts a confirmation code that Amazon Cognito s |
| confirm_sign_up | This public API operation submits a code that Amazon Cognito sent to your u |
| create_group | Creates a new group in the specified user pool |
| create_identity_provider | Adds a configuration and trust relationship between a third-party identity prov |
| create_managed_login_branding | Creates a new set of branding settings for a user pool style and associates it w |

| | |
|---|--|
| create_resource_server | Creates a new OAuth2 |
| create_user_import_job | Creates a user import job |
| create_user_pool | This action might generate an SMS text message |
| create_user_pool_client | Creates an app client in a user pool |
| create_user_pool_domain | A user pool domain hosts managed login, an authorization server and web server |
| delete_group | Deletes a group from the specified user pool |
| delete_identity_provider | Deletes a user pool identity provider (IdP) |
| delete_managed_login_branding | Deletes a managed login branding style |
| delete_resource_server | Deletes a resource server |
| delete_user | Self-deletes a user profile |
| delete_user_attributes | Self-deletes attributes for a user |
| delete_user_pool | Deletes a user pool |
| delete_user_pool_client | Deletes a user pool app client |
| delete_user_pool_domain | Given a user pool ID and domain identifier, deletes a user pool domain |
| delete_web_authn_credential | Deletes a registered passkey, or webauthN, authenticator for the currently signed-in user |
| describe_identity_provider | Given a user pool ID and identity provider (IdP) name, returns details about the IdP |
| describe_managed_login_branding | Given the ID of a managed login branding style, returns detailed information about the style |
| describe_managed_login_branding_by_client | Given the ID of a user pool app client, returns detailed information about the client |
| describe_resource_server | Describes a resource server |
| describe_risk_configuration | Given an app client or user pool ID where threat protection is configured, describes the configuration |
| describe_user_import_job | Describes a user import job |
| describe_user_pool | Given a user pool ID, returns configuration information |
| describe_user_pool_client | Given an app client ID, returns configuration information |
| describe_user_pool_domain | Given a user pool domain name, returns information about the domain configuration |
| forget_device | Forgets the specified device |
| forgot_password | Calling this API causes a message to be sent to the end user with a confirmation code |
| get_csv_header | Gets the header information for the comma-separated value (CSV) file to be uploaded |
| get_device | Gets the device |
| get_group | Gets a group |
| get_identity_provider_by_identifier | Gets the specified IdP |
| get_log_delivery_configuration | Gets the logging configuration of a user pool |
| get_signing_certificate | This method takes a user pool ID, and returns the signing certificate |
| get_ui_customization | Gets the user interface (UI) Customization information for a particular app client |
| get_user | Gets the user attributes and metadata for a user |
| get_user_attribute_verification_code | Generates a user attribute verification code for the specified attribute name |
| get_user_auth_factors | Lists the authentication options for the currently signed-in user |
| get_user_pool_mfa_config | Gets the user pool multi-factor authentication (MFA) configuration |
| global_sign_out | Invalidates the identity, access, and refresh tokens that Amazon Cognito issued to the user |
| initiate_auth | Initiates sign-in for a user in the Amazon Cognito user directory |
| list_devices | Lists the sign-in devices that Amazon Cognito has registered to the current user |
| list_groups | Lists the groups associated with a user pool |
| list_identity_providers | Lists information about all IdPs for a user pool |
| list_resource_servers | Lists the resource servers for a user pool |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags that are assigned to an Amazon Cognito user pool |
| list_user_import_jobs | Lists user import jobs for a user pool |
| list_user_pool_clients | Lists the clients that have been created for the specified user pool |
| list_user_pools | Lists the user pools associated with an Amazon Web Services account |
| list_users | Lists users and their basic details in a user pool |

| | |
|--|--|
| list_users_in_group | Lists the users in the specified group |
| list_web_authn_credentials | Generates a list of the current user's registered passkey, or webauthN, credentials |
| resend_confirmation_code | Resends the confirmation (for confirmation of registration) to a specific user in a user pool |
| respond_to_auth_challenge | Some API operations in a user pool generate a challenge, like a prompt for an authentication code |
| revoke_token | Revokes all of the access tokens generated by, and at the same time as, the specified user |
| set_log_delivery_configuration | Sets up or modifies the logging configuration of a user pool |
| set_risk_configuration | Configures actions on detected risks |
| set_ui_customization | Sets the user interface (UI) customization information for a user pool's built-in user interface |
| set_user_mfa_preference | Set the user's multi-factor authentication (MFA) method preference, including whether to use a passkey |
| set_user_pool_mfa_config | Sets the user pool multi-factor authentication (MFA) and passkey configuration |
| set_user_settings | This action is no longer supported |
| sign_up | Registers the user in the specified user pool and creates a user name, password, and email address |
| start_user_import_job | Starts the user import |
| start_web_authn_registration | Requests credential creation options from your user pool for registration of a user |
| stop_user_import_job | Stops the user import job |
| tag_resource | Assigns a set of tags to an Amazon Cognito user pool |
| untag_resource | Removes the specified tags from an Amazon Cognito user pool |
| update_auth_event_feedback | Provides the feedback for an authentication event, whether it was from a valid user or not |
| update_device_status | Updates the device status |
| update_group | Updates the specified group with the specified attributes |
| update_identity_provider | Updates IdP information for a user pool |
| update_managed_login_branding | Configures the branding settings for a user pool style |
| update_resource_server | Updates the name and scopes of resource server |
| update_user_attributes | With this operation, your users can update one or more of their attributes with the specified values |
| update_user_pool | This action might generate an SMS text message |
| update_user_pool_client | Updates the specified user pool app client with the specified attributes |
| update_user_pool_domain | A user pool domain hosts managed login, an authorization server and web server |
| verify_software_token | Use this API to register a user's entered time-based one-time password (TOTP) |
| verify_user_attribute | Verifies the specified user attributes in the user pool |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cognitoidentityprovider()
svc$add_custom_attributes(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon Cognito Sync provides an AWS service and client library that enable cross-device syncing of application-related user data. High-level client libraries are available for both iOS and Android. You can use these libraries to persist data locally so that it's available even if the device is offline. Developer credentials don't need to be stored on the mobile device to access the service. You can use Amazon Cognito to obtain a normalized user ID and credentials. User data is persisted in a dataset that can store up to 1 MB of key-value pairs, and you can have up to 20 datasets per user identity.

With Amazon Cognito Sync, the data stored for each identity is accessible only to credentials assigned to that identity. In order to use the Cognito Sync service, you need to make API calls using credentials retrieved with [Amazon Cognito Identity service](#).

If you want to use Cognito Sync in an Android or iOS application, you will probably want to make API calls via the AWS Mobile SDK. To learn more, see the [Developer Guide for Android](#) and the [Developer Guide for iOS](#).

Usage

```
cognitosync(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

| | |
|-------------|---|
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- cognitosync(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
```

```
    region = "string"
  )
```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| bulk_publish | Initiates a bulk publish of all existing datasets for an Identity Pool to the configured stream |
| delete_dataset | Deletes the specific dataset |
| describe_dataset | Gets meta data about a dataset by identity and dataset name |
| describe_identity_pool_usage | Gets usage details (for example, data storage) about a particular identity pool |
| describe_identity_usage | Gets usage information for an identity, including number of datasets and data usage |
| get_bulk_publish_details | Get the status of the last BulkPublish operation for an identity pool |
| get_cognito_events | Gets the events and the corresponding Lambda functions associated with an identity pool |
| get_identity_pool_configuration | Gets the configuration settings of an identity pool |
| list_datasets | Lists datasets for an identity |
| list_identity_pool_usage | Gets a list of identity pools registered with Cognito |
| list_records | Gets paginated records, optionally changed after a particular sync count for a dataset and id |
| register_device | Registers a device to receive push sync notifications |
| set_cognito_events | Sets the AWS Lambda function for a given event type for an identity pool |
| set_identity_pool_configuration | Sets the necessary configuration for push sync |
| subscribe_to_dataset | Subscribes to receive notifications when a dataset is modified by another device |
| unsubscribe_from_dataset | Unsubscribes from receiving notifications when a dataset is modified by another device |
| update_records | Posts updates to records and adds and deletes records for a dataset and user |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cognitosync()
svc$bulk_publish(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon Comprehend is an Amazon Web Services service for gaining insight into the content of documents. Use these actions to determine the topics contained in your documents, the topics they discuss, the predominant sentiment expressed in them, the predominant language used, and more.

Usage

```
comprehend(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- comprehend(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[batch_detect_dominant_language](#)

[batch_detect_entities](#)

[batch_detect_key_phrases](#)

[batch_detect_sentiment](#)

[batch_detect_syntax](#)

[batch_detect_targeted_sentiment](#)

[classify_document](#)

[contains_pii_entities](#)

[create_dataset](#)

[create_document_classifier](#)

[create_endpoint](#)

[create_entity_recognizer](#)

[create_flywheel](#)

Determines the dominant language of the input text for a batch of documents

Inspects the text of a batch of documents for named entities and returns information

Detects the key noun phrases found in a batch of documents

Inspects a batch of documents and returns an inference of the prevailing sentiment

Inspects the text of a batch of documents for the syntax and part of speech of the

Inspects a batch of documents and returns a sentiment analysis for each entity in

Creates a classification request to analyze a single document in real-time

Analyzes input text for the presence of personally identifiable information (PII)

Creates a dataset to upload training or test data for a model associated with a flywheel

Creates a new document classifier that you can use to categorize documents

Creates a model-specific endpoint for synchronous inference for a previously trained

Creates an entity recognizer using submitted files

A flywheel is an Amazon Web Services resource that orchestrates the ongoing training

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>delete_document_classifier</code> | Deletes a previously created document classifier |
| <code>delete_endpoint</code> | Deletes a model-specific endpoint for a previously-trained custom model |
| <code>delete_entity_recognizer</code> | Deletes an entity recognizer |
| <code>delete_flywheel</code> | Deletes a flywheel |
| <code>delete_resource_policy</code> | Deletes a resource-based policy that is attached to a custom model |
| <code>describe_dataset</code> | Returns information about the dataset that you specify |
| <code>describe_document_classification_job</code> | Gets the properties associated with a document classification job |
| <code>describe_document_classifier</code> | Gets the properties associated with a document classifier |
| <code>describe_dominant_language_detection_job</code> | Gets the properties associated with a dominant language detection job |
| <code>describe_endpoint</code> | Gets the properties associated with a specific endpoint |
| <code>describe_entities_detection_job</code> | Gets the properties associated with an entities detection job |
| <code>describe_entity_recognizer</code> | Provides details about an entity recognizer including status, S3 buckets contain |
| <code>describe_events_detection_job</code> | Gets the status and details of an events detection job |
| <code>describe_flywheel</code> | Provides configuration information about the flywheel |
| <code>describe_flywheel_iteration</code> | Retrieve the configuration properties of a flywheel iteration |
| <code>describe_key_phrases_detection_job</code> | Gets the properties associated with a key phrases detection job |
| <code>describe_pii_entities_detection_job</code> | Gets the properties associated with a PII entities detection job |
| <code>describe_resource_policy</code> | Gets the details of a resource-based policy that is attached to a custom model, i |
| <code>describe_sentiment_detection_job</code> | Gets the properties associated with a sentiment detection job |
| <code>describe_targeted_sentiment_detection_job</code> | Gets the properties associated with a targeted sentiment detection job |
| <code>describe_topics_detection_job</code> | Gets the properties associated with a topic detection job |
| <code>detect_dominant_language</code> | Determines the dominant language of the input text |
| <code>detect_entities</code> | Detects named entities in input text when you use the pre-trained model |
| <code>detect_key_phrases</code> | Detects the key noun phrases found in the text |
| <code>detect_pii_entities</code> | Inspects the input text for entities that contain personally identifiable information |
| <code>detect_sentiment</code> | Inspects text and returns an inference of the prevailing sentiment (POSITIVE, N |
| <code>detect_syntax</code> | Inspects text for syntax and the part of speech of words in the document |
| <code>detect_targeted_sentiment</code> | Inspects the input text and returns a sentiment analysis for each entity identified |
| <code>detect_toxic_content</code> | Performs toxicity analysis on the list of text strings that you provide as input |
| <code>import_model</code> | Creates a new custom model that replicates a source custom model that you imp |
| <code>list_datasets</code> | List the datasets that you have configured in this Region |
| <code>list_document_classification_jobs</code> | Gets a list of the documentation classification jobs that you have submitted |
| <code>list_document_classifiers</code> | Gets a list of the document classifiers that you have created |
| <code>list_document_classifier_summaries</code> | Gets a list of summaries of the document classifiers that you have created |
| <code>list_dominant_language_detection_jobs</code> | Gets a list of the dominant language detection jobs that you have submitted |
| <code>list_endpoints</code> | Gets a list of all existing endpoints that you've created |
| <code>list_entities_detection_jobs</code> | Gets a list of the entity detection jobs that you have submitted |
| <code>list_entity_recognizers</code> | Gets a list of the properties of all entity recognizers that you created, including |
| <code>list_entity_recognizer_summaries</code> | Gets a list of summaries for the entity recognizers that you have created |
| <code>list_events_detection_jobs</code> | Gets a list of the events detection jobs that you have submitted |
| <code>list_flywheel_iteration_history</code> | Information about the history of a flywheel iteration |
| <code>list_flywheels</code> | Gets a list of the flywheels that you have created |
| <code>list_key_phrases_detection_jobs</code> | Get a list of key phrase detection jobs that you have submitted |
| <code>list_pii_entities_detection_jobs</code> | Gets a list of the PII entity detection jobs that you have submitted |
| <code>list_sentiment_detection_jobs</code> | Gets a list of sentiment detection jobs that you have submitted |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists all tags associated with a given Amazon Comprehend resource |
| <code>list_targeted_sentiment_detection_jobs</code> | Gets a list of targeted sentiment detection jobs that you have submitted |
| <code>list_topics_detection_jobs</code> | Gets a list of the topic detection jobs that you have submitted |

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>put_resource_policy</code> | Attaches a resource-based policy to a custom model |
| <code>start_document_classification_job</code> | Starts an asynchronous document classification job using a custom classification |
| <code>start_dominant_language_detection_job</code> | Starts an asynchronous dominant language detection job for a collection of documents |
| <code>start_entities_detection_job</code> | Starts an asynchronous entity detection job for a collection of documents |
| <code>start_events_detection_job</code> | Starts an asynchronous event detection job for a collection of documents |
| <code>start_flywheel_iteration</code> | Start the flywheel iteration |
| <code>start_key_phrases_detection_job</code> | Starts an asynchronous key phrase detection job for a collection of documents |
| <code>start_pii_entities_detection_job</code> | Starts an asynchronous PII entity detection job for a collection of documents |
| <code>start_sentiment_detection_job</code> | Starts an asynchronous sentiment detection job for a collection of documents |
| <code>start_targeted_sentiment_detection_job</code> | Starts an asynchronous targeted sentiment detection job for a collection of documents |
| <code>start_topics_detection_job</code> | Starts an asynchronous topic detection job |
| <code>stop_dominant_language_detection_job</code> | Stops a dominant language detection job in progress |
| <code>stop_entities_detection_job</code> | Stops an entities detection job in progress |
| <code>stop_events_detection_job</code> | Stops an events detection job in progress |
| <code>stop_key_phrases_detection_job</code> | Stops a key phrases detection job in progress |
| <code>stop_pii_entities_detection_job</code> | Stops a PII entities detection job in progress |
| <code>stop_sentiment_detection_job</code> | Stops a sentiment detection job in progress |
| <code>stop_targeted_sentiment_detection_job</code> | Stops a targeted sentiment detection job in progress |
| <code>stop_training_document_classifier</code> | Stops a document classifier training job while in progress |
| <code>stop_training_entity_recognizer</code> | Stops an entity recognizer training job while in progress |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Associates a specific tag with an Amazon Comprehend resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes a specific tag associated with an Amazon Comprehend resource |
| <code>update_endpoint</code> | Updates information about the specified endpoint |
| <code>update_flywheel</code> | Update the configuration information for an existing flywheel |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- comprehend()
svc$batch_detect_dominant_language(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

comprehendmedical

AWS Comprehend Medical

Description

Amazon Comprehend Medical extracts structured information from unstructured clinical text. Use these actions to gain insight in your documents. Amazon Comprehend Medical only detects entities in English language texts. Amazon Comprehend Medical places limits on the sizes of files allowed for different API operations. To learn more, see [Guidelines and quotas](#) in the *Amazon Comprehend Medical Developer Guide*.

Usage

```
comprehendmedical(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- comprehendmedical(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| describe_entities_detection_v2_job | Gets the properties associated with a medical entities detection job |
| describe_icd10cm_inference_job | Gets the properties associated with an InferICD10CM job |
| describe_phi_detection_job | Gets the properties associated with a protected health information (PHI) detection job |
| describe_rx_norm_inference_job | Gets the properties associated with an InferRxNorm job |
| describe_snomedct_inference_job | Gets the properties associated with an InferSNOMEDCT job |
| detect_entities | The DetectEntities operation is deprecated |
| detect_entities_v2 | Inspects the clinical text for a variety of medical entities and returns specific information |
| detect_phi | Inspects the clinical text for protected health information (PHI) entities and returns the entities |
| infer_icd10cm | InferICD10CM detects medical conditions as entities listed in a patient record and links them to codes |
| infer_rx_norm | InferRxNorm detects medications as entities listed in a patient record and links to the norm |
| infer_snomedct | InferSNOMEDCT detects possible medical concepts as entities and links them to codes |
| list_entities_detection_v2_jobs | Gets a list of medical entity detection jobs that you have submitted |
| list_icd10cm_inference_jobs | Gets a list of InferICD10CM jobs that you have submitted |

| | |
|---|---|
| list_phi_detection_jobs | Gets a list of protected health information (PHI) detection jobs you have submitted |
| list_rx_norm_inference_jobs | Gets a list of InferRxNorm jobs that you have submitted |
| list_snomedct_inference_jobs | Gets a list of InferSNOMEDCT jobs a user has submitted |
| start_entities_detection_v2_job | Starts an asynchronous medical entity detection job for a collection of documents |
| start_icd10cm_inference_job | Starts an asynchronous job to detect medical conditions and link them to the ICD-10-CM |
| start_phi_detection_job | Starts an asynchronous job to detect protected health information (PHI) |
| start_rx_norm_inference_job | Starts an asynchronous job to detect medication entities and link them to the RxNorm on |
| start_snomedct_inference_job | Starts an asynchronous job to detect medical concepts and link them to the SNOMED-C |
| stop_entities_detection_v2_job | Stops a medical entities detection job in progress |
| stop_icd10cm_inference_job | Stops an InferICD10CM inference job in progress |
| stop_phi_detection_job | Stops a protected health information (PHI) detection job in progress |
| stop_rx_norm_inference_job | Stops an InferRxNorm inference job in progress |
| stop_snomedct_inference_job | Stops an InferSNOMEDCT inference job in progress |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- comprehendmedical()
svc$describe_entities_detection_v2_job(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

computeoptimizer

AWS Compute Optimizer

Description

Compute Optimizer is a service that analyzes the configuration and utilization metrics of your Amazon Web Services compute resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups, Lambda functions, Amazon EBS volumes, and Amazon ECS services on Fargate. It reports whether your resources are optimal, and generates optimization recommendations to reduce the cost and improve the performance of your workloads. Compute Optimizer also provides recent utilization metric data, in addition to projected utilization metric data for the recommendations, which you can use to evaluate which recommendation provides the best price-performance trade-off. The analysis of your usage patterns can help you decide when to move or resize your running resources, and still meet your performance and capacity requirements. For more information about Compute Optimizer, including the required permissions to use the service, see the [Compute Optimizer User Guide](#).

Usage

```
computeoptimizer(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- computeoptimizer(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[delete_recommendation_preferences](#)
[describe_recommendation_export_jobs](#)
[export_auto_scaling_group_recommendations](#)
[export_ebs_volume_recommendations](#)
[export_ec2_instance_recommendations](#)
[export_ecs_service_recommendations](#)
[export_idle_recommendations](#)
[export_lambda_function_recommendations](#)
[export_license_recommendations](#)
[export_rds_database_recommendations](#)
[get_auto_scaling_group_recommendations](#)
[get_ebs_volume_recommendations](#)
[get_ec2_instance_recommendations](#)

Deletes a recommendation preference, such as enhanced infrastructure
 Describes recommendation export jobs created in the last seven days
 Exports optimization recommendations for Auto Scaling groups
 Exports optimization recommendations for Amazon EBS volumes
 Exports optimization recommendations for Amazon EC2 instances
 Exports optimization recommendations for Amazon ECS services on
 Export optimization recommendations for your idle resources
 Exports optimization recommendations for Lambda functions
 Export optimization recommendations for your licenses
 Export optimization recommendations for your Amazon Relational D
 Returns Auto Scaling group recommendations
 Returns Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume recomm
 Returns Amazon EC2 instance recommendations

| | |
|---|---|
| get_ec2_recommendation_projected_metrics | Returns the projected utilization metrics of Amazon EC2 instance recommendations |
| get_ecs_service_recommendation_projected_metrics | Returns the projected metrics of Amazon ECS service recommendations |
| get_ecs_service_recommendations | Returns Amazon ECS service recommendations |
| get_effective_recommendation_preferences | Returns the recommendation preferences that are in effect for a given account |
| get_enrollment_status | Returns the enrollment (opt in) status of an account to the Compute Optimizer |
| get_enrollment_statuses_for_organization | Returns the Compute Optimizer enrollment (opt-in) status of organizations in the account |
| get_idle_recommendations | Returns idle resource recommendations |
| get_lambda_function_recommendations | Returns Lambda function recommendations |
| get_license_recommendations | Returns license recommendations for Amazon EC2 instances that run Amazon Linux |
| get_rds_database_recommendation_projected_metrics | Returns the projected metrics of Amazon RDS recommendations |
| get_rds_database_recommendations | Returns Amazon RDS recommendations |
| get_recommendation_preferences | Returns existing recommendation preferences, such as enhanced infrastructure |
| get_recommendation_summaries | Returns the optimization findings for an account |
| put_recommendation_preferences | Creates a new recommendation preference or updates an existing recommendation preference |
| update_enrollment_status | Updates the enrollment (opt in and opt out) status of an account to the Compute Optimizer |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- computeoptimizer()
svc$delete_recommendation_preferences(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

configservice

AWS Config

Description

Config

Config provides a way to keep track of the configurations of all the Amazon Web Services resources associated with your Amazon Web Services account. You can use Config to get the current and historical configurations of each Amazon Web Services resource and also to get information about the relationship between the resources. An Amazon Web Services resource can be an Amazon Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance, an Elastic Block Store (EBS) volume, an elastic network interface (ENI), or a security group. For a complete list of resources currently supported by Config, see [Supported Amazon Web Services resources](#).

You can access and manage Config through the Amazon Web Services Management Console, the Amazon Web Services Command Line Interface (Amazon Web Services CLI), the Config API, or the Amazon Web Services SDKs for Config. This reference guide contains documentation for the Config API and the Amazon Web Services CLI commands that you can use to manage Config.

The Config API uses the Signature Version 4 protocol for signing requests. For more information about how to sign a request with this protocol, see [Signature Version 4 Signing Process](#). For detailed information about Config features and their associated actions or commands, as well as how to work with Amazon Web Services Management Console, see [What Is Config](#) in the *Config Developer Guide*.

Usage

```
configservice(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- configservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[associate_resource_types](#)

[batch_get_aggregate_resource_config](#)

[batch_get_resource_config](#)

[delete_aggregation_authorization](#)

[delete_config_rule](#)

[delete_configuration_aggregator](#)

[delete_configuration_recorder](#)

[delete_conformance_pack](#)

Adds all resource types specified in the ResourceTypes list to the

Returns the current configuration items for resources that are pres

Returns the BaseConfigurationItem for one or more requested res

Deletes the authorization granted to the specified configuration ag

Deletes the specified Config rule and all of its evaluation results

Deletes the specified configuration aggregator and the aggregated

Deletes the customer managed configuration recorder

Deletes the specified conformance pack and all the Config rules, r

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>delete_delivery_channel</code> | Deletes the delivery channel |
| <code>delete_evaluation_results</code> | Deletes the evaluation results for the specified Config rule |
| <code>delete_organization_config_rule</code> | Deletes the specified organization Config rule and all of its evaluation results |
| <code>delete_organization_conformance_pack</code> | Deletes the specified organization conformance pack and all of its evaluation results |
| <code>delete_pending_aggregation_request</code> | Deletes pending authorization requests for a specified aggregator account |
| <code>delete_remediation_configuration</code> | Deletes the remediation configuration |
| <code>delete_remediation_exceptions</code> | Deletes one or more remediation exceptions mentioned in the remediation configuration |
| <code>delete_resource_config</code> | Records the configuration state for a custom resource that has been created by Config |
| <code>delete_retention_configuration</code> | Deletes the retention configuration |
| <code>delete_service_linked_configuration_recorder</code> | Deletes an existing service-linked configuration recorder |
| <code>delete_stored_query</code> | Deletes the stored query for a single Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>deliver_config_snapshot</code> | Schedules delivery of a configuration snapshot to the Amazon S3 bucket |
| <code>describe_aggregate_compliance_by_config_rules</code> | Returns a list of compliant and noncompliant rules with the number of resources that are in each state |
| <code>describe_aggregate_compliance_by_conformance_packs</code> | Returns a list of the existing and deleted conformance packs and the number of resources that are in each state |
| <code>describe_aggregation_authorizations</code> | Returns a list of authorizations granted to various aggregator accounts |
| <code>describe_compliance_by_config_rule</code> | Indicates whether the specified Config rules are compliant |
| <code>describe_compliance_by_resource</code> | Indicates whether the specified Amazon Web Services resources are compliant |
| <code>describe_config_rule_evaluation_status</code> | Returns status information for each of your Config managed rules |
| <code>describe_config_rules</code> | Returns details about your Config rules |
| <code>describe_configuration_aggregators</code> | Returns the details of one or more configuration aggregators |
| <code>describe_configuration_aggregator_sources_status</code> | Returns status information for sources within an aggregator |
| <code>describe_configuration_recorders</code> | Returns details for the configuration recorder you specify |
| <code>describe_configuration_recorder_status</code> | Returns the current status of the configuration recorder you specify |
| <code>describe_conformance_pack_compliance</code> | Returns compliance details for each rule in that conformance pack |
| <code>describe_conformance_packs</code> | Returns a list of one or more conformance packs |
| <code>describe_conformance_pack_status</code> | Provides one or more conformance packs deployment status |
| <code>describe_delivery_channels</code> | Returns details about the specified delivery channel |
| <code>describe_delivery_channel_status</code> | Returns the current status of the specified delivery channel |
| <code>describe_organization_config_rules</code> | Returns a list of organization Config rules |
| <code>describe_organization_config_rule_statuses</code> | Provides organization Config rule deployment status for an organization |
| <code>describe_organization_conformance_packs</code> | Returns a list of organization conformance packs |
| <code>describe_organization_conformance_pack_statuses</code> | Provides organization conformance pack deployment status for an organization |
| <code>describe_pending_aggregation_requests</code> | Returns a list of all pending aggregation requests |
| <code>describe_remediation_configurations</code> | Returns the details of one or more remediation configurations |
| <code>describe_remediation_exceptions</code> | Returns the details of one or more remediation exceptions |
| <code>describe_remediation_execution_status</code> | Provides a detailed view of a Remediation Execution for a set of resources |
| <code>describe_retention_configurations</code> | Returns the details of one or more retention configurations |
| <code>disassociate_resource_types</code> | Removes all resource types specified in the ResourceTypes list from the Config rule |
| <code>get_aggregate_compliance_details_by_config_rule</code> | Returns the evaluation results for the specified Config rule for a specific resource |
| <code>get_aggregate_config_rule_compliance_summary</code> | Returns the number of compliant and noncompliant rules for one or more Config rules |
| <code>get_aggregate_conformance_pack_compliance_summary</code> | Returns the count of compliant and noncompliant conformance packs for one or more conformance packs |
| <code>get_aggregate_discovered_resource_counts</code> | Returns the resource counts across accounts and regions that are present in the Config rule |
| <code>get_aggregate_resource_config</code> | Returns configuration item that is aggregated for your specific resource |
| <code>get_compliance_details_by_config_rule</code> | Returns the evaluation results for the specified Config rule |
| <code>get_compliance_details_by_resource</code> | Returns the evaluation results for the specified Amazon Web Services resource |
| <code>get_compliance_summary_by_config_rule</code> | Returns the number of Config rules that are compliant and noncompliant |
| <code>get_compliance_summary_by_resource_type</code> | Returns the number of resources that are compliant and the number of noncompliant resources |
| <code>get_conformance_pack_compliance_details</code> | Returns compliance details of a conformance pack for all Amazon Web Services resources |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>get_conformance_pack_compliance_summary</code> | Returns compliance details for the conformance pack based on the |
| <code>get_custom_rule_policy</code> | Returns the policy definition containing the logic for your Config |
| <code>get_discovered_resource_counts</code> | Returns the resource types, the number of each resource type, and |
| <code>get_organization_config_rule_detailed_status</code> | Returns detailed status for each member account within an organi |
| <code>get_organization_conformance_pack_detailed_status</code> | Returns detailed status for each member account within an organi |
| <code>get_organization_custom_rule_policy</code> | Returns the policy definition containing the logic for your organiz |
| <code>get_resource_config_history</code> | For accurate reporting on the compliance status, you must record |
| <code>get_resource_evaluation_summary</code> | Returns a summary of resource evaluation for the specified resour |
| <code>get_stored_query</code> | Returns the details of a specific stored query |
| <code>list_aggregate_discovered_resources</code> | Accepts a resource type and returns a list of resource identifiers th |
| <code>list_configuration_recorders</code> | Returns a list of configuration recorders depending on the filters y |
| <code>list_conformance_pack_compliance_scores</code> | Returns a list of conformance pack compliance scores |
| <code>list_discovered_resources</code> | Accepts a resource type and returns a list of resource identifiers fo |
| <code>list_resource_evaluations</code> | Returns a list of proactive resource evaluations |
| <code>list_stored_queries</code> | Lists the stored queries for a single Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | List the tags for Config resource |
| <code>put_aggregation_authorization</code> | Authorizes the aggregator account and region to collect data from |
| <code>put_config_rule</code> | Adds or updates an Config rule to evaluate if your Amazon Web S |
| <code>put_configuration_aggregator</code> | Creates and updates the configuration aggregator with the selected |
| <code>put_configuration_recorder</code> | Creates or updates the customer managed configuration recorder |
| <code>put_conformance_pack</code> | Creates or updates a conformance pack |
| <code>put_delivery_channel</code> | Creates or updates a delivery channel to deliver configuration info |
| <code>put_evaluations</code> | Used by an Lambda function to deliver evaluation results to Config |
| <code>put_external_evaluation</code> | Add or updates the evaluations for process checks |
| <code>put_organization_config_rule</code> | Adds or updates an Config rule for your entire organization to eva |
| <code>put_organization_conformance_pack</code> | Deploys conformance packs across member accounts in an Amaz |
| <code>put_remediation_configurations</code> | Adds or updates the remediation configuration with a specific Con |
| <code>put_remediation_exceptions</code> | A remediation exception is when a specified resource is no longer |
| <code>put_resource_config</code> | Records the configuration state for the resource provided in the re |
| <code>put_retention_configuration</code> | Creates and updates the retention configuration with details about |
| <code>put_service_linked_configuration_recorder</code> | Creates a service-linked configuration recorder that is linked to a |
| <code>put_stored_query</code> | Saves a new query or updates an existing saved query |
| <code>select_aggregate_resource_config</code> | Accepts a structured query language (SQL) SELECT command an |
| <code>select_resource_config</code> | Accepts a structured query language (SQL) SELECT command, p |
| <code>start_config_rules_evaluation</code> | Runs an on-demand evaluation for the specified Config rules again |
| <code>start_configuration_recorder</code> | Starts the customer managed configuration recorder |
| <code>start_remediation_execution</code> | Runs an on-demand remediation for the specified Config rules aga |
| <code>start_resource_evaluation</code> | Runs an on-demand evaluation for the specified resource to determ |
| <code>stop_configuration_recorder</code> | Stops the customer managed configuration recorder |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified Reso |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Deletes specified tags from a resource |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- configservice()
svc$associate_resource_types(
```

```

    Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

connect

Amazon Connect Service

Description

- [Amazon Connect actions](#)
- [Amazon Connect data types](#)

Amazon Connect is a cloud-based contact center solution that you use to set up and manage a customer contact center and provide reliable customer engagement at any scale.

Amazon Connect provides metrics and real-time reporting that enable you to optimize contact routing. You can also resolve customer issues more efficiently by getting customers in touch with the appropriate agents.

There are limits to the number of Amazon Connect resources that you can create. There are also limits to the number of requests that you can make per second. For more information, see [Amazon Connect Service Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Connect Administrator Guide*.

You can use an endpoint to connect programmatically to an Amazon Web Services service. For a list of Amazon Connect endpoints, see [Amazon Connect Endpoints](#).

Usage

```
connect(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- connect(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    )
  )
)
```

```

    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| activate_evaluation_form | Activates an evaluation form in the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| associate_analytics_data_set | Associates the specified dataset for a Amazon Connect instance with the ta |
| associate_approved_origin | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang |
| associate_bot | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang |
| associate_default_vocabulary | Associates an existing vocabulary as the default |
| associate_flow | Associates a connect resource to a flow |
| associate_instance_storage_config | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang |
| associate_lambda_function | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang |
| associate_lex_bot | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang |
| associate_phone_number_contact_flow | Associates a flow with a phone number claimed to your Amazon Connect |
| associate_queue_quick_connects | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang |
| associate_routing_profile_queues | Associates a set of queues with a routing profile |
| associate_security_key | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang |
| associate_traffic_distribution_group_user | Associates an agent with a traffic distribution group |
| associate_user_proficiencies | Associates a set of proficiencies with a user |
| batch_associate_analytics_data_set | Associates a list of analytics datasets for a given Amazon Connect instanc |
| batch_disassociate_analytics_data_set | Removes a list of analytics datasets associated with a given Amazon Conn |
| batch_get_attached_file_metadata | Allows you to retrieve metadata about multiple attached files on an associ |
| batch_get_flow_association | Retrieve the flow associations for the given resources |
| batch_put_contact | Only the Amazon Connect outbound campaigns service principal is allowe |
| claim_phone_number | Claims an available phone number to your Amazon Connect instance or tr |
| complete_attached_file_upload | Allows you to confirm that the attached file has been uploaded using the p |
| create_agent_status | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang |
| create_contact | Only the EMAIL channel is supported |
| create_contact_flow | Creates a flow for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| create_contact_flow_module | Creates a flow module for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| create_contact_flow_version | Publishes a new version of the flow provided |
| create_email_address | Create new email address in the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| create_evaluation_form | Creates an evaluation form in the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| create_hours_of_operation | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang |
| create_hours_of_operation_override | Creates an hours of operation override in an Amazon Connect hours of op |
| create_instance | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang |
| create_integration_association | Creates an Amazon Web Services resource association with an Amazon C |
| create_participant | Adds a new participant into an on-going chat contact |
| create_persistent_contact_association | Enables rehydration of chats for the lifespan of a contact |
| create_predefined_attribute | Creates a new predefined attribute for the specified Amazon Connect insta |
| create_prompt | Creates a prompt |
| create_push_notification_registration | Creates registration for a device token and a chat contact to receive real-tir |

| | |
|---|--|
| create_queue | Creates a new queue for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| create_quick_connect | Creates a quick connect for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| create_routing_profile | Creates a new routing profile |
| create_rule | Creates a rule for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| create_security_profile | Creates a security profile |
| create_task_template | Creates a new task template in the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| create_traffic_distribution_group | Creates a traffic distribution group given an Amazon Connect instance that |
| create_use_case | Creates a use case for an integration association |
| create_user | Creates a user account for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| create_user_hierarchy_group | Creates a new user hierarchy group |
| create_view | Creates a new view with the possible status of SAVED or PUBLISHED |
| create_view_version | Publishes a new version of the view identifier |
| create_vocabulary | Creates a custom vocabulary associated with your Amazon Connect instance |
| deactivate_evaluation_form | Deactivates an evaluation form in the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| delete_attached_file | Deletes an attached file along with the underlying S3 Object |
| delete_contact_evaluation | Deletes a contact evaluation in the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| delete_contact_flow | Deletes a flow for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| delete_contact_flow_module | Deletes the specified flow module |
| delete_contact_flow_version | Deletes the particular version specified in flow version identifier |
| delete_email_address | Deletes email address from the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| delete_evaluation_form | Deletes an evaluation form in the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| delete_hours_of_operation | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| delete_hours_of_operation_override | Deletes an hours of operation override in an Amazon Connect hours of operation |
| delete_instance | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| delete_integration_association | Deletes an Amazon Web Services resource association from an Amazon Connect |
| delete_predefined_attribute | Deletes a predefined attribute from the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| delete_prompt | Deletes a prompt |
| delete_push_notification_registration | Deletes registration for a device token and a chat contact |
| delete_queue | Deletes a queue |
| delete_quick_connect | Deletes a quick connect |
| delete_routing_profile | Deletes a routing profile |
| delete_rule | Deletes a rule for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| delete_security_profile | Deletes a security profile |
| delete_task_template | Deletes the task template |
| delete_traffic_distribution_group | Deletes a traffic distribution group |
| delete_use_case | Deletes a use case from an integration association |
| delete_user | Deletes a user account from the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| delete_user_hierarchy_group | Deletes an existing user hierarchy group |
| delete_view | Deletes the view entirely |
| delete_view_version | Deletes the particular version specified in ViewVersion identifier |
| delete_vocabulary | Deletes the vocabulary that has the given identifier |
| describe_agent_status | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| describe_authentication_profile | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| describe_contact | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| describe_contact_evaluation | Describes a contact evaluation in the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| describe_contact_flow | Describes the specified flow |
| describe_contact_flow_module | Describes the specified flow module |
| describe_email_address | Describe email address form the specified Amazon Connect instance |

| | |
|--|--|
| describe_evaluation_form | Describes an evaluation form in the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| describe_hours_of_operation | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| describe_hours_of_operation_override | Describes the hours of operation override |
| describe_instance | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| describe_instance_attribute | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| describe_instance_storage_config | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| describe_phone_number | Gets details and status of a phone number that's claimed to your Amazon Connect instance |
| describe_predefined_attribute | Describes a predefined attribute for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| describe_prompt | Describes the prompt |
| describe_queue | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| describe_quick_connect | Describes the quick connect |
| describe_routing_profile | Describes the specified routing profile |
| describe_rule | Describes a rule for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| describe_security_profile | Gets basic information about the security profile |
| describe_traffic_distribution_group | Gets details and status of a traffic distribution group |
| describe_user | Describes the specified user |
| describe_user_hierarchy_group | Describes the specified hierarchy group |
| describe_user_hierarchy_structure | Describes the hierarchy structure of the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| describe_view | Retrieves the view for the specified Amazon Connect instance and view ID |
| describe_vocabulary | Describes the specified vocabulary |
| disassociate_analytics_data_set | Removes the dataset ID associated with a given Amazon Connect instance |
| disassociate_approved_origin | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| disassociate_bot | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| disassociate_flow | Disassociates a connect resource from a flow |
| disassociate_instance_storage_config | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| disassociate_lambda_function | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| disassociate_lex_bot | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| disassociate_phone_number_contact_flow | Removes the flow association from a phone number claimed to your Amazon Connect instance |
| disassociate_queue_quick_connects | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| disassociate_routing_profile_queues | Disassociates a set of queues from a routing profile |
| disassociate_security_key | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| disassociate_traffic_distribution_group_user | Disassociates an agent from a traffic distribution group |
| disassociate_user_proficiencies | Disassociates a set of proficiencies from a user |
| dismiss_user_contact | Dismisses contacts from an agent's CCP and returns the agent to an available state |
| get_attached_file | Provides a pre-signed URL for download of an approved attached file |
| get_contact_attributes | Retrieves the contact attributes for the specified contact |
| get_current_metric_data | Gets the real-time metric data from the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| get_current_user_data | Gets the real-time active user data from the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| get_effective_hours_of_operations | Get the hours of operations with the effective override applied |
| get_federation_token | Supports SAML sign-in for Amazon Connect |
| get_flow_association | Retrieves the flow associated for a given resource |
| get_metric_data | Gets historical metric data from the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| get_metric_data_v2 | Gets metric data from the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| get_prompt_file | Gets the prompt file |
| get_task_template | Gets details about a specific task template in the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| get_traffic_distribution | Retrieves the current traffic distribution for a given traffic distribution group |
| import_phone_number | Imports a claimed phone number from an external service, such as Amazon Chime |
| list_agent_statuses | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |

| | |
|--|---|
| list_analytics_data_associations | Lists the association status of requested dataset ID for a given Amazon Connect instance |
| list_analytics_data_lake_data_sets | Lists the data lake datasets available to associate with for a given Amazon Connect instance |
| list_approved_origins | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change without notice |
| list_associated_contacts | Provides information about contact tree, a list of associated contacts with a specified contact |
| list_authentication_profiles | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change without notice |
| list_bots | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change without notice |
| list_contact_evaluations | Lists contact evaluations in the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_contact_flow_modules | Provides information about the flow modules for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_contact_flows | Provides information about the flows for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_contact_flow_versions | Returns all the available versions for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_contact_references | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change without notice |
| list_default_vocabularies | Lists the default vocabularies for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_evaluation_forms | Lists evaluation forms in the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_evaluation_form_versions | Lists versions of an evaluation form in the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_flow_associations | List the flow association based on the filters |
| list_hours_of_operation_overrides | List the hours of operation overrides |
| list_hours_of_operations | Provides information about the hours of operation for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_instance_attributes | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change without notice |
| list_instances | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change without notice |
| list_instance_storage_configs | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change without notice |
| list_integration_associations | Provides summary information about the Amazon Web Services resource associated with the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_lambda_functions | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change without notice |
| list_lex_bots | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change without notice |
| list_phone_numbers | Provides information about the phone numbers for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_phone_numbers_v2 | Lists phone numbers claimed to your Amazon Connect instance or traffic to your Amazon Connect instance |
| list_predefined_attributes | Lists predefined attributes for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_prompts | Provides information about the prompts for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_queue_quick_connects | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change without notice |
| list_queues | Provides information about the queues for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_quick_connects | Provides information about the quick connects for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_realtime_contact_analysis_segments_v2 | Provides a list of analysis segments for a real-time analysis session |
| list_routing_profile_queues | Lists the queues associated with a routing profile |
| list_routing_profiles | Provides summary information about the routing profiles for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_rules | List all rules for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_security_keys | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change without notice |
| list_security_profile_applications | Returns a list of third-party applications in a specific security profile |
| list_security_profile_permissions | Lists the permissions granted to a security profile |
| list_security_profiles | Provides summary information about the security profiles for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags for the specified resource |
| list_task_templates | Lists task templates for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_traffic_distribution_groups | Lists traffic distribution groups |
| list_traffic_distribution_group_users | Lists traffic distribution group users |
| list_use_cases | Lists the use cases for the integration association |
| list_user_hierarchy_groups | Provides summary information about the hierarchy groups for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_user_proficiencies | Lists proficiencies associated with a user |
| list_users | Provides summary information about the users for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_views | Returns views in the given instance |
| list_view_versions | Returns all the available versions for the specified Amazon Connect instance |

| | |
|---|---|
| monitor_contact | Initiates silent monitoring of a contact |
| pause_contact | Allows pausing an ongoing task contact |
| put_user_status | Changes the current status of a user or agent in Amazon Connect |
| release_phone_number | Releases a phone number previously claimed to an Amazon Connect instance |
| replicate_instance | Replicates an Amazon Connect instance in the specified Amazon Web Services Region |
| resume_contact | Allows resuming a task contact in a paused state |
| resume_contact_recording | When a contact is being recorded, and the recording has been suspended, resumes recording |
| search_agent_statuses | Searches AgentStatuses in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional filtering |
| search_available_phone_numbers | Searches for available phone numbers that you can claim to your Amazon Connect instance |
| search_contact_flow_modules | Searches the flow modules in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional filtering |
| search_contact_flows | Searches the flows in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional filtering |
| search_contacts | Searches contacts in an Amazon Connect instance |
| search_email_addresses | Searches email address in an instance, with optional filtering |
| search_hours_of_operation_overrides | Searches the hours of operation overrides |
| search_hours_of_operations | Searches the hours of operation in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional filtering |
| search_predefined_attributes | Searches predefined attributes that meet certain criteria |
| search_prompts | Searches prompts in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional filtering |
| search_queues | Searches queues in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional filtering |
| search_quick_connects | Searches quick connects in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional filtering |
| search_resource_tags | Searches tags used in an Amazon Connect instance using optional search filters |
| search_routing_profiles | Searches routing profiles in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional filtering |
| search_security_profiles | Searches security profiles in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional filtering |
| search_user_hierarchy_groups | Searches UserHierarchyGroups in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional filtering |
| search_users | Searches users in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional filtering |
| search_vocabularies | Searches for vocabularies within a specific Amazon Connect instance using optional filtering |
| send_chat_integration_event | Processes chat integration events from Amazon Web Services or external integrations |
| send_outbound_email | Send outbound email for outbound campaigns |
| start_attached_file_upload | Provides a pre-signed Amazon S3 URL in response for uploading your content |
| start_chat_contact | Initiates a flow to start a new chat for the customer |
| start_contact_evaluation | Starts an empty evaluation in the specified Amazon Connect instance, using optional filtering |
| start_contact_recording | Starts recording the contact: |
| start_contact_streaming | Initiates real-time message streaming for a new chat contact |
| start_email_contact | Creates an inbound email contact and initiates a flow to start the email conversation |
| start_outbound_chat_contact | Initiates a new outbound SMS contact to a customer |
| start_outbound_email_contact | Initiates a flow to send an agent reply or outbound email contact (created from a contact) |
| start_outbound_voice_contact | Places an outbound call to a contact, and then initiates the flow |
| start_screen_sharing | Starts screen sharing for a contact |
| start_task_contact | Initiates a flow to start a new task contact |
| start_web_rtc_contact | Places an inbound in-app, web, or video call to a contact, and then initiates the flow |
| stop_contact | Ends the specified contact |
| stop_contact_recording | Stops recording a call when a contact is being recorded |
| stop_contact_streaming | Ends message streaming on a specified contact |
| submit_contact_evaluation | Submits a contact evaluation in the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| suspend_contact_recording | When a contact is being recorded, this API suspends recording whatever is being recorded |
| tag_contact | Adds the specified tags to the contact resource |
| tag_resource | Adds the specified tags to the specified resource |
| transfer_contact | Transfers contacts from one agent or queue to another agent or queue at any time |
| untag_contact | Removes the specified tags from the contact resource |

| | |
|---|---|
| untag_resource | Removes the specified tags from the specified resource |
| update_agent_status | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| update_authentication_profile | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| update_contact | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| update_contact_attributes | Creates or updates user-defined contact attributes associated with the specified contact |
| update_contact_evaluation | Updates details about a contact evaluation in the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| update_contact_flow_content | Updates the specified flow |
| update_contact_flow_metadata | Updates metadata about specified flow |
| update_contact_flow_module_content | Updates specified flow module for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| update_contact_flow_module_metadata | Updates metadata about specified flow module |
| update_contact_flow_name | The name of the flow |
| update_contact_routing_data | Updates routing priority and age on the contact (QueuePriority and QueueAge) |
| update_contact_schedule | Updates the scheduled time of a task contact that is already scheduled |
| update_email_address_metadata | Updates an email address metadata |
| update_evaluation_form | Updates details about a specific evaluation form version in the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| update_hours_of_operation | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| update_hours_of_operation_override | Update the hours of operation override |
| update_instance_attribute | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| update_instance_storage_config | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| update_participant_authentication | Instructs Amazon Connect to resume the authentication process |
| update_participant_role_config | Updates timeouts for when human chat participants are to be considered idle |
| update_phone_number | Updates your claimed phone number from its current Amazon Connect instance |
| update_phone_number_metadata | Updates a phone number's metadata |
| update_predefined_attribute | Updates a predefined attribute for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| update_prompt | Updates a prompt |
| update_queue_hours_of_operation | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| update_queue_max_contacts | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| update_queue_name | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| update_queue_outbound_caller_config | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| update_queue_outbound_email_config | Updates the outbound email address Id for a specified queue |
| update_queue_status | This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change |
| update_quick_connect_config | Updates the configuration settings for the specified quick connect |
| update_quick_connect_name | Updates the name and description of a quick connect |
| update_routing_profile_agent_availability_timer | Whether agents with this routing profile will have their routing order calculated |
| update_routing_profile_concurrency | Updates the channels that agents can handle in the Contact Control Panel (CCP) |
| update_routing_profile_default_outbound_queue | Updates the default outbound queue of a routing profile |
| update_routing_profile_name | Updates the name and description of a routing profile |
| update_routing_profile_queues | Updates the properties associated with a set of queues for a routing profile |
| update_rule | Updates a rule for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| update_security_profile | Updates a security profile |
| update_task_template | Updates details about a specific task template in the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| update_traffic_distribution | Updates the traffic distribution for a given traffic distribution group |
| update_user_hierarchy | Assigns the specified hierarchy group to the specified user |
| update_user_hierarchy_group_name | Updates the name of the user hierarchy group |
| update_user_hierarchy_structure | Updates the user hierarchy structure: add, remove, and rename user hierarchy groups |
| update_user_identity_info | Updates the identity information for the specified user |
| update_user_phone_config | Updates the phone configuration settings for the specified user |
| update_user_proficiencies | Updates the properties associated with the proficiencies of a user |

| | |
|---|--|
| update_user_routing_profile | Assigns the specified routing profile to the specified user |
| update_user_security_profiles | Assigns the specified security profiles to the specified user |
| update_view_content | Updates the view content of the given view identifier in the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| update_view_metadata | Updates the view metadata |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- connect()
svc$activate_evaluation_form(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

connectcampaignservice

AmazonConnectCampaignService

Description

Provide APIs to create and manage Amazon Connect Campaigns.

Usage

```
connectcampaignservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- config** Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- connectcampaignservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
```

```

),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_campaign | Creates a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account |
| delete_campaign | Deletes a campaign from the specified Amazon Connect account |
| delete_connect_instance_config | Deletes a connect instance config from the specified AWS account |
| delete_instance_onboarding_job | Delete the Connect Campaigns onboarding job for the specified Amazon Connect account |
| describe_campaign | Describes the specific campaign |
| get_campaign_state | Get state of a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account |
| get_campaign_state_batch | Get state of campaigns for the specified Amazon Connect account |
| get_connect_instance_config | Get the specific Connect instance config |
| get_instance_onboarding_job_status | Get the specific instance onboarding job status |
| list_campaigns | Provides summary information about the campaigns under the specified Amazon Connect account |
| list_tags_for_resource | List tags for a resource |
| pause_campaign | Pauses a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account |
| put_dial_request_batch | Creates dial requests for the specified campaign Amazon Connect account |
| resume_campaign | Stops a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account |
| start_campaign | Starts a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account |
| start_instance_onboarding_job | Onboard the specific Amazon Connect instance to Connect Campaigns |
| stop_campaign | Stops a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account |
| tag_resource | Tag a resource |
| untag_resource | Untag a resource |
| update_campaign_dialer_config | Updates the dialer config of a campaign |
| update_campaign_name | Updates the name of a campaign |
| update_campaign_outbound_call_config | Updates the outbound call config of a campaign |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- connectcampaignservice()
svc$create_campaign(
  Foo = 123
)

```

```
## End(Not run)
```

```
connectcampaignservicev2
    AmazonConnectCampaignServiceV2
```

Description

Provide APIs to create and manage Amazon Connect Campaigns.

Usage

```
connectcampaignservicev2(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID

- **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
 - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
 - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- connectcampaignservicev2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| create_campaign | Creates a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account |
| delete_campaign | Deletes a campaign from the specified Amazon Connect account |
| delete_campaign_channel_subtype_config | Deletes the channel subtype config of a campaign |
| delete_campaign_communication_limits | Deletes the communication limits config for a campaign |
| delete_campaign_communication_time | Deletes the communication time config for a campaign |
| delete_connect_instance_config | Deletes a connect instance config from the specified AWS account |
| delete_connect_instance_integration | Delete the integration for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| delete_instance_onboarding_job | Delete the Connect Campaigns onboarding job for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| describe_campaign | Describes the specific campaign |
| get_campaign_state | Get state of a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account |
| get_campaign_state_batch | Get state of campaigns for the specified Amazon Connect account |
| get_connect_instance_config | Get the specific Connect instance config |
| get_instance_onboarding_job_status | Get the specific instance onboarding job status |
| list_campaigns | Provides summary information about the campaigns under the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_connect_instance_integrations | Provides summary information about the integration under the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| list_tags_for_resource | List tags for a resource |
| pause_campaign | Pauses a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account |
| put_connect_instance_integration | Put or update the integration for the specified Amazon Connect instance |
| put_outbound_request_batch | Creates outbound requests for the specified campaign Amazon Connect account |
| put_profile_outbound_request_batch | Takes in a list of profile outbound requests to be placed as part of an outbound campaign |
| resume_campaign | Stops a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account |
| start_campaign | Starts a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account |
| start_instance_onboarding_job | Onboard the specific Amazon Connect instance to Connect Campaigns |
| stop_campaign | Stops a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account |
| tag_resource | Tag a resource |
| untag_resource | Untag a resource |
| update_campaign_channel_subtype_config | Updates the channel subtype config of a campaign |
| update_campaign_communication_limits | Updates the communication limits config for a campaign |
| update_campaign_communication_time | Updates the communication time config for a campaign |
| update_campaign_flow_association | Updates the campaign flow associated with a campaign |
| update_campaign_name | Updates the name of a campaign |
| update_campaign_schedule | Updates the schedule for a campaign |
| update_campaign_source | Updates the campaign source with a campaign |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- connectcampaignservicev2()
svc$create_campaign(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

connectcases

*Amazon Connect Cases***Description**

- [Cases actions](#)
- [Cases data types](#)

With Amazon Connect Cases, your agents can track and manage customer issues that require multiple interactions, follow-up tasks, and teams in your contact center. A case represents a customer issue. It records the issue, the steps and interactions taken to resolve the issue, and the outcome. For more information, see [Amazon Connect Cases](#) in the *Amazon Connect Administrator Guide*.

Usage

```
connectcases(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: |

- **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
 - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
 - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- connectcases(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>batch_get_case_rule</code> | Gets a batch of case rules |
| <code>batch_get_field</code> | Returns the description for the list of fields in the request parameters |
| <code>batch_put_field_options</code> | Creates and updates a set of field options for a single select field in a Cases domain |
| <code>create_case</code> | If you provide a value for PerformedBy |
| <code>create_case_rule</code> | Creates a new case rule |
| <code>create_domain</code> | Creates a domain, which is a container for all case data, such as cases, fields, templates and la |
| <code>create_field</code> | Creates a field in the Cases domain |
| <code>create_layout</code> | Creates a layout in the Cases domain |
| <code>create_related_item</code> | Creates a related item (comments, tasks, and contacts) and associates it with a case |
| <code>create_template</code> | Creates a template in the Cases domain |
| <code>delete_case_rule</code> | Deletes a case rule |
| <code>delete_domain</code> | Deletes a Cases domain |
| <code>delete_field</code> | Deletes a field from a cases template |
| <code>delete_layout</code> | Deletes a layout from a cases template |
| <code>delete_template</code> | Deletes a cases template |
| <code>get_case</code> | Returns information about a specific case if it exists |
| <code>get_case_audit_events</code> | Returns the audit history about a specific case if it exists |
| <code>get_case_event_configuration</code> | Returns the case event publishing configuration |
| <code>get_domain</code> | Returns information about a specific domain if it exists |
| <code>get_layout</code> | Returns the details for the requested layout |
| <code>get_template</code> | Returns the details for the requested template |
| <code>list_case_rules</code> | Lists all case rules in a Cases domain |
| <code>list_cases_for_contact</code> | Lists cases for a given contact |
| <code>list_domains</code> | Lists all cases domains in the Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_field_options</code> | Lists all of the field options for a field identifier in the domain |
| <code>list_fields</code> | Lists all fields in a Cases domain |
| <code>list_layouts</code> | Lists all layouts in the given cases domain |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists tags for a resource |
| <code>list_templates</code> | Lists all of the templates in a Cases domain |
| <code>put_case_event_configuration</code> | Adds case event publishing configuration |
| <code>search_cases</code> | Searches for cases within their associated Cases domain |
| <code>search_related_items</code> | Searches for related items that are associated with a case |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds tags to a resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Untags a resource |
| <code>update_case</code> | If you provide a value for PerformedBy |
| <code>update_case_rule</code> | Updates a case rule |
| <code>update_field</code> | Updates the properties of an existing field |
| <code>update_layout</code> | Updates the attributes of an existing layout |
| <code>update_template</code> | Updates the attributes of an existing template |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- connectcases()
svc$batch_get_case_rule(
```

```
    Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

connectcontactlens *Amazon Connect Contact Lens*

Description

- [Contact Lens actions](#)
- [Contact Lens data types](#)

Amazon Connect Contact Lens enables you to analyze conversations between customer and agents, by using speech transcription, natural language processing, and intelligent search capabilities. It performs sentiment analysis, detects issues, and enables you to automatically categorize contacts.

Amazon Connect Contact Lens provides both real-time and post-call analytics of customer-agent conversations. For more information, see [Analyze conversations using speech analytics](#) in the *Amazon Connect Administrator Guide*.

Usage

```
connectcontactlens(  
  config = list(),  
  credentials = list(),  
  endpoint = NULL,  
  region = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- connectcontactlens(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    )
  )
)
```

```
    ),  
    profile = "string",  
    anonymous = "logical"  
  ),  
  endpoint = "string",  
  region = "string"  
)
```

Operations

[list_realtime_contact_analysis_segments](#) Provides a list of analysis segments for a real-time analysis session

Examples

```
## Not run:  
svc <- connectcontactlens()  
svc$list_realtime_contact_analysis_segments(  
  Foo = 123  
)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

connectparticipant *Amazon Connect Participant Service*

Description

- [Participant Service actions](#)
- [Participant Service data types](#)

Amazon Connect is an easy-to-use omnichannel cloud contact center service that enables companies of any size to deliver superior customer service at a lower cost. Amazon Connect communications capabilities make it easy for companies to deliver personalized interactions across communication channels, including chat.

Use the Amazon Connect Participant Service to manage participants (for example, agents, customers, and managers listening in), and to send messages and events within a chat contact. The APIs in the service enable the following: sending chat messages, attachment sharing, managing a participant's connection state and message events, and retrieving chat transcripts.

Usage

```
connectparticipant(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- connectparticipant(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| cancel_participant_authentication | Cancels the authentication session |
| complete_attachment_upload | Allows you to confirm that the attachment has been uploaded using the pre-signed URL pr |
| create_participant_connection | Creates the participant's connection |
| describe_view | Retrieves the view for the specified view token |
| disconnect_participant | Disconnects a participant |
| get_attachment | Provides a pre-signed URL for download of a completed attachment |
| get_authentication_url | Retrieves the AuthenticationUrl for the current authentication session for the Authenticator |
| get_transcript | Retrieves a transcript of the session, including details about any attachments |
| send_event | The application/vnd |
| send_message | Sends a message |
| start_attachment_upload | Provides a pre-signed Amazon S3 URL in response for uploading the file directly to S3 |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- connectparticipant()
svc$cancel_participant_authentication(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

connectwisdomservice *Amazon Connect Wisdom Service*

Description

Amazon Connect Wisdom delivers agents the information they need to solve customer issues as they're actively speaking with customers. Agents can search across connected repositories from within their agent desktop to find answers quickly. Use Amazon Connect Wisdom to create an assistant and a knowledge base, for example, or manage content by uploading custom files.

Usage

```
connectwisdomservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- connectwisdomservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    )
  )
)
```

```

    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_assistant | Creates an Amazon Connect Wisdom assistant |
| create_assistant_association | Creates an association between an Amazon Connect Wisdom assistant and another resource |
| create_content | Creates Wisdom content |
| create_knowledge_base | Creates a knowledge base |
| create_quick_response | Creates a Wisdom quick response |
| create_session | Creates a session |
| delete_assistant | Deletes an assistant |
| delete_assistant_association | Deletes an assistant association |
| delete_content | Deletes the content |
| delete_import_job | Deletes the quick response import job |
| delete_knowledge_base | Deletes the knowledge base |
| delete_quick_response | Deletes a quick response |
| get_assistant | Retrieves information about an assistant |
| get_assistant_association | Retrieves information about an assistant association |
| get_content | Retrieves content, including a pre-signed URL to download the content |
| get_content_summary | Retrieves summary information about the content |
| get_import_job | Retrieves the started import job |
| get_knowledge_base | Retrieves information about the knowledge base |
| get_quick_response | Retrieves the quick response |
| get_recommendations | Retrieves recommendations for the specified session |
| get_session | Retrieves information for a specified session |
| list_assistant_associations | Lists information about assistant associations |
| list_assistants | Lists information about assistants |
| list_contents | Lists the content |
| list_import_jobs | Lists information about import jobs |
| list_knowledge_bases | Lists the knowledge bases |
| list_quick_responses | Lists information about quick response |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags for the specified resource |
| notify_recommendations_received | Removes the specified recommendations from the specified assistant's queue of new recommendations |
| query_assistant | Performs a manual search against the specified assistant |
| remove_knowledge_base_template_uri | Removes a URI template from a knowledge base |
| search_content | Searches for content in a specified knowledge base |
| search_quick_responses | Searches existing Wisdom quick responses in a Wisdom knowledge base |
| search_sessions | Searches for sessions |
| start_content_upload | Get a URL to upload content to a knowledge base |
| start_import_job | Start an asynchronous job to import Wisdom resources from an uploaded source file |
| tag_resource | Adds the specified tags to the specified resource |
| untag_resource | Removes the specified tags from the specified resource |

| | |
|--|--|
| update_content | Updates information about the content |
| update_knowledge_base_template_uri | Updates the template URI of a knowledge base |
| update_quick_response | Updates an existing Wisdom quick response |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- connectwisdomservice()
svc$create_assistant(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

controltower

AWS Control Tower

Description

Amazon Web Services Control Tower offers application programming interface (API) operations that support programmatic interaction with these types of resources:

- *Controls*
 - `disable_control`
 - `enable_control`
 - `get_enabled_control`
 - `list_control_operations`
 - `list_enabled_controls`
 - `update_enabled_control`
- *Landing zones*
 - `create_landing_zone`
 - `delete_landing_zone`
 - `get_landing_zone`
 - `get_landing_zone_operation`
 - `list_landing_zones`
 - `list_landing_zone_operations`
 - `reset_landing_zone`
 - `update_landing_zone`
- *Baselines*
 - `disable_baseline`
 - `enable_baseline`

- get_baseline
- get_baseline_operation
- get_enabled_baseline
- list_baselines
- list_enabled_baselines
- reset_enabled_baseline
- update_enabled_baseline
- *Tagging*
 - list_tags_for_resource
 - tag_resource
 - untag_resource

For more information about these types of resources, see the *Amazon Web Services Control Tower User Guide*.

About control APIs

These interfaces allow you to apply the Amazon Web Services library of pre-defined *controls* to your organizational units, programmatically. In Amazon Web Services Control Tower, the terms "control" and "guardrail" are synonyms.

To call these APIs, you'll need to know:

- the controlIdentifier for the control—or guardrail—you are targeting.
- the ARN associated with the target organizational unit (OU), which we call the targetIdentifier.
- the ARN associated with a resource that you wish to tag or untag.

To get the controlIdentifier for your Amazon Web Services Control Tower control:

The controlIdentifier is an ARN that is specified for each control. You can view the controlIdentifier in the console on the **Control details** page, as well as in the documentation.

About identifiers for Amazon Web Services Control Tower

The Amazon Web Services Control Tower controlIdentifier is unique in each Amazon Web Services Region for each control. You can find the controlIdentifier for each Region and control in the *Tables of control metadata* or the *Control availability by Region tables* in the *Amazon Web Services Control Tower Controls Reference Guide*.

A quick-reference list of control identifiers for the Amazon Web Services Control Tower legacy *Strongly recommended* and *Elective* controls is given in *Resource identifiers for APIs and controls* in the *Amazon Web Services Control Tower Controls Reference Guide*. Remember that *Mandatory* controls cannot be added or removed.

Some controls have two identifiers

- **ARN format for Amazon Web Services Control Tower:** arn:aws:controltower:{REGION}::control/{CONTROL_IDENTIFIER}
- **Example:**
arn:aws:controltower:us-west-2::control/AWS-GR_AUTOSCALING_LAUNCH_CONFIG_PUBLIC_IP_DISABLED
- **ARN format for Amazon Web Services Control Catalog:** arn:{PARTITION}:controlcatalog:::control/{CONTROL_IDENTIFIER}

You can find the `{CONTROL_CATALOG_OPAQUE_ID}` in the *Amazon Web Services Control Tower Controls Reference Guide*, or in the Amazon Web Services Control Tower console, on the **Control details** page.

The Amazon Web Services Control Tower APIs for enabled controls, such as `get_enabled_control` and `list_enabled_controls` always return an ARN of the same type given when the control was enabled.

To get the `targetIdentifier`:

The `targetIdentifier` is the ARN for an OU.

In the Amazon Web Services Organizations console, you can find the ARN for the OU on the **Organizational unit details** page associated with that OU.

OU ARN format:

`arn:#{Partition}:organizations::#{MasterAccountId}:ou/o-#{OrganizationId}/ou-#{OrganizationalUnitId}`

About landing zone APIs

You can configure and launch an Amazon Web Services Control Tower landing zone with APIs. For an introduction and steps, see [Getting started with Amazon Web Services Control Tower using APIs](#).

For an overview of landing zone API operations, see [Amazon Web Services Control Tower supports landing zone APIs](#). The individual API operations for landing zones are detailed in this document, the [API reference manual](#), in the "Actions" section.

About baseline APIs

You can apply the `AWSControlTowerBaseline` baseline to an organizational unit (OU) as a way to register the OU with Amazon Web Services Control Tower, programmatically. For a general overview of this capability, see [Amazon Web Services Control Tower supports APIs for OU registration and configuration with baselines](#).

You can call the baseline API operations to view the baselines that Amazon Web Services Control Tower enables for your landing zone, on your behalf, when setting up the landing zone. These baselines are read-only baselines.

The individual API operations for baselines are detailed in this document, the [API reference manual](#), in the "Actions" section. For usage examples, see [Baseline API input and output examples with CLI](#).

About Amazon Web Services Control Catalog identifiers

- The `enable_control` and `disable_control` API operations can be called by specifying either the Amazon Web Services Control Tower identifier or the Amazon Web Services Control Catalog identifier. The API response returns the same type of identifier that you specified when calling the API.
- If you use an Amazon Web Services Control Tower identifier to call the `enable_control` API, and then call `enable_control` again with an Amazon Web Services Control Catalog identifier, Amazon Web Services Control Tower returns an error message stating that the control is already enabled. Similar behavior applies to the `disable_control` API operation.
- Mandatory controls and the landing-zone-level Region deny control have Amazon Web Services Control Tower identifiers only.

Details and examples

- [Control API input and output examples with CLI](#)

- [Baseline API input and output examples with CLI](#)
- [Enable controls with CloudFormation](#)
- [Launch a landing zone with CloudFormation](#)
- [Control metadata tables \(large page\)](#)
- [Control availability by Region tables \(large page\)](#)
- [List of identifiers for legacy controls](#)
- [Controls reference guide](#)
- [Controls library groupings](#)
- [Creating Amazon Web Services Control Tower resources with Amazon Web Services CloudFormation](#)

To view the open source resource repository on GitHub, see [aws-cloudformation/aws-cloudformation-resource-providers-controltower](#)

Recording API Requests

Amazon Web Services Control Tower supports Amazon Web Services CloudTrail, a service that records Amazon Web Services API calls for your Amazon Web Services account and delivers log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. By using information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine which requests the Amazon Web Services Control Tower service received, who made the request and when, and so on. For more about Amazon Web Services Control Tower and its support for CloudTrail, see [Logging Amazon Web Services Control Tower Actions with Amazon Web Services CloudTrail](#) in the Amazon Web Services Control Tower User Guide. To learn more about CloudTrail, including how to turn it on and find your log files, see the Amazon Web Services CloudTrail User Guide.

Usage

```
controltower(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|--------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. |
|--------|---|
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
 - **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- controltower(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
```

```

credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_landing_zone | Creates a new landing zone |
| delete_landing_zone | Decommissions a landing zone |
| disable_baseline | Disable an EnabledBaseline resource on the specified Target |
| disable_control | This API call turns off a control |
| enable_baseline | Enable (apply) a Baseline to a Target |
| enable_control | This API call activates a control |
| get_baseline | Retrieve details about an existing Baseline resource by specifying its identifier |
| get_baseline_operation | Returns the details of an asynchronous baseline operation, as initiated by any of these APIs: E |
| get_control_operation | Returns the status of a particular EnableControl or DisableControl operation |
| get_enabled_baseline | Retrieve details of an EnabledBaseline resource by specifying its identifier |
| get_enabled_control | Retrieves details about an enabled control |
| get_landing_zone | Returns details about the landing zone |
| get_landing_zone_operation | Returns the status of the specified landing zone operation |
| list_baselines | Returns a summary list of all available baselines |
| list_control_operations | Provides a list of operations in progress or queued |
| list_enabled_baselines | Returns a list of summaries describing EnabledBaseline resources |
| list_enabled_controls | Lists the controls enabled by Amazon Web Services Control Tower on the specified organization |
| list_landing_zone_operations | Lists all landing zone operations from the past 90 days |
| list_landing_zones | Returns the landing zone ARN for the landing zone deployed in your managed account |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns a list of tags associated with the resource |
| reset_enabled_baseline | Re-enables an EnabledBaseline resource |
| reset_enabled_control | Resets an enabled control |
| reset_landing_zone | This API call resets a landing zone |
| tag_resource | Applies tags to a resource |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from a resource |
| update_enabled_baseline | Updates an EnabledBaseline resource's applied parameters or version |
| update_enabled_control | Updates the configuration of an already enabled control |
| update_landing_zone | This API call updates the landing zone |

Examples

```
## Not run:
```

```

svc <- controltower()
svc$create_landing_zone(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

costandusagereportservice

AWS Cost and Usage Report Service

Description

You can use the Amazon Web Services Cost and Usage Report API to programmatically create, query, and delete Amazon Web Services Cost and Usage Report definitions.

Amazon Web Services Cost and Usage Report track the monthly Amazon Web Services costs and usage associated with your Amazon Web Services account. The report contains line items for each unique combination of Amazon Web Services product, usage type, and operation that your Amazon Web Services account uses. You can configure the Amazon Web Services Cost and Usage Report to show only the data that you want, using the Amazon Web Services Cost and Usage Report API.

Service Endpoint

The Amazon Web Services Cost and Usage Report API provides the following endpoint:

- `cur.us-east-1.amazonaws.com`

Usage

```

costandusagereportservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

- `config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

| | |
|-------------|---|
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- costandusagereportservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
```

```

    ),
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| delete_report_definition | Deletes the specified report |
| describe_report_definitions | Lists the Amazon Web Services Cost and Usage Report available to this account |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags associated with the specified report definition |
| modify_report_definition | Allows you to programmatically update your report preferences |
| put_report_definition | Creates a new report using the description that you provide |
| tag_resource | Associates a set of tags with a report definition |
| untag_resource | Disassociates a set of tags from a report definition |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- costandusagereportservice()
# The following example deletes the AWS Cost and Usage report named
# ExampleReport.
svc$delete_report_definition(
  ReportName = "ExampleReport"
)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

You can use the Cost Explorer API to programmatically query your cost and usage data. You can query for aggregated data such as total monthly costs or total daily usage. You can also query for

granular data. This might include the number of daily write operations for Amazon DynamoDB database tables in your production environment.

Service Endpoint

The Cost Explorer API provides the following endpoint:

- <https://ce.us-east-1.amazonaws.com>

For information about the costs that are associated with the Cost Explorer API, see [Amazon Web Services Cost Management Pricing](#).

Usage

```
costexplorer(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- costexplorer(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>create_anomaly_monitor</code> | Creates a new cost anomaly detection monitor with the requested name and rules |
| <code>create_anomaly_subscription</code> | Adds an alert subscription to a cost anomaly detection monitor |
| <code>create_cost_category_definition</code> | Creates a new Cost Category with the requested name and rules |
| <code>delete_anomaly_monitor</code> | Deletes a cost anomaly monitor |
| <code>delete_anomaly_subscription</code> | Deletes a cost anomaly subscription |
| <code>delete_cost_category_definition</code> | Deletes a Cost Category |
| <code>describe_cost_category_definition</code> | Returns the name, Amazon Resource Name (ARN), rules, definition, and subscription for a Cost Category |
| <code>get_anomalies</code> | Retrieves all of the cost anomalies detected on your account during the specified time period |
| <code>get_anomaly_monitors</code> | Retrieves the cost anomaly monitor definitions for your account |
| <code>get_anomaly_subscriptions</code> | Retrieves the cost anomaly subscription objects for your account |
| <code>get_approximate_usage_records</code> | Retrieves estimated usage records for hourly granularity or resource-level granularity |
| <code>get_commitment_purchase_analysis</code> | Retrieves a commitment purchase analysis result based on the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the account |
| <code>get_cost_and_usage</code> | Retrieves cost and usage metrics for your account |
| <code>get_cost_and_usage_with_resources</code> | Retrieves cost and usage metrics with resources for your account |
| <code>get_cost_categories</code> | Retrieves an array of Cost Category names and values incurred during the specified time period |
| <code>get_cost_forecast</code> | Retrieves a forecast for how much Amazon Web Services predicted usage will cost during the specified time period |
| <code>get_dimension_values</code> | Retrieves all available filter values for a specified filter over a period of time |
| <code>get_reservation_coverage</code> | Retrieves the reservation coverage for your account, which you can use to help you understand your reservation coverage |
| <code>get_reservation_purchase_recommendation</code> | Gets recommendations for reservation purchases |
| <code>get_reservation_utilization</code> | Retrieves the reservation utilization for your account |
| <code>get_rightsizing_recommendation</code> | Creates recommendations that help you save cost by identifying over-provisioned resources |
| <code>get_savings_plan_purchase_recommendation_details</code> | Retrieves the details for a Savings Plan recommendation |
| <code>get_savings_plans_coverage</code> | Retrieves the Savings Plans covered for your account |
| <code>get_savings_plans_purchase_recommendation</code> | Retrieves the Savings Plans recommendations for your account |
| <code>get_savings_plans_utilization</code> | Retrieves the Savings Plans utilization for your account across all regions |
| <code>get_savings_plans_utilization_details</code> | Retrieves attribute data along with aggregate utilization and savings plan utilization for a Savings Plan |
| <code>get_tags</code> | Queries for available tag keys and tag values for a specified period of time |
| <code>get_usage_forecast</code> | Retrieves a forecast for how much Amazon Web Services predicted usage will cost during the specified time period |
| <code>list_commitment_purchase_analyses</code> | Lists the commitment purchase analyses for your account |
| <code>list_cost_allocation_tag_backfill_history</code> | Retrieves a list of your historical cost allocation tag backfill requests |
| <code>list_cost_allocation_tags</code> | Get a list of cost allocation tags |
| <code>list_cost_category_definitions</code> | Returns the name, Amazon Resource Name (ARN), Number of Off-Peak Hours, and rules for a Cost Category |
| <code>list_savings_plans_purchase_recommendation_generation</code> | Retrieves a list of your historical recommendation generations with details |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Returns a list of resource tags associated with the resource specified in the request |
| <code>provide_anomaly_feedback</code> | Modifies the feedback property of a given cost anomaly |
| <code>start_commitment_purchase_analysis</code> | Specifies the parameters of a planned commitment purchase analysis |
| <code>start_cost_allocation_tag_backfill</code> | Request a cost allocation tag backfill |
| <code>start_savings_plans_purchase_recommendation_generation</code> | Requests a Savings Plans recommendation generation |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | An API operation for adding one or more tags (key-value pairs) to a resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes one or more tags from a resource |
| <code>update_anomaly_monitor</code> | Updates an existing cost anomaly monitor |
| <code>update_anomaly_subscription</code> | Updates an existing cost anomaly subscription |
| <code>update_cost_allocation_tags_status</code> | Updates status for cost allocation tags in bulk, with maximum batch size of 100 |
| <code>update_cost_category_definition</code> | Updates an existing Cost Category |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- costexplorer()
svc$create_anomaly_monitor(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

customerprofiles

Amazon Connect Customer Profiles

Description

- [Customer Profiles actions](#)
- [Customer Profiles data types](#)

Amazon Connect Customer Profiles is a unified customer profile for your contact center that has pre-built connectors powered by AppFlow that make it easy to combine customer information from third party applications, such as Salesforce (CRM), ServiceNow (ITSM), and your enterprise resource planning (ERP), with contact history from your Amazon Connect contact center.

For more information about the Amazon Connect Customer Profiles feature, see [Use Customer Profiles](#) in the *Amazon Connect Administrator's Guide*.

Usage

```
customerprofiles(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- config** Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
 - **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- customerprofiles(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
```

```

credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| add_profile_key | Associates a new key value with a specific profile, such as a Contact Record Con |
| batch_get_calculated_attribute_for_profile | Fetch the possible attribute values given the attribute name |
| batch_get_profile | Get a batch of profiles |
| create_calculated_attribute_definition | Creates a new calculated attribute definition |
| create_domain | Creates a domain, which is a container for all customer data, such as customer pr |
| create_event_stream | Creates an event stream, which is a subscription to real-time events, such as when |
| create_event_trigger | Creates an event trigger, which specifies the rules when to perform action based o |
| create_integration_workflow | Creates an integration workflow |
| create_profile | Creates a standard profile |
| create_segment_definition | Creates a segment definition associated to the given domain |
| create_segment_estimate | Creates a segment estimate query |
| create_segment_snapshot | Triggers a job to export a segment to a specified destination |
| delete_calculated_attribute_definition | Deletes an existing calculated attribute definition |
| delete_domain | Deletes a specific domain and all of its customer data, such as customer profile a |
| delete_event_stream | Disables and deletes the specified event stream |
| delete_event_trigger | Disable and deletes the Event Trigger |
| delete_integration | Removes an integration from a specific domain |
| delete_profile | Deletes the standard customer profile and all data pertaining to the profile |
| delete_profile_key | Removes a searchable key from a customer profile |
| delete_profile_object | Removes an object associated with a profile of a given ProfileObjectType |
| delete_profile_object_type | Removes a ProfileObjectType from a specific domain as well as removes all the l |
| delete_segment_definition | Deletes a segment definition from the domain |
| delete_workflow | Deletes the specified workflow and all its corresponding resources |
| detect_profile_object_type | The process of detecting profile object type mapping by using given objects |
| get_auto_merging_preview | Tests the auto-merging settings of your Identity Resolution Job without merging |
| get_calculated_attribute_definition | Provides more information on a calculated attribute definition for Customer Profi |
| get_calculated_attribute_for_profile | Retrieve a calculated attribute for a customer profile |
| get_domain | Returns information about a specific domain |
| get_event_stream | Returns information about the specified event stream in a specific domain |
| get_event_trigger | Get a specific Event Trigger from the domain |
| get_identity_resolution_job | Returns information about an Identity Resolution Job in a specific domain |
| get_integration | Returns an integration for a domain |
| get_matches | Before calling this API, use CreateDomain or UpdateDomain to enable identity r |

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>get_profile_object_type</code> | Returns the object types for a specific domain |
| <code>get_profile_object_type_template</code> | Returns the template information for a specific object type |
| <code>get_segment_definition</code> | Gets a segment definition from the domain |
| <code>get_segment_estimate</code> | Gets the result of a segment estimate query |
| <code>get_segment_membership</code> | Determines if the given profiles are within a segment |
| <code>get_segment_snapshot</code> | Retrieve the latest status of a segment snapshot |
| <code>get_similar_profiles</code> | Returns a set of profiles that belong to the same matching group using the match |
| <code>get_workflow</code> | Get details of specified workflow |
| <code>get_workflow_steps</code> | Get granular list of steps in workflow |
| <code>list_account_integrations</code> | Lists all of the integrations associated to a specific URI in the AWS account |
| <code>list_calculated_attribute_definitions</code> | Lists calculated attribute definitions for Customer Profiles |
| <code>list_calculated_attributes_for_profile</code> | Retrieve a list of calculated attributes for a customer profile |
| <code>list_domains</code> | Returns a list of all the domains for an AWS account that have been created |
| <code>list_event_streams</code> | Returns a list of all the event streams in a specific domain |
| <code>list_event_triggers</code> | List all Event Triggers under a domain |
| <code>list_identity_resolution_jobs</code> | Lists all of the Identity Resolution Jobs in your domain |
| <code>list_integrations</code> | Lists all of the integrations in your domain |
| <code>list_object_type_attributes</code> | Fetch the possible attribute values given the attribute name |
| <code>list_profile_attribute_values</code> | Fetch the possible attribute values given the attribute name |
| <code>list_profile_objects</code> | Returns a list of objects associated with a profile of a given ProfileObjectType |
| <code>list_profile_object_types</code> | Lists all of the templates available within the service |
| <code>list_profile_object_type_templates</code> | Lists all of the template information for object types |
| <code>list_rule_based_matches</code> | Returns a set of MatchIds that belong to the given domain |
| <code>list_segment_definitions</code> | Lists all segment definitions under a domain |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Displays the tags associated with an Amazon Connect Customer Profiles resource |
| <code>list_workflows</code> | Query to list all workflows |
| <code>merge_profiles</code> | Runs an AWS Lambda job that does the following: |
| <code>put_integration</code> | Adds an integration between the service and a third-party service, which includes |
| <code>put_profile_object</code> | Adds additional objects to customer profiles of a given ObjectType |
| <code>put_profile_object_type</code> | Defines a ProfileObjectType |
| <code>search_profiles</code> | Searches for profiles within a specific domain using one or more predefined search |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified Amazon Connect Customer |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes one or more tags from the specified Amazon Connect Customer Profile |
| <code>update_calculated_attribute_definition</code> | Updates an existing calculated attribute definition |
| <code>update_domain</code> | Updates the properties of a domain, including creating or selecting a dead letter c |
| <code>update_event_trigger</code> | Update the properties of an Event Trigger |
| <code>update_profile</code> | Updates the properties of a profile |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- customerprofiles()
svc$add_profile_key(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

AWS Data Pipeline configures and manages a data-driven workflow called a pipeline. AWS Data Pipeline handles the details of scheduling and ensuring that data dependencies are met so that your application can focus on processing the data.

AWS Data Pipeline provides a JAR implementation of a task runner called AWS Data Pipeline Task Runner. AWS Data Pipeline Task Runner provides logic for common data management scenarios, such as performing database queries and running data analysis using Amazon Elastic MapReduce (Amazon EMR). You can use AWS Data Pipeline Task Runner as your task runner, or you can write your own task runner to provide custom data management.

AWS Data Pipeline implements two main sets of functionality. Use the first set to create a pipeline and define data sources, schedules, dependencies, and the transforms to be performed on the data. Use the second set in your task runner application to receive the next task ready for processing. The logic for performing the task, such as querying the data, running data analysis, or converting the data from one format to another, is contained within the task runner. The task runner performs the task assigned to it by the web service, reporting progress to the web service as it does so. When the task is done, the task runner reports the final success or failure of the task to the web service.

Usage

```
datapipeline(  
    config = list(),  
    credentials = list(),  
    endpoint = NULL,  
    region = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

- `config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
 - **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
 - **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- datapipeline(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
```

```

    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| activate_pipeline | Validates the specified pipeline and starts processing pipeline tasks |
| add_tags | Adds or modifies tags for the specified pipeline |
| create_pipeline | Creates a new, empty pipeline |
| deactivate_pipeline | Deactivates the specified running pipeline |
| delete_pipeline | Deletes a pipeline, its pipeline definition, and its run history |
| describe_objects | Gets the object definitions for a set of objects associated with the pipeline |
| describe_pipelines | Retrieves metadata about one or more pipelines |
| evaluate_expression | Task runners call EvaluateExpression to evaluate a string in the context of the specified object |
| get_pipeline_definition | Gets the definition of the specified pipeline |
| list_pipelines | Lists the pipeline identifiers for all active pipelines that you have permission to access |
| poll_for_task | Task runners call PollForTask to receive a task to perform from AWS Data Pipeline |
| put_pipeline_definition | Adds tasks, schedules, and preconditions to the specified pipeline |
| query_objects | Queries the specified pipeline for the names of objects that match the specified set of conditions |
| remove_tags | Removes existing tags from the specified pipeline |
| report_task_progress | Task runners call ReportTaskProgress when assigned a task to acknowledge that it has the task |
| report_task_runner_heartbeat | Task runners call ReportTaskRunnerHeartbeat every 15 minutes to indicate that they are operational |
| set_status | Requests that the status of the specified physical or logical pipeline objects be updated in the pipeline |
| set_task_status | Task runners call SetTaskStatus to notify AWS Data Pipeline that a task is completed and provide progress |
| validate_pipeline_definition | Validates the specified pipeline definition to ensure that it is well formed and can be run without errors |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- datapipeline()
svc$activate_pipeline(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

 datazone

 Amazon DataZone

Description

Amazon DataZone is a data management service that enables you to catalog, discover, govern, share, and analyze your data. With Amazon DataZone, you can share and access your data across accounts and supported regions. Amazon DataZone simplifies your experience across Amazon Web Services services, including, but not limited to, Amazon Redshift, Amazon Athena, Amazon Web Services Glue, and Amazon Web Services Lake Formation.

Usage

```
datazone(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- datazone(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| accept_predictions | Accepts automatically generated business-friendly metadata for your Amazon |
| accept_subscription_request | Accepts a subscription request to a specific asset |
| add_entity_owner | Adds the owner of an entity (a domain unit) |

| | |
|--|---|
| add_policy_grant | Adds a policy grant (an authorization policy) to a specified entity, including do |
| associate_environment_role | Associates the environment role in Amazon DataZone |
| cancel_metadata_generation_run | Cancels the metadata generation run |
| cancel_subscription | Cancels the subscription to the specified asset |
| create_asset | Creates an asset in Amazon DataZone catalog |
| create_asset_filter | Creates a data asset filter |
| create_asset_revision | Creates a revision of the asset |
| create_asset_type | Creates a custom asset type |
| create_connection | Creates a new connection |
| create_data_product | Creates a data product |
| create_data_product_revision | Creates a data product revision |
| create_data_source | Creates an Amazon DataZone data source |
| create_domain | Creates an Amazon DataZone domain |
| create_domain_unit | Creates a domain unit in Amazon DataZone |
| create_environment | Create an Amazon DataZone environment |
| create_environment_action | Creates an action for the environment, for example, creates a console link for a |
| create_environment_profile | Creates an Amazon DataZone environment profile |
| create_form_type | Creates a metadata form type |
| create_glossary | Creates an Amazon DataZone business glossary |
| create_glossary_term | Creates a business glossary term |
| create_group_profile | Creates a group profile in Amazon DataZone |
| create_listing_change_set | Publishes a listing (a record of an asset at a given time) or removes a listing fro |
| create_project | Creates an Amazon DataZone project |
| create_project_membership | Creates a project membership in Amazon DataZone |
| create_project_profile | Creates a project profile |
| create_rule | Creates a rule in Amazon DataZone |
| create_subscription_grant | Creates a subsscription grant in Amazon DataZone |
| create_subscription_request | Creates a subscription request in Amazon DataZone |
| create_subscription_target | Creates a subscription target in Amazon DataZone |
| create_user_profile | Creates a user profile in Amazon DataZone |
| delete_asset | Deletes an asset in Amazon DataZone |
| delete_asset_filter | Deletes an asset filter |
| delete_asset_type | Deletes an asset type in Amazon DataZone |
| delete_connection | Deletes and connection |
| delete_data_product | Deletes a data product in Amazon DataZone |
| delete_data_source | Deletes a data source in Amazon DataZone |
| delete_domain | Deletes a Amazon DataZone domain |
| delete_domain_unit | Deletes a domain unit |
| delete_environment | Deletes an environment in Amazon DataZone |
| delete_environment_action | Deletes an action for the environment, for example, deletes a console link for a |
| delete_environment_blueprint_configuration | Deletes the blueprint configuration in Amazon DataZone |
| delete_environment_profile | Deletes an environment profile in Amazon DataZone |
| delete_form_type | Deletes and metadata form type in Amazon DataZone |
| delete_glossary | Deletes a business glossary in Amazon DataZone |
| delete_glossary_term | Deletes a business glossary term in Amazon DataZone |
| delete_listing | Deletes a listing (a record of an asset at a given time) |
| delete_project | Deletes a project in Amazon DataZone |
| delete_project_membership | Deletes project membership in Amazon DataZone |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>delete_project_profile</code> | Deletes a project profile |
| <code>delete_rule</code> | Deletes a rule in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>delete_subscription_grant</code> | Deletes and subscription grant in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>delete_subscription_request</code> | Deletes a subscription request in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>delete_subscription_target</code> | Deletes a subscription target in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>delete_time_series_data_points</code> | Deletes the specified time series form for the specified asset |
| <code>disassociate_environment_role</code> | Disassociates the environment role in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>get_asset</code> | Gets an Amazon DataZone asset |
| <code>get_asset_filter</code> | Gets an asset filter |
| <code>get_asset_type</code> | Gets an Amazon DataZone asset type |
| <code>get_connection</code> | Gets a connection |
| <code>get_data_product</code> | Gets the data product |
| <code>get_data_source</code> | Gets an Amazon DataZone data source |
| <code>get_data_source_run</code> | Gets an Amazon DataZone data source run |
| <code>get_domain</code> | Gets an Amazon DataZone domain |
| <code>get_domain_unit</code> | Gets the details of the specified domain unit |
| <code>get_environment</code> | Gets an Amazon DataZone environment |
| <code>get_environment_action</code> | Gets the specified environment action |
| <code>get_environment_blueprint</code> | Gets an Amazon DataZone blueprint |
| <code>get_environment_blueprint_configuration</code> | Gets the blueprint configuration in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>get_environment_credentials</code> | Gets the credentials of an environment in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>get_environment_profile</code> | Gets an environment profile in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>get_form_type</code> | Gets a metadata form type in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>get_glossary</code> | Gets a business glossary in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>get_glossary_term</code> | Gets a business glossary term in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>get_group_profile</code> | Gets a group profile in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>get_iam_portal_login_url</code> | Gets the data portal URL for the specified Amazon DataZone domain |
| <code>get_job_run</code> | The details of the job run |
| <code>get_lineage_event</code> | Describes the lineage event |
| <code>get_lineage_node</code> | Gets the data lineage node |
| <code>get_listing</code> | Gets a listing (a record of an asset at a given time) |
| <code>get_metadata_generation_run</code> | Gets a metadata generation run in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>get_project</code> | Gets a project in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>get_project_profile</code> | The details of the project profile |
| <code>get_rule</code> | Gets the details of a rule in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>get_subscription</code> | Gets a subscription in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>get_subscription_grant</code> | Gets the subscription grant in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>get_subscription_request_details</code> | Gets the details of the specified subscription request |
| <code>get_subscription_target</code> | Gets the subscription target in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>get_time_series_data_point</code> | Gets the existing data point for the asset |
| <code>get_user_profile</code> | Gets a user profile in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>list_asset_filters</code> | Lists asset filters |
| <code>list_asset_revisions</code> | Lists the revisions for the asset |
| <code>list_connections</code> | Lists connections |
| <code>list_data_product_revisions</code> | Lists data product revisions |
| <code>list_data_source_run_activities</code> | Lists data source run activities |
| <code>list_data_source_runs</code> | Lists data source runs in Amazon DataZone |
| <code>list_data_sources</code> | Lists data sources in Amazon DataZone |

| | |
|---|---|
| list_domains | Lists Amazon DataZone domains |
| list_domain_units_for_parent | Lists child domain units for the specified parent domain unit |
| list_entity_owners | Lists the entity (domain units) owners |
| list_environment_actions | Lists existing environment actions |
| list_environment_blueprint_configurations | Lists blueprint configurations for a Amazon DataZone environment |
| list_environment_blueprints | Lists blueprints in an Amazon DataZone environment |
| list_environment_profiles | Lists Amazon DataZone environment profiles |
| list_environments | Lists Amazon DataZone environments |
| list_job_runs | Lists job runs |
| list_lineage_events | Lists lineage events |
| list_lineage_node_history | Lists the history of the specified data lineage node |
| list_metadata_generation_runs | Lists all metadata generation runs |
| list_notifications | Lists all Amazon DataZone notifications |
| list_policy_grants | Lists policy grants |
| list_project_memberships | Lists all members of the specified project |
| list_project_profiles | Lists project profiles |
| list_projects | Lists Amazon DataZone projects |
| list_rules | Lists existing rules |
| list_subscription_grants | Lists subscription grants |
| list_subscription_requests | Lists Amazon DataZone subscription requests |
| list_subscriptions | Lists subscriptions in Amazon DataZone |
| list_subscription_targets | Lists subscription targets in Amazon DataZone |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists tags for the specified resource in Amazon DataZone |
| list_time_series_data_points | Lists time series data points |
| post_lineage_event | Posts a data lineage event |
| post_time_series_data_points | Posts time series data points to Amazon DataZone for the specified asset |
| put_environment_blueprint_configuration | Writes the configuration for the specified environment blueprint in Amazon DataZone |
| reject_predictions | Rejects automatically generated business-friendly metadata for your Amazon DataZone |
| reject_subscription_request | Rejects the specified subscription request |
| remove_entity_owner | Removes an owner from an entity |
| remove_policy_grant | Removes a policy grant |
| revoke_subscription | Revokes a specified subscription in Amazon DataZone |
| search | Searches for assets in Amazon DataZone |
| search_group_profiles | Searches group profiles in Amazon DataZone |
| search_listings | Searches listings (records of an asset at a given time) in Amazon DataZone |
| search_types | Searches for types in Amazon DataZone |
| search_user_profiles | Searches user profiles in Amazon DataZone |
| start_data_source_run | Start the run of the specified data source in Amazon DataZone |
| start_metadata_generation_run | Starts the metadata generation run |
| tag_resource | Tags a resource in Amazon DataZone |
| untag_resource | Untags a resource in Amazon DataZone |
| update_asset_filter | Updates an asset filter |
| update_connection | Updates a connection |
| update_data_source | Updates the specified data source in Amazon DataZone |
| update_domain | Updates a Amazon DataZone domain |
| update_domain_unit | Updates the domain unit |
| update_environment | Updates the specified environment in Amazon DataZone |
| update_environment_action | Updates an environment action |

| | |
|--|--|
| update_environment_profile | Updates the specified environment profile in Amazon DataZone |
| update_glossary | Updates the business glossary in Amazon DataZone |
| update_glossary_term | Updates a business glossary term in Amazon DataZone |
| update_group_profile | Updates the specified group profile in Amazon DataZone |
| update_project | Updates the specified project in Amazon DataZone |
| update_project_profile | Updates a project profile |
| update_rule | Updates a rule |
| update_subscription_grant_status | Updates the status of the specified subscription grant status in Amazon DataZone |
| update_subscription_request | Updates a specified subscription request in Amazon DataZone |
| update_subscription_target | Updates the specified subscription target in Amazon DataZone |
| update_user_profile | Updates the specified user profile in Amazon DataZone |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- datazone()
svc$accept_predictions(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

dax

Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)

Description

DAX is a managed caching service engineered for Amazon DynamoDB. DAX dramatically speeds up database reads by caching frequently-accessed data from DynamoDB, so applications can access that data with sub-millisecond latency. You can create a DAX cluster easily, using the AWS Management Console. With a few simple modifications to your code, your application can begin taking advantage of the DAX cluster and realize significant improvements in read performance.

Usage

```
dax(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- dax(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
```

```

    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| create_cluster | Creates a DAX cluster |
| create_parameter_group | Creates a new parameter group |
| create_subnet_group | Creates a new subnet group |
| decrease_replication_factor | Removes one or more nodes from a DAX cluster |
| delete_cluster | Deletes a previously provisioned DAX cluster |
| delete_parameter_group | Deletes the specified parameter group |
| delete_subnet_group | Deletes a subnet group |
| describe_clusters | Returns information about all provisioned DAX clusters if no cluster identifier is specified, or a |
| describe_default_parameters | Returns the default system parameter information for the DAX caching software |
| describe_events | Returns events related to DAX clusters and parameter groups |
| describe_parameter_groups | Returns a list of parameter group descriptions |
| describe_parameters | Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular parameter group |
| describe_subnet_groups | Returns a list of subnet group descriptions |
| increase_replication_factor | Adds one or more nodes to a DAX cluster |
| list_tags | List all of the tags for a DAX cluster |
| reboot_node | Reboots a single node of a DAX cluster |
| tag_resource | Associates a set of tags with a DAX resource |
| untag_resource | Removes the association of tags from a DAX resource |
| update_cluster | Modifies the settings for a DAX cluster |
| update_parameter_group | Modifies the parameters of a parameter group |
| update_subnet_group | Modifies an existing subnet group |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- dax()

```

```
svc$create_cluster(  
  Foo = 123  
)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

detective

Amazon Detective

Description

Detective uses machine learning and purpose-built visualizations to help you to analyze and investigate security issues across your Amazon Web Services (Amazon Web Services) workloads. Detective automatically extracts time-based events such as login attempts, API calls, and network traffic from CloudTrail and Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) flow logs. It also extracts findings detected by Amazon GuardDuty.

The Detective API primarily supports the creation and management of behavior graphs. A behavior graph contains the extracted data from a set of member accounts, and is created and managed by an administrator account.

To add a member account to the behavior graph, the administrator account sends an invitation to the account. When the account accepts the invitation, it becomes a member account in the behavior graph.

Detective is also integrated with Organizations. The organization management account designates the Detective administrator account for the organization. That account becomes the administrator account for the organization behavior graph. The Detective administrator account is also the delegated administrator account for Detective in Organizations.

The Detective administrator account can enable any organization account as a member account in the organization behavior graph. The organization accounts do not receive invitations. The Detective administrator account can also invite other accounts to the organization behavior graph.

Every behavior graph is specific to a Region. You can only use the API to manage behavior graphs that belong to the Region that is associated with the currently selected endpoint.

The administrator account for a behavior graph can use the Detective API to do the following:

- Enable and disable Detective. Enabling Detective creates a new behavior graph.
- View the list of member accounts in a behavior graph.
- Add member accounts to a behavior graph.
- Remove member accounts from a behavior graph.
- Apply tags to a behavior graph.

The organization management account can use the Detective API to select the delegated administrator for Detective.

The Detective administrator account for an organization can use the Detective API to do the following:

- Perform all of the functions of an administrator account.
- Determine whether to automatically enable new organization accounts as member accounts in the organization behavior graph.

An invited member account can use the Detective API to do the following:

- View the list of behavior graphs that they are invited to.
- Accept an invitation to contribute to a behavior graph.
- Decline an invitation to contribute to a behavior graph.
- Remove their account from a behavior graph.

All API actions are logged as CloudTrail events. See [Logging Detective API Calls with CloudTrail](#).

We replaced the term "master account" with the term "administrator account". An administrator account is used to centrally manage multiple accounts. In the case of Detective, the administrator account manages the accounts in their behavior graph.

Usage

```
detective(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

| | |
|-------------|---|
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- detective(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
```

```
    region = "string"
  )
```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| accept_invitation | Accepts an invitation for the member account to contribute data to a behavior graph |
| batch_get_graph_member_datasources | Gets data source package information for the behavior graph |
| batch_get_membership_datasources | Gets information on the data source package history for an account |
| create_graph | Creates a new behavior graph for the calling account, and sets that account as the administrator account. CreateMembers is used to send invitations to accounts |
| create_members | CreateMembers is used to send invitations to accounts |
| delete_graph | Disables the specified behavior graph and queues it to be deleted |
| delete_members | Removes the specified member accounts from the behavior graph |
| describe_organization_configuration | Returns information about the configuration for the organization behavior graph |
| disable_organization_admin_account | Removes the Detective administrator account in the current Region |
| disassociate_membership | Removes the member account from the specified behavior graph |
| enable_organization_admin_account | Designates the Detective administrator account for the organization in the current Region |
| get_investigation | Detective investigations lets you investigate IAM users and IAM roles using indicators |
| get_members | Returns the membership details for specified member accounts for a behavior graph |
| list_datasource_packages | Lists data source packages in the behavior graph |
| list_graphs | Returns the list of behavior graphs that the calling account is an administrator account for |
| list_indicators | Gets the indicators from an investigation |
| list_investigations | Detective investigations lets you investigate IAM users and IAM roles using indicators |
| list_invitations | Retrieves the list of open and accepted behavior graph invitations for the member account |
| list_members | Retrieves the list of member accounts for a behavior graph |
| list_organization_admin_accounts | Returns information about the Detective administrator account for an organization |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns the tag values that are assigned to a behavior graph |
| reject_invitation | Rejects an invitation to contribute the account data to a behavior graph |
| start_investigation | Detective investigations lets you investigate IAM users and IAM roles using indicators |
| start_monitoring_member | Sends a request to enable data ingest for a member account that has a status of ACCREDITED |
| tag_resource | Applies tag values to a behavior graph |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from a behavior graph |
| update_datasource_packages | Starts a data source package for the Detective behavior graph |
| update_investigation_state | Updates the state of an investigation |
| update_organization_configuration | Updates the configuration for the Organizations integration in the current Region |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- detective()
svc$accept_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon DevOps Guru is a fully managed service that helps you identify anomalous behavior in business critical operational applications. You specify the Amazon Web Services resources that you want DevOps Guru to cover, then the Amazon CloudWatch metrics and Amazon Web Services CloudTrail events related to those resources are analyzed. When anomalous behavior is detected, DevOps Guru creates an *insight* that includes recommendations, related events, and related metrics that can help you improve your operational applications. For more information, see [What is Amazon DevOps Guru](#).

You can specify 1 or 2 Amazon Simple Notification Service topics so you are notified every time a new insight is created. You can also enable DevOps Guru to generate an OpsItem in Amazon Web Services Systems Manager for each insight to help you manage and track your work addressing insights.

To learn about the DevOps Guru workflow, see [How DevOps Guru works](#). To learn about DevOps Guru concepts, see [Concepts in DevOps Guru](#).

Usage

```
devopsguru(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- devopsguru(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    )
  )
)
```

```

    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| add_notification_channel | Adds a notification channel to DevOps Guru |
| delete_insight | Deletes the insight along with the associated anomalies, events and recommendations |
| describe_account_health | Returns the number of open reactive insights, the number of open proactive insights, and the number of open recommendations |
| describe_account_overview | For the time range passed in, returns the number of open reactive insights, the number of open proactive insights, and the number of open recommendations |
| describe_anomaly | Returns details about an anomaly that you specify using its ID |
| describe_event_sources_config | Returns the integration status of services that are integrated with DevOps Guru |
| describe_feedback | Returns the most recent feedback submitted in the current Amazon Web Services account |
| describe_insight | Returns details about an insight that you specify using its ID |
| describe_organization_health | Returns active insights, predictive insights, and resource hours analyzed in your organization |
| describe_organization_overview | Returns an overview of your organization's history based on the specified time range |
| describe_organization_resource_collection_health | Provides an overview of your system's health |
| describe_resource_collection_health | Returns the number of open proactive insights, open reactive insights, and open recommendations |
| describe_service_integration | Returns the integration status of services that are integrated with DevOps Guru |
| get_cost_estimation | Returns an estimate of the monthly cost for DevOps Guru to analyze your Amazon Web Services account |
| get_resource_collection | Returns lists Amazon Web Services resources that are of the specified resource type |
| list_anomalies_for_insight | Returns a list of the anomalies that belong to an insight that you specify using its ID |
| list_anomalous_log_groups | Returns the list of log groups that contain log anomalies |
| list_events | Returns a list of the events emitted by the resources that are evaluated by DevOps Guru |
| list_insights | Returns a list of insights in your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_monitored_resources | Returns the list of all log groups that are being monitored and tagged by DevOps Guru |
| list_notification_channels | Returns a list of notification channels configured for DevOps Guru |
| list_organization_insights | Returns a list of insights associated with the account or OU Id |
| list_recommendations | Returns a list of a specified insight's recommendations |
| put_feedback | Collects customer feedback about the specified insight |
| remove_notification_channel | Removes a notification channel from DevOps Guru |
| search_insights | Returns a list of insights in your Amazon Web Services account |
| search_organization_insights | Returns a list of insights in your organization |
| start_cost_estimation | Starts the creation of an estimate of the monthly cost to analyze your Amazon Web Services account |
| update_event_sources_config | Enables or disables integration with a service that can be integrated with DevOps Guru |
| update_resource_collection | Updates the collection of resources that DevOps Guru analyzes |
| update_service_integration | Enables or disables integration with a service that can be integrated with DevOps Guru |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- devopsguru()

```

```

svc$add_notification_channel(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

| | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| directconnect | <i>AWS Direct Connect</i> |
|---------------|---------------------------|

Description

Direct Connect links your internal network to an Direct Connect location over a standard Ethernet fiber-optic cable. One end of the cable is connected to your router, the other to an Direct Connect router. With this connection in place, you can create virtual interfaces directly to the Amazon Web Services Cloud (for example, to Amazon EC2 and Amazon S3) and to Amazon VPC, bypassing Internet service providers in your network path. A connection provides access to all Amazon Web Services Regions except the China (Beijing) and (China) Ningxia Regions. Amazon Web Services resources in the China Regions can only be accessed through locations associated with those Regions.

Usage

```

directconnect(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- directconnect(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    )
  )
)
```

```

    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| accept_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal | Accepts a proposal request to attach a virtual private gateway or transit virtual gateway to a Direct Connect gateway. |
| allocate_connection_on_interconnect | Deprecated |
| allocate_hosted_connection | Creates a hosted connection on the specified interconnect or a link aggregation group (LAG). |
| allocate_private_virtual_interface | Provisions a private virtual interface to be owned by the specified Amazon Web Services account. |
| allocate_public_virtual_interface | Provisions a public virtual interface to be owned by the specified Amazon Web Services account. |
| allocate_transit_virtual_interface | Provisions a transit virtual interface to be owned by the specified Amazon Web Services account. |
| associate_connection_with_lag | Associates an existing connection with a link aggregation group (LAG). |
| associate_hosted_connection | Associates a hosted connection and its virtual interfaces with a link aggregation group (LAG). |
| associate_mac_sec_key | Associates a MAC Security (MACsec) Connection Key Name (CKN) with a virtual interface. |
| associate_virtual_interface | Associates a virtual interface with a specified link aggregation group (LAG). |
| confirm_connection | Confirms the creation of the specified hosted connection on an interconnect. |
| confirm_customer_agreement | The confirmation of the terms of agreement when creating the connection. |
| confirm_private_virtual_interface | Accepts ownership of a private virtual interface created by another Amazon Web Services account. |
| confirm_public_virtual_interface | Accepts ownership of a public virtual interface created by another Amazon Web Services account. |
| confirm_transit_virtual_interface | Accepts ownership of a transit virtual interface created by another Amazon Web Services account. |
| create_bgp_peer | Creates a BGP peer on the specified virtual interface. |
| create_connection | Creates a connection between a customer network and a specific Direct Connect endpoint. |
| create_direct_connect_gateway | Creates a Direct Connect gateway, which is an intermediate object between a customer network and a virtual private gateway. |
| create_direct_connect_gateway_association | Creates an association between a Direct Connect gateway and a virtual private gateway. |
| create_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal | Creates a proposal to associate the specified virtual private gateway with the specified Direct Connect gateway. |
| create_interconnect | Creates an interconnect between an Direct Connect Partner's network and a customer network. |
| create_lag | Creates a link aggregation group (LAG) with the specified number of virtual interfaces. |
| create_private_virtual_interface | Creates a private virtual interface. |
| create_public_virtual_interface | Creates a public virtual interface. |
| create_transit_virtual_interface | Creates a transit virtual interface. |
| delete_bgp_peer | Deletes the specified BGP peer on the specified virtual interface. |
| delete_connection | Deletes the specified connection. |
| delete_direct_connect_gateway | Deletes the specified Direct Connect gateway. |
| delete_direct_connect_gateway_association | Deletes the association between the specified Direct Connect gateway and the specified virtual private gateway. |
| delete_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal | Deletes the association proposal request between the specified Direct Connect gateway and the specified virtual private gateway. |
| delete_interconnect | Deletes the specified interconnect. |
| delete_lag | Deletes the specified link aggregation group (LAG). |
| delete_virtual_interface | Deletes a virtual interface. |
| describe_connection_loa | Deprecated |
| describe_connections | Displays the specified connection or all connections in this Region. |
| describe_connections_on_interconnect | Deprecated |
| describe_customer_metadata | Get and view a list of customer agreements, along with their signed versions. |
| describe_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposals | Describes one or more association proposals for connection between a Direct Connect gateway and a virtual private gateway. |

| | |
|--|--|
| describe_direct_connect_gateway_associations | Lists the associations between your Direct Connect gateways and v |
| describe_direct_connect_gateway_attachments | Lists the attachments between your Direct Connect gateways and v |
| describe_direct_connect_gateways | Lists all your Direct Connect gateways or only the specified Direct |
| describe_hosted_connections | Lists the hosted connections that have been provisioned on the spe |
| describe_interconnect_loa | Deprecated |
| describe_interconnects | Lists the interconnects owned by the Amazon Web Services accoun |
| describe_lags | Describes all your link aggregation groups (LAG) or the specified |
| describe_loa | Gets the LOA-CFA for a connection, interconnect, or link aggrega |
| describe_locations | Lists the Direct Connect locations in the current Amazon Web Ser |
| describe_router_configuration | Details about the router |
| describe_tags | Describes the tags associated with the specified Direct Connect res |
| describe_virtual_gateways | Deprecated |
| describe_virtual_interfaces | Displays all virtual interfaces for an Amazon Web Services accoun |
| disassociate_connection_from_lag | Disassociates a connection from a link aggregation group (LAG) |
| disassociate_mac_sec_key | Removes the association between a MAC Security (MACsec) secu |
| list_virtual_interface_test_history | Lists the virtual interface failover test history |
| start_bgp_failover_test | Starts the virtual interface failover test that verifies your configurat |
| stop_bgp_failover_test | Stops the virtual interface failover test |
| tag_resource | Adds the specified tags to the specified Direct Connect resource |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from the specified Direct Connect resou |
| update_connection | Updates the Direct Connect dedicated connection configuration |
| update_direct_connect_gateway | Updates the name of a current Direct Connect gateway |
| update_direct_connect_gateway_association | Updates the specified attributes of the Direct Connect gateway asso |
| update_lag | Updates the attributes of the specified link aggregation group (LAG) |
| update_virtual_interface_attributes | Updates the specified attributes of the specified virtual private inter |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- directconnect()
svc$accept_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

directoryservice

AWS Directory Service

Description

Directory Service

Directory Service is a web service that makes it easy for you to setup and run directories in the Amazon Web Services cloud, or connect your Amazon Web Services resources with an existing

self-managed Microsoft Active Directory. This guide provides detailed information about Directory Service operations, data types, parameters, and errors. For information about Directory Services features, see [Directory Service](#) and the [Directory Service Administration Guide](#).

Amazon Web Services provides SDKs that consist of libraries and sample code for various programming languages and platforms (Java, Ruby, .Net, iOS, Android, etc.). The SDKs provide a convenient way to create programmatic access to Directory Service and other Amazon Web Services services. For more information about the Amazon Web Services SDKs, including how to download and install them, see [Tools for Amazon Web Services](#).

Usage

```
directoryservice(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- directoryservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[accept_shared_directory](#)
[add_ip_routes](#)
[add_region](#)

Accepts a directory sharing request that was sent from the directory owner account
 If the DNS server for your self-managed domain uses a publicly addressable IP address
 Adds two domain controllers in the specified Region for the specified directory

| | |
|---|--|
| add_tags_to_resource | Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified directory |
| cancel_schema_extension | Cancels an in-progress schema extension to a Microsoft AD directory |
| connect_directory | Creates an AD Connector to connect to a self-managed directory |
| create_alias | Creates an alias for a directory and assigns the alias to the directory |
| create_computer | Creates an Active Directory computer object in the specified directory |
| create_conditional_forwarder | Creates a conditional forwarder associated with your Amazon Web Services directory |
| create_directory | Creates a Simple AD directory |
| create_log_subscription | Creates a subscription to forward real-time Directory Service domain controller security events |
| create_microsoft_ad | Creates a Microsoft AD directory in the Amazon Web Services Cloud |
| create_snapshot | Creates a snapshot of a Simple AD or Microsoft AD directory in the Amazon Web Services Cloud |
| create_trust | Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory allows you to configure trust relationships between your Amazon Web Services directory and a Microsoft Active Directory |
| delete_conditional_forwarder | Deletes a conditional forwarder that has been set up for your Amazon Web Services directory |
| delete_directory | Deletes an Directory Service directory |
| delete_log_subscription | Deletes the specified log subscription |
| delete_snapshot | Deletes a directory snapshot |
| delete_trust | Deletes an existing trust relationship between your Managed Microsoft AD directory and a Microsoft Active Directory |
| deregister_certificate | Deletes from the system the certificate that was registered for secure LDAP or client authentication |
| deregister_event_topic | Removes the specified directory as a publisher to the specified Amazon SNS topic |
| describe_certificate | Displays information about the certificate registered for secure LDAP or client authentication |
| describe_client_authentication_settings | Retrieves information about the type of client authentication for the specified directory |
| describe_conditional_forwarders | Obtains information about the conditional forwarders for this account |
| describe_directories | Obtains information about the directories that belong to this account |
| describe_directory_data_access | Obtains status of directory data access enablement through the Directory Service Data API |
| describe_domain_controllers | Provides information about any domain controllers in your directory |
| describe_event_topics | Obtains information about which Amazon SNS topics receive status messages from your directory |
| describe_ldaps_settings | Describes the status of LDAP security for the specified directory |
| describe_regions | Provides information about the Regions that are configured for multi-Region replication |
| describe_settings | Retrieves information about the configurable settings for the specified directory |
| describe_shared_directories | Returns the shared directories in your account |
| describe_snapshots | Obtains information about the directory snapshots that belong to this account |
| describe_trusts | Obtains information about the trust relationships for this account |
| describe_update_directory | Describes the updates of a directory for a particular update type |
| disable_client_authentication | Disables alternative client authentication methods for the specified directory |
| disable_directory_data_access | Deactivates access to directory data via the Directory Service Data API for the specified directory |
| disable_ldaps | Deactivates LDAP secure calls for the specified directory |
| disable_radius | Disables multi-factor authentication (MFA) with the Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) protocol |
| disable_sso | Disables single-sign on for a directory |
| enable_client_authentication | Enables alternative client authentication methods for the specified directory |
| enable_directory_data_access | Enables access to directory data via the Directory Service Data API for the specified directory |
| enable_ldaps | Activates the switch for the specific directory to always use LDAP secure calls |
| enable_radius | Enables multi-factor authentication (MFA) with the Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) protocol |
| enable_sso | Enables single sign-on for a directory |
| get_directory_limits | Obtains directory limit information for the current Region |
| get_snapshot_limits | Obtains the manual snapshot limits for a directory |
| list_certificates | For the specified directory, lists all the certificates registered for a secure LDAP or client authentication |
| list_ip_routes | Lists the address blocks that you have added to a directory |
| list_log_subscriptions | Lists the active log subscriptions for the Amazon Web Services account |
| list_schema_extensions | Lists all schema extensions applied to a Microsoft AD Directory |

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists all tags on a directory |
| <code>register_certificate</code> | Registers a certificate for a secure LDAP or client certificate authentication |
| <code>register_event_topic</code> | Associates a directory with an Amazon SNS topic |
| <code>reject_shared_directory</code> | Rejects a directory sharing request that was sent from the directory owner account |
| <code>remove_ip_routes</code> | Removes IP address blocks from a directory |
| <code>remove_region</code> | Stops all replication and removes the domain controllers from the specified Region |
| <code>remove_tags_from_resource</code> | Removes tags from a directory |
| <code>reset_user_password</code> | Resets the password for any user in your Managed Microsoft AD or Simple AD directory |
| <code>restore_from_snapshot</code> | Restores a directory using an existing directory snapshot |
| <code>share_directory</code> | Shares a specified directory (DirectoryId) in your Amazon Web Services account (d |
| <code>start_schema_extension</code> | Applies a schema extension to a Microsoft AD directory |
| <code>unshare_directory</code> | Stops the directory sharing between the directory owner and consumer accounts |
| <code>update_conditional_forwarder</code> | Updates a conditional forwarder that has been set up for your Amazon Web Service |
| <code>update_directory_setup</code> | Updates the directory for a particular update type |
| <code>update_number_of_domain_controllers</code> | Adds or removes domain controllers to or from the directory |
| <code>update_radius</code> | Updates the Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) server informa |
| <code>update_settings</code> | Updates the configurable settings for the specified directory |
| <code>update_trust</code> | Updates the trust that has been set up between your Managed Microsoft AD directo |
| <code>verify_trust</code> | Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory allows you to configure and verify |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- directoryservice()
svc$accept_shared_directory(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

d1m

Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager

Description

With Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager, you can manage the lifecycle of your Amazon Web Services resources. You create lifecycle policies, which are used to automate operations on the specified resources.

Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager supports Amazon EBS volumes and snapshots. For information about using Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager with Amazon EBS, see [Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager](#) in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide*.

Usage

```
dlm(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- dlm(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| create_lifecycle_policy | Creates an Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager lifecycle policy |
| delete_lifecycle_policy | Deletes the specified lifecycle policy and halts the automated operations that the policy specified |
| get_lifecycle_policies | Gets summary information about all or the specified data lifecycle policies |
| get_lifecycle_policy | Gets detailed information about the specified lifecycle policy |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags for the specified resource |
| tag_resource | Adds the specified tags to the specified resource |
| untag_resource | Removes the specified tags from the specified resource |
| update_lifecycle_policy | Updates the specified lifecycle policy |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- dlm()
svc$create_lifecycle_policy(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

docdb

*Amazon DocumentDB with MongoDB compatibility***Description**

Amazon DocumentDB is a fast, reliable, and fully managed database service. Amazon DocumentDB makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale MongoDB-compatible databases in the cloud. With Amazon DocumentDB, you can run the same application code and use the same drivers and tools that you use with MongoDB.

Usage

```
docdb(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- docdb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[add_source_identifier_to_subscription](#)
[add_tags_to_resource](#)
[apply_pending_maintenance_action](#)
[copy_db_cluster_parameter_group](#)
[copy_db_cluster_snapshot](#)
[create_db_cluster](#)
[create_db_cluster_parameter_group](#)
[create_db_cluster_snapshot](#)

Adds a source identifier to an existing event notification subscription
 Adds metadata tags to an Amazon DocumentDB resource
 Applies a pending maintenance action to a resource (for example, to an Amazon DocumentDB instance)
 Copies the specified cluster parameter group
 Copies a snapshot of a cluster
 Creates a new Amazon DocumentDB cluster
 Creates a new cluster parameter group
 Creates a snapshot of a cluster

| | |
|--|--|
| create_db_instance | Creates a new instance |
| create_db_subnet_group | Creates a new subnet group |
| create_event_subscription | Creates an Amazon DocumentDB event notification subscription |
| create_global_cluster | Creates an Amazon DocumentDB global cluster that can span multiple multiple Availability Zones |
| delete_db_cluster | Deletes a previously provisioned cluster |
| delete_db_cluster_parameter_group | Deletes a specified cluster parameter group |
| delete_db_cluster_snapshot | Deletes a cluster snapshot |
| delete_db_instance | Deletes a previously provisioned instance |
| delete_db_subnet_group | Deletes a subnet group |
| delete_event_subscription | Deletes an Amazon DocumentDB event notification subscription |
| delete_global_cluster | Deletes a global cluster |
| describe_certificates | Returns a list of certificate authority (CA) certificates provided by Amazon DocumentDB |
| describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups | Returns a list of DBClusterParameterGroup descriptions |
| describe_db_cluster_parameters | Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular cluster parameter group |
| describe_db_clusters | Returns information about provisioned Amazon DocumentDB clusters |
| describe_db_cluster_snapshot_attributes | Returns a list of cluster snapshot attribute names and values for a manual DB cluster snapshot |
| describe_db_cluster_snapshots | Returns information about cluster snapshots |
| describe_db_engine_versions | Returns a list of the available engines |
| describe_db_instances | Returns information about provisioned Amazon DocumentDB instances |
| describe_db_subnet_groups | Returns a list of DBSubnetGroup descriptions |
| describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters | Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the cluster default parameter group |
| describe_event_categories | Displays a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for a specific event source type |
| describe_events | Returns events related to instances, security groups, snapshots, and DB parameter groups |
| describe_event_subscriptions | Lists all the subscription descriptions for a customer account |
| describe_global_clusters | Returns information about Amazon DocumentDB global clusters |
| describe_orderable_db_instance_options | Returns a list of orderable instance options for the specified engine |
| describe_pending_maintenance_actions | Returns a list of resources (for example, instances) that have at least one pending maintenance action |
| failover_db_cluster | Forces a failover for a cluster |
| failover_global_cluster | Promotes the specified secondary DB cluster to be the primary DB cluster in the global cluster |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists all tags on an Amazon DocumentDB resource |
| modify_db_cluster | Modifies a setting for an Amazon DocumentDB cluster |
| modify_db_cluster_parameter_group | Modifies the parameters of a cluster parameter group |
| modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute | Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a manual DB cluster snapshot |
| modify_db_instance | Modifies settings for an instance |
| modify_db_subnet_group | Modifies an existing subnet group |
| modify_event_subscription | Modifies an existing Amazon DocumentDB event notification subscription |
| modify_global_cluster | Modify a setting for an Amazon DocumentDB global cluster |
| reboot_db_instance | You might need to reboot your instance, usually for maintenance reasons |
| remove_from_global_cluster | Detaches an Amazon DocumentDB secondary cluster from a global cluster |
| remove_source_identifier_from_subscription | Removes a source identifier from an existing Amazon DocumentDB event notification subscription |
| remove_tags_from_resource | Removes metadata tags from an Amazon DocumentDB resource |
| reset_db_cluster_parameter_group | Modifies the parameters of a cluster parameter group to the default value |
| restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot | Creates a new cluster from a snapshot or cluster snapshot |
| restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time | Restores a cluster to an arbitrary point in time |
| start_db_cluster | Restarts the stopped cluster that is specified by DBClusterIdentifier |
| stop_db_cluster | Stops the running cluster that is specified by DBClusterIdentifier |
| switchover_global_cluster | Switches over the specified secondary Amazon DocumentDB cluster to be the primary DB cluster in the global cluster |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- docdb()
svc$add_source_identifier_to_subscription(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

docdbelastic

Amazon DocumentDB Elastic Clusters

Description

Amazon DocumentDB elastic clusters

Amazon DocumentDB elastic-clusters support workloads with millions of reads/writes per second and petabytes of storage capacity. Amazon DocumentDB elastic clusters also simplify how developers interact with Amazon DocumentDB elastic-clusters by eliminating the need to choose, manage or upgrade instances.

Amazon DocumentDB elastic-clusters were created to:

- provide a solution for customers looking for a database that provides virtually limitless scale with rich query capabilities and MongoDB API compatibility.
- give customers higher connection limits, and to reduce downtime from patching.
- continue investing in a cloud-native, elastic, and class leading architecture for JSON workloads.

Usage

```
docdbelastic(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- docdbelastic(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
```

```

    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| apply_pending_maintenance_action | The type of pending maintenance action to be applied to the resource |
| copy_cluster_snapshot | Copies a snapshot of an elastic cluster |
| create_cluster | Creates a new Amazon DocumentDB elastic cluster and returns its cluster structure |
| create_cluster_snapshot | Creates a snapshot of an elastic cluster |
| delete_cluster | Delete an elastic cluster |
| delete_cluster_snapshot | Delete an elastic cluster snapshot |
| get_cluster | Returns information about a specific elastic cluster |
| get_cluster_snapshot | Returns information about a specific elastic cluster snapshot |
| get_pending_maintenance_action | Retrieves all maintenance actions that are pending |
| list_clusters | Returns information about provisioned Amazon DocumentDB elastic clusters |
| list_cluster_snapshots | Returns information about snapshots for a specified elastic cluster |
| list_pending_maintenance_actions | Retrieves a list of all maintenance actions that are pending |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists all tags on a elastic cluster resource |
| restore_cluster_from_snapshot | Restores an elastic cluster from a snapshot |
| start_cluster | Restarts the stopped elastic cluster that is specified by clusterARN |
| stop_cluster | Stops the running elastic cluster that is specified by clusterArn |
| tag_resource | Adds metadata tags to an elastic cluster resource |
| untag_resource | Removes metadata tags from an elastic cluster resource |
| update_cluster | Modifies an elastic cluster |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- docdbelastic()
svc$apply_pending_maintenance_action(

```

```

    Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

 drs

Elastic Disaster Recovery Service

Description

AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery Service.

Usage

```
drs(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- drs(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| associate_source_network_stack | Associate a Source Network to an existing CloudFormation Stack and modify |
| create_extended_source_server | Create an extended source server in the target Account based on the source se |
| create_launch_configuration_template | Creates a new Launch Configuration Template |
| create_replication_configuration_template | Creates a new ReplicationConfigurationTemplate |
| create_source_network | Create a new Source Network resource for a provided VPC ID |
| delete_job | Deletes a single Job by ID |
| delete_launch_action | Deletes a resource launch action |
| delete_launch_configuration_template | Deletes a single Launch Configuration Template by ID |
| delete_recovery_instance | Deletes a single Recovery Instance by ID |
| delete_replication_configuration_template | Deletes a single Replication Configuration Template by ID |
| delete_source_network | Delete Source Network resource |
| delete_source_server | Deletes a single Source Server by ID |
| describe_job_log_items | Retrieves a detailed Job log with pagination |
| describe_jobs | Returns a list of Jobs |
| describe_launch_configuration_templates | Lists all Launch Configuration Templates, filtered by Launch Configuration T |
| describe_recovery_instances | Lists all Recovery Instances or multiple Recovery Instances by ID |
| describe_recovery_snapshots | Lists all Recovery Snapshots for a single Source Server |
| describe_replication_configuration_templates | Lists all ReplicationConfigurationTemplates, filtered by Source Server IDs |
| describe_source_networks | Lists all Source Networks or multiple Source Networks filtered by ID |
| describe_source_servers | Lists all Source Servers or multiple Source Servers filtered by ID |
| disconnect_recovery_instance | Disconnect a Recovery Instance from Elastic Disaster Recovery |
| disconnect_source_server | Disconnects a specific Source Server from Elastic Disaster Recovery |
| export_source_network_cfn_template | Export the Source Network CloudFormation template to an S3 bucket |
| get_failback_replication_configuration | Lists all Failback ReplicationConfigurations, filtered by Recovery Instance ID |
| get_launch_configuration | Gets a LaunchConfiguration, filtered by Source Server IDs |
| get_replication_configuration | Gets a ReplicationConfiguration, filtered by Source Server ID |
| initialize_service | Initialize Elastic Disaster Recovery |
| list_extensible_source_servers | Returns a list of source servers on a staging account that are extensible, which |
| list_launch_actions | Lists resource launch actions |
| list_staging_accounts | Returns an array of staging accounts for existing extended source servers |
| list_tags_for_resource | List all tags for your Elastic Disaster Recovery resources |
| put_launch_action | Puts a resource launch action |
| retry_data_replication | WARNING: RetryDataReplication is deprecated |
| reverse_replication | Start replication to origin / target region - applies only to protected instances t |
| start_failback_launch | Initiates a Job for launching the machine that is being failed back to from the |
| start_recovery | Launches Recovery Instances for the specified Source Servers |
| start_replication | Starts replication for a stopped Source Server |
| start_source_network_recovery | Deploy VPC for the specified Source Network and modify launch templates t |
| start_source_network_replication | Starts replication for a Source Network |
| stop_failback | Stops the failback process for a specified Recovery Instance |
| stop_replication | Stops replication for a Source Server |
| stop_source_network_replication | Stops replication for a Source Network |
| tag_resource | Adds or overwrites only the specified tags for the specified Elastic Disaster R |
| terminate_recovery_instances | Initiates a Job for terminating the EC2 resources associated with the specified |
| untag_resource | Deletes the specified set of tags from the specified set of Elastic Disaster Reco |
| update_failback_replication_configuration | Allows you to update the failback replication configuration of a Recovery Inst |
| update_launch_configuration | Updates a LaunchConfiguration by Source Server ID |
| update_launch_configuration_template | Updates an existing Launch Configuration Template by ID |

| | |
|---|---|
| update_replication_configuration | Allows you to update a ReplicationConfiguration by Source Server ID |
| update_replication_configuration_template | Updates a ReplicationConfigurationTemplate by ID |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- drs()
svc$associate_source_network_stack(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

dynamodb

Amazon DynamoDB

Description

Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability. DynamoDB lets you offload the administrative burdens of operating and scaling a distributed database, so that you don't have to worry about hardware provisioning, setup and configuration, replication, software patching, or cluster scaling.

With DynamoDB, you can create database tables that can store and retrieve any amount of data, and serve any level of request traffic. You can scale up or scale down your tables' throughput capacity without downtime or performance degradation, and use the Amazon Web Services Management Console to monitor resource utilization and performance metrics.

DynamoDB automatically spreads the data and traffic for your tables over a sufficient number of servers to handle your throughput and storage requirements, while maintaining consistent and fast performance. All of your data is stored on solid state disks (SSDs) and automatically replicated across multiple Availability Zones in an Amazon Web Services Region, providing built-in high availability and data durability.

Usage

```
dynamodb(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- dynamodb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
```

```

        close_connection = "logical",
        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| batch_execute_statement | This operation allows you to perform batch reads or writes on data stored in DynamoDB. |
| batch_get_item | The BatchGetItem operation returns the attributes of one or more items from one or more tables. |
| batch_write_item | The BatchWriteItem operation puts or deletes multiple items in one or more tables. |
| create_backup | Creates a backup for an existing table. |
| create_global_table | Creates a global table from an existing table. |
| create_table | The CreateTable operation adds a new table to your account. |
| delete_backup | Deletes an existing backup of a table. |
| delete_item | Deletes a single item in a table by primary key. |
| delete_resource_policy | Deletes the resource-based policy attached to the resource, which can be a table or a global table. |
| delete_table | The DeleteTable operation deletes a table and all of its items. |
| describe_backup | Describes an existing backup of a table. |
| describe_continuous_backups | Checks the status of continuous backups and point in time recovery on the specified table. |
| describe_contributor_insights | Returns information about contributor insights for a given table or global secondary index. |
| describe_endpoints | Returns the regional endpoint information. |
| describe_export | Describes an existing table export. |
| describe_global_table | Returns information about the specified global table. |
| describe_global_table_settings | Describes Region-specific settings for a global table. |
| describe_import | Represents the properties of the import. |
| describe_kinesis_streaming_destination | Returns information about the status of Kinesis streaming. |
| describe_limits | Returns the current provisioned-capacity quotas for your Amazon Web Services account. |
| describe_table | Returns information about the table, including the current status of the table, when it is a global table. |
| describe_table_replica_auto_scaling | Describes auto scaling settings across replicas of the global table at once. |
| describe_time_to_live | Gives a description of the Time to Live (TTL) status on the specified table. |
| disable_kinesis_streaming_destination | Stops replication from the DynamoDB table to the Kinesis data stream. |
| enable_kinesis_streaming_destination | Starts table data replication to the specified Kinesis data stream at a timestamp chosen by the user. |
| execute_statement | This operation allows you to perform reads and singleton writes on data stored in DynamoDB. |
| execute_transaction | This operation allows you to perform transactional reads or writes on data stored in DynamoDB. |
| export_table_to_point_in_time | Exports table data to an S3 bucket. |

| | |
|--|---|
| get_item | The GetItem operation returns a set of attributes for the item with the given primary |
| get_resource_policy | Returns the resource-based policy document attached to the resource, which can be |
| import_table | Imports table data from an S3 bucket |
| list_backups | List DynamoDB backups that are associated with an Amazon Web Services account |
| list_contributor_insights | Returns a list of ContributorInsightsSummary for a table and all its global secondary |
| list_exports | Lists completed exports within the past 90 days |
| list_global_tables | Lists all global tables that have a replica in the specified Region |
| list_imports | Lists completed imports within the past 90 days |
| list_tables | Returns an array of table names associated with the current account and endpoint |
| list_tags_of_resource | List all tags on an Amazon DynamoDB resource |
| put_item | Creates a new item, or replaces an old item with a new item |
| put_resource_policy | Attaches a resource-based policy document to the resource, which can be a table or |
| query | You must provide the name of the partition key attribute and a single value for that |
| restore_table_from_backup | Creates a new table from an existing backup |
| restore_table_to_point_in_time | Restores the specified table to the specified point in time within EarliestRestorableD |
| scan | The Scan operation returns one or more items and item attributes by accessing every |
| tag_resource | Associate a set of tags with an Amazon DynamoDB resource |
| transact_get_items | TransactGetItems is a synchronous operation that atomically retrieves multiple items |
| transact_write_items | TransactWriteItems is a synchronous write operation that groups up to 100 action re |
| untag_resource | Removes the association of tags from an Amazon DynamoDB resource |
| update_continuous_backups | UpdateContinuousBackups enables or disables point in time recovery for the specif |
| update_contributor_insights | Updates the status for contributor insights for a specific table or index |
| update_global_table | Adds or removes replicas in the specified global table |
| update_global_table_settings | Updates settings for a global table |
| update_item | Edits an existing item's attributes, or adds a new item to the table if it does not alrea |
| update_kinesis_streaming_destination | The command to update the Kinesis stream destination |
| update_table | Modifies the provisioned throughput settings, global secondary indexes, or Dynamoc |
| update_table_replica_auto_scaling | Updates auto scaling settings on your global tables at once |
| update_time_to_live | The UpdateTimeToLive method enables or disables Time to Live (TTL) for the spec |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- dynamodb()
# This example reads multiple items from the Music table using a batch of
# three GetItem requests. Only the AlbumTitle attribute is returned.
svc$batch_get_item(
  RequestItems = list(
    Music = list(
      Keys = list(
        list(
          Artist = list(
            S = "No One You Know"
          ),
          SongTitle = list(
            S = "Call Me Today"
          )
        )
      ),
    ),
  ),
)
```

```

list(
  Artist = list(
    S = "Acme Band"
  ),
  SongTitle = list(
    S = "Happy Day"
  )
),
list(
  Artist = list(
    S = "No One You Know"
  ),
  SongTitle = list(
    S = "Scared of My Shadow"
  )
),
ProjectionExpression = "AlbumTitle"
)
)
)

## End(Not run)

```

dynamodbstreams

Amazon DynamoDB Streams

Description

Amazon DynamoDB

Amazon DynamoDB Streams provides API actions for accessing streams and processing stream records. To learn more about application development with Streams, see [Capturing Table Activity with DynamoDB Streams](#) in the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Usage

```

dynamodbstreams(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- dynamodbstreams(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
```

```

    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string",
  close_connection = "logical",
  timeout = "numeric",
  s3_force_path_style = "logical",
  sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| describe_stream | Returns information about a stream, including the current status of the stream, its Amazon Resource Name |
| get_records | Retrieves the stream records from a given shard |
| get_shard_iterator | Returns a shard iterator |
| list_streams | Returns an array of stream ARNs associated with the current account and endpoint |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- dynamodbstreams()
# The following example describes a stream with a given stream ARN.
svc$describe_stream(
  StreamArn = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:111122223333:table/Forum/stream/2..."
)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

You can use the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) direct APIs to create Amazon EBS snapshots, write data directly to your snapshots, read data on your snapshots, and identify the differences or changes between two snapshots. If you're an independent software vendor (ISV) who offers backup services for Amazon EBS, the EBS direct APIs make it more efficient and cost-effective to track incremental changes on your Amazon EBS volumes through snapshots. This can be done without having to create new volumes from snapshots, and then use Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances to compare the differences.

You can create incremental snapshots directly from data on-premises into volumes and the cloud to use for quick disaster recovery. With the ability to write and read snapshots, you can write your on-premises data to a snapshot during a disaster. Then after recovery, you can restore it back to Amazon Web Services or on-premises from the snapshot. You no longer need to build and maintain complex mechanisms to copy data to and from Amazon EBS.

This API reference provides detailed information about the actions, data types, parameters, and errors of the EBS direct APIs. For more information about the elements that make up the EBS direct APIs, and examples of how to use them effectively, see [Accessing the Contents of an Amazon EBS Snapshot](#) in the *Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud User Guide*. For more information about the supported Amazon Web Services Regions, endpoints, and service quotas for the EBS direct APIs, see [Amazon Elastic Block Store Endpoints and Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Usage

```
ebs(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

| | |
|-------------|---|
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ebs(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
```

```
    region = "string"
  )
```

Operations

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| complete_snapshot | Seals and completes the snapshot after all of the required blocks of data have been written to it |
| get_snapshot_block | Returns the data in a block in an Amazon Elastic Block Store snapshot |
| list_changed_blocks | Returns information about the blocks that are different between two Amazon Elastic Block Store snapshots |
| list_snapshot_blocks | Returns information about the blocks in an Amazon Elastic Block Store snapshot |
| put_snapshot_block | Writes a block of data to a snapshot |
| start_snapshot | Creates a new Amazon EBS snapshot |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ebs()
svc$complete_snapshot(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

 ec2

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud

Description

You can access the features of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) programmatically. For more information, see the [Amazon EC2 Developer Guide](#).

Usage

```
ec2(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ec2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
```

```

        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[accept_address_transfer](#)
[accept_capacity_reservation_billing_ownership](#)
[accept_reserved_instances_exchange_quote](#)
[accept_transit_gateway_multicast_domain_associations](#)
[accept_transit_gateway_peering_attachment](#)
[accept_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment](#)
[accept_vpc_endpoint_connections](#)
[accept_vpc_peering_connection](#)
[advertise_byoip_cidr](#)
[allocate_address](#)
[allocate_hosts](#)
[allocate_ipam_pool_cidr](#)
[apply_security_groups_to_client_vpn_target_network](#)
[assign_ipv6_addresses](#)
[assign_private_ip_addresses](#)
[assign_private_nat_gateway_address](#)
[associate_address](#)
[associate_capacity_reservation_billing_owner](#)
[associate_client_vpn_target_network](#)
[associate_dhcp_options](#)
[associate_enclave_certificate_iam_role](#)
[associate_iam_instance_profile](#)
[associate_instance_event_window](#)
[associate_ipam_byoasn](#)
[associate_ipam_resource_discovery](#)
[associate_nat_gateway_address](#)
[associate_route_table](#)
[associate_security_group_vpc](#)
[associate_subnet_cidr_block](#)

Accepts an Elastic IP address transfer
 Accepts a request to assign billing of the available capacity to a reserved instance
 Accepts the Convertible Reserved Instance exchange quote
 Accepts a request to associate subnets with a transit gateway multicast domain
 Accepts a transit gateway peering attachment request
 Accepts a request to attach a VPC to a transit gateway
 Accepts connection requests to your VPC endpoint
 Accepts connection requests to your VPC endpoint
 Accept a VPC peering connection request
 Advertises an IPv4 or IPv6 address range that is not in your VPC
 Allocates an Elastic IP address to your Amazon account
 Allocates a Dedicated Host to your account
 Allocate a CIDR from an IPAM pool
 Applies a security group to the association between a transit gateway and a VPC
 Assigns the specified IPv6 addresses to the specified VPC
 Assigns the specified secondary private IP addresses to a VPC
 Assigns private IPv4 addresses to a private NAT gateway
 Associates an Elastic IP address, or carrier IP address, with a subnet
 Initiates a request to assign billing of the unused capacity to a reserved instance
 Associates a target network with a Client VPN endpoint
 Associates a set of DHCP options (that you've previously created) with a VPC
 Associates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role with an Amazon EC2 instance
 Associates an IAM instance profile with a running Amazon EC2 instance
 Associates one or more targets with an event window
 Associates your Autonomous System Number (ASN) with an IPAM pool
 Associates an IPAM resource discovery with an Amazon EC2 instance
 Associates Elastic IP addresses (EIPs) and private IP addresses with a VPC
 Associates a subnet in your VPC or an internet gateway with a transit gateway
 Associates a security group with another VPC in your account
 Associates a CIDR block with your subnet

| | |
|--|--|
| associate_transit_gateway_multicast_domain | Associates the specified subnets and transit gateway |
| associate_transit_gateway_policy_table | Associates the specified transit gateway attachment |
| associate_transit_gateway_route_table | Associates the specified attachment with the specified |
| associate_trunk_interface | Associates a branch network interface with a trunk |
| associate_vpc_cidr_block | Associates a CIDR block with your VPC |
| attach_classic_link_vpc | This action is deprecated |
| attach_internet_gateway | Attaches an internet gateway or a virtual private |
| attach_network_interface | Attaches a network interface to an instance |
| attach_verified_access_trust_provider | Attaches the specified Amazon Web Services Ver |
| attach_volume | Attaches an EBS volume to a running or stopped |
| attach_vpn_gateway | Attaches an available virtual private gateway to a |
| authorize_client_vpn_ingress | Adds an ingress authorization rule to a Client VP |
| authorize_security_group_egress | Adds the specified outbound (egress) rules to a s |
| authorize_security_group_ingress | Adds the specified inbound (ingress) rules to a s |
| bundle_instance | Bundles an Amazon instance store-backed Wind |
| cancel_bundle_task | Cancels a bundling operation for an instance stor |
| cancel_capacity_reservation | Cancels the specified Capacity Reservation, relea |
| cancel_capacity_reservation_fleets | Cancels one or more Capacity Reservation Fleets |
| cancel_conversion_task | Cancels an active conversion task |
| cancel_declarative_policies_report | Cancels the generation of an account status repor |
| cancel_export_task | Cancels an active export task |
| cancel_image_launch_permission | Removes your Amazon Web Services account fro |
| cancel_import_task | Cancels an in-process import virtual machine or |
| cancel_reserved_instances_listing | Cancels the specified Reserved Instance listing in |
| cancel_spot_fleet_requests | Cancels the specified Spot Fleet requests |
| cancel_spot_instance_requests | Cancels one or more Spot Instance requests |
| confirm_product_instance | Determines whether a product code is associated |
| copy_fpga_image | Copies the specified Amazon FPGA Image (AFI) |
| copy_image | Initiates an AMI copy operation |
| copy_snapshot | Copies a point-in-time snapshot of an EBS volum |
| create_capacity_reservation | Creates a new Capacity Reservation with the spe |
| create_capacity_reservation_by_splitting | Create a new Capacity Reservation by splitting th |
| create_capacity_reservation_fleet | Creates a Capacity Reservation Fleet |
| create_carrier_gateway | Creates a carrier gateway |
| create_client_vpn_endpoint | Creates a Client VPN endpoint |
| create_client_vpn_route | Adds a route to a network to a Client VPN endpo |
| create_coip_cidr | Creates a range of customer-owned IP addresses |
| create_coip_pool | Creates a pool of customer-owned IP (CoIP) add |
| create_customer_gateway | Provides information to Amazon Web Services a |
| create_default_subnet | Creates a default subnet with a size /20 IPv4 CID |
| create_default_vpc | Creates a default VPC with a size /16 IPv4 CIDR |
| create_dhcp_options | Creates a custom set of DHCP options |
| create_egress_only_internet_gateway | [IPv6 only] Creates an egress-only internet gatew |
| create_fleet | Creates an EC2 Fleet that contains the configurat |
| create_flow_logs | Creates one or more flow logs to capture informa |
| create_fpga_image | Creates an Amazon FPGA Image (AFI) from the |
| create_image | Creates an Amazon EBS-backed AMI from an A |
| create_instance_connect_endpoint | Creates an EC2 Instance Connect Endpoint |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>create_instance_event_window</code> | Creates an event window in which scheduled events can occur |
| <code>create_instance_export_task</code> | Exports a running or stopped instance to an Amazon S3 bucket |
| <code>create_internet_gateway</code> | Creates an internet gateway for use with a VPC |
| <code>create_ipam</code> | Create an IPAM |
| <code>create_ipam_external_resource_verification_token</code> | Create a verification token |
| <code>create_ipam_pool</code> | Create an IP address pool for Amazon VPC IP Address Management |
| <code>create_ipam_resource_discovery</code> | Creates an IPAM resource discovery |
| <code>create_ipam_scope</code> | Create an IPAM scope |
| <code>create_key_pair</code> | Creates an ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair with a public key |
| <code>create_launch_template</code> | Creates a launch template |
| <code>create_launch_template_version</code> | Creates a new version of a launch template |
| <code>create_local_gateway_route</code> | Creates a static route for the specified local gateway |
| <code>create_local_gateway_route_table</code> | Creates a local gateway route table |
| <code>create_local_gateway_route_table_virtual_interface_group_association</code> | Creates a local gateway route table virtual interface group association |
| <code>create_local_gateway_route_table_vpc_association</code> | Associates the specified VPC with the specified local gateway route table |
| <code>create_managed_prefix_list</code> | Creates a managed prefix list |
| <code>create_nat_gateway</code> | Creates a NAT gateway in the specified subnet |
| <code>create_network_acl</code> | Creates a network ACL in a VPC |
| <code>create_network_acl_entry</code> | Creates an entry (a rule) in a network ACL with a rule number |
| <code>create_network_insights_access_scope</code> | Creates a Network Access Scope |
| <code>create_network_insights_path</code> | Creates a path to analyze for reachability |
| <code>create_network_interface</code> | Creates a network interface in the specified subnet |
| <code>create_network_interface_permission</code> | Grants an Amazon Web Services-authorized account access to a network interface |
| <code>create_placement_group</code> | Creates a placement group in which to launch instances |
| <code>create_public_ipv4_pool</code> | Creates a public IPv4 address pool |
| <code>create_replace_root_volume_task</code> | Replaces the EBS-backed root volume for a running instance |
| <code>create_reserved_instances_listing</code> | Creates a listing for Amazon EC2 Standard Reserved Instances |
| <code>create_restore_image_task</code> | Starts a task that restores an AMI from an Amazon S3 bucket |
| <code>create_route</code> | Creates a route in a route table within a VPC |
| <code>create_route_table</code> | Creates a route table for the specified VPC |
| <code>create_security_group</code> | Creates a security group |
| <code>create_snapshot</code> | Creates a snapshot of an EBS volume and stores it in Amazon S3 |
| <code>create_snapshots</code> | Creates crash-consistent snapshots of multiple EBS volumes |
| <code>create_spot_datafeed_subscription</code> | Creates a data feed for Spot Instances, enabling you to track Spot Instance activity |
| <code>create_store_image_task</code> | Stores an AMI as a single object in an Amazon S3 bucket |
| <code>create_subnet</code> | Creates a subnet in the specified VPC |
| <code>create_subnet_cidr_reservation</code> | Creates a subnet CIDR reservation |
| <code>create_tags</code> | Adds or overwrites only the specified tags for the specified resource |
| <code>create_traffic_mirror_filter</code> | Creates a Traffic Mirror filter |
| <code>create_traffic_mirror_filter_rule</code> | Creates a Traffic Mirror filter rule |
| <code>create_traffic_mirror_session</code> | Creates a Traffic Mirror session |
| <code>create_traffic_mirror_target</code> | Creates a target for your Traffic Mirror session |
| <code>create_transit_gateway</code> | Creates a transit gateway |
| <code>create_transit_gateway_connect</code> | Creates a Connect attachment from a specified transit gateway |
| <code>create_transit_gateway_connect_peer</code> | Creates a Connect peer for a specified transit gateway |
| <code>create_transit_gateway_multicast_domain</code> | Creates a multicast domain using the specified transit gateway |
| <code>create_transit_gateway_peering_attachment</code> | Requests a transit gateway peering attachment between two transit gateways |
| <code>create_transit_gateway_policy_table</code> | Creates a transit gateway policy table |

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| <code>create_transit_gateway_prefix_list_reference</code> | Creates a reference (route) to a prefix list in a specified VPC |
| <code>create_transit_gateway_route</code> | Creates a static route for the specified transit gateway |
| <code>create_transit_gateway_route_table</code> | Creates a route table for the specified transit gateway |
| <code>create_transit_gateway_route_table_announcement</code> | Advertises a new transit gateway route table |
| <code>create_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment</code> | Attaches the specified VPC to the specified transit gateway |
| <code>create_verified_access_endpoint</code> | An Amazon Web Services Verified Access endpoint |
| <code>create_verified_access_group</code> | An Amazon Web Services Verified Access group |
| <code>create_verified_access_instance</code> | An Amazon Web Services Verified Access instance |
| <code>create_verified_access_trust_provider</code> | A trust provider is a third-party entity that creates and manages trust relationships |
| <code>create_volume</code> | Creates an EBS volume that can be attached to an Amazon EC2 instance |
| <code>create_vpc</code> | Creates a VPC with the specified CIDR blocks |
| <code>create_vpc_block_public_access_exclusion</code> | Create a VPC Block Public Access (BPA) exclusion |
| <code>create_vpc_endpoint</code> | Creates a VPC endpoint |
| <code>create_vpc_endpoint_connection_notification</code> | Creates a connection notification for a specified VPC endpoint |
| <code>create_vpc_endpoint_service_configuration</code> | Creates a VPC endpoint service to which service endpoints are attached |
| <code>create_vpc_peering_connection</code> | Requests a VPC peering connection between two VPCs |
| <code>create_vpn_connection</code> | Creates a VPN connection between an existing VPC and a customer gateway |
| <code>create_vpn_connection_route</code> | Creates a static route associated with a VPN connection |
| <code>create_vpn_gateway</code> | Creates a virtual private gateway |
| <code>delete_carrier_gateway</code> | Deletes a carrier gateway |
| <code>delete_client_vpn_endpoint</code> | Deletes the specified Client VPN endpoint |
| <code>delete_client_vpn_route</code> | Deletes a route from a Client VPN endpoint |
| <code>delete_coip_cidr</code> | Deletes a range of customer-owned IP addresses |
| <code>delete_coip_pool</code> | Deletes a pool of customer-owned IP (CoIP) addresses |
| <code>delete_customer_gateway</code> | Deletes the specified customer gateway |
| <code>delete_dhcp_options</code> | Deletes the specified set of DHCP options |
| <code>delete_egress_only_internet_gateway</code> | Deletes an egress-only internet gateway |
| <code>delete_fleets</code> | Deletes the specified EC2 Fleets |
| <code>delete_flow_logs</code> | Deletes one or more flow logs |
| <code>delete_fpga_image</code> | Deletes the specified Amazon FPGA Image (AFI) |
| <code>delete_instance_connect_endpoint</code> | Deletes the specified EC2 Instance Connect Endpoint |
| <code>delete_instance_event_window</code> | Deletes the specified event window |
| <code>delete_internet_gateway</code> | Deletes the specified internet gateway |
| <code>delete_ipam</code> | Delete an IPAM |
| <code>delete_ipam_external_resource_verification_token</code> | Delete a verification token |
| <code>delete_ipam_pool</code> | Delete an IPAM pool |
| <code>delete_ipam_resource_discovery</code> | Deletes an IPAM resource discovery |
| <code>delete_ipam_scope</code> | Delete the scope for an IPAM |
| <code>delete_key_pair</code> | Deletes the specified key pair, by removing the public key |
| <code>delete_launch_template</code> | Deletes a launch template |
| <code>delete_launch_template_versions</code> | Deletes one or more versions of a launch template |
| <code>delete_local_gateway_route</code> | Deletes the specified route from the specified local gateway |
| <code>delete_local_gateway_route_table</code> | Deletes a local gateway route table |
| <code>delete_local_gateway_route_table_virtual_interface_group_association</code> | Deletes a local gateway route table virtual interface group association |
| <code>delete_local_gateway_route_table_vpc_association</code> | Deletes the specified association between a VPC and a local gateway route table |
| <code>delete_managed_prefix_list</code> | Deletes the specified managed prefix list |
| <code>delete_nat_gateway</code> | Deletes the specified NAT gateway |
| <code>delete_network_acl</code> | Deletes the specified network ACL |

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| <code>delete_network_acl_entry</code> | Deletes the specified ingress or egress entry (rule) |
| <code>delete_network_insights_access_scope</code> | Deletes the specified Network Access Scope |
| <code>delete_network_insights_access_scope_analysis</code> | Deletes the specified Network Access Scope analysis |
| <code>delete_network_insights_analysis</code> | Deletes the specified network insights analysis |
| <code>delete_network_insights_path</code> | Deletes the specified path |
| <code>delete_network_interface</code> | Deletes the specified network interface |
| <code>delete_network_interface_permission</code> | Deletes a permission for a network interface |
| <code>delete_placement_group</code> | Deletes the specified placement group |
| <code>delete_public_ipv4_pool</code> | Delete a public IPv4 pool |
| <code>delete_queued_reserved_instances</code> | Deletes the queued purchases for the specified Reserved Instance |
| <code>delete_route</code> | Deletes the specified route from the specified route table |
| <code>delete_route_table</code> | Deletes the specified route table |
| <code>delete_security_group</code> | Deletes a security group |
| <code>delete_snapshot</code> | Deletes the specified snapshot |
| <code>delete_spot_datafeed_subscription</code> | Deletes the data feed for Spot Instances |
| <code>delete_subnet</code> | Deletes the specified subnet |
| <code>delete_subnet_cidr_reservation</code> | Deletes a subnet CIDR reservation |
| <code>delete_tags</code> | Deletes the specified set of tags from the specified resource |
| <code>delete_traffic_mirror_filter</code> | Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror filter |
| <code>delete_traffic_mirror_filter_rule</code> | Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror rule |
| <code>delete_traffic_mirror_session</code> | Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror session |
| <code>delete_traffic_mirror_target</code> | Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror target |
| <code>delete_transit_gateway</code> | Deletes the specified transit gateway |
| <code>delete_transit_gateway_connect</code> | Deletes the specified Connect attachment |
| <code>delete_transit_gateway_connect_peer</code> | Deletes the specified Connect peer |
| <code>delete_transit_gateway_multicast_domain</code> | Deletes the specified transit gateway multicast domain |
| <code>delete_transit_gateway_peering_attachment</code> | Deletes a transit gateway peering attachment |
| <code>delete_transit_gateway_policy_table</code> | Deletes the specified transit gateway policy table |
| <code>delete_transit_gateway_prefix_list_reference</code> | Deletes a reference (route) to a prefix list in a specific transit gateway |
| <code>delete_transit_gateway_route</code> | Deletes the specified route from the specified transit gateway route table |
| <code>delete_transit_gateway_route_table</code> | Deletes the specified transit gateway route table |
| <code>delete_transit_gateway_route_table_announcement</code> | Advertises to the transit gateway that a transit gateway route table is available |
| <code>delete_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment</code> | Deletes the specified VPC attachment |
| <code>delete_verified_access_endpoint</code> | Delete an Amazon Web Services Verified Access endpoint |
| <code>delete_verified_access_group</code> | Delete an Amazon Web Services Verified Access group |
| <code>delete_verified_access_instance</code> | Delete an Amazon Web Services Verified Access instance |
| <code>delete_verified_access_trust_provider</code> | Delete an Amazon Web Services Verified Access trust provider |
| <code>delete_volume</code> | Deletes the specified EBS volume |
| <code>delete_vpc</code> | Deletes the specified VPC |
| <code>delete_vpc_block_public_access_exclusion</code> | Delete a VPC Block Public Access (BPA) exclusion |
| <code>delete_vpc_endpoint_connection_notifications</code> | Deletes the specified VPC endpoint connection notifications |
| <code>delete_vpc_endpoints</code> | Deletes the specified VPC endpoints |
| <code>delete_vpc_endpoint_service_configurations</code> | Deletes the specified VPC endpoint service configurations |
| <code>delete_vpc_peering_connection</code> | Deletes a VPC peering connection |
| <code>delete_vpn_connection</code> | Deletes the specified VPN connection |
| <code>delete_vpn_connection_route</code> | Deletes the specified static route associated with a VPN connection |
| <code>delete_vpn_gateway</code> | Deletes the specified virtual private gateway |
| <code>deprovision_byoip_cidr</code> | Releases the specified address range that you provisioned for your Amazon EC2 instances |

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| <code>deprovision_ipam_byoasn</code> | Deprovisions your Autonomous System Number |
| <code>deprovision_ipam_pool_cidr</code> | Deprovision a CIDR provisioned from an IPAM |
| <code>deprovision_public_ipv4_pool_cidr</code> | Deprovision a CIDR from a public IPv4 pool |
| <code>deregister_image</code> | Deregisters the specified AMI |
| <code>deregister_instance_event_notification_attributes</code> | Deregisters tag keys to prevent tags that have the |
| <code>deregister_transit_gateway_multicast_group_members</code> | Deregisters the specified members (network inter |
| <code>deregister_transit_gateway_multicast_group_sources</code> | Deregisters the specified sources (network interfa |
| <code>describe_account_attributes</code> | Describes attributes of your Amazon Web Servic |
| <code>describe_addresses</code> | Describes the specified Elastic IP addresses or al |
| <code>describe_addresses_attribute</code> | Describes the attributes of the specified Elastic IP |
| <code>describe_address_transfers</code> | Describes an Elastic IP address transfer |
| <code>describe_aggregate_id_format</code> | Describes the longer ID format settings for all re |
| <code>describe_availability_zones</code> | Describes the Availability Zones, Local Zones, a |
| <code>describe_aws_network_performance_metric_subscriptions</code> | Describes the current Infrastructure Performance |
| <code>describe_bundle_tasks</code> | Describes the specified bundle tasks or all of you |
| <code>describe_byoip_cidrs</code> | Describes the IP address ranges that were specifi |
| <code>describe_capacity_block_extension_history</code> | Describes the events for the specified Capacity B |
| <code>describe_capacity_block_extension_offerings</code> | Describes Capacity Block extension offerings av |
| <code>describe_capacity_block_offerings</code> | Describes Capacity Block offerings available for |
| <code>describe_capacity_reservation_billing_requests</code> | Describes a request to assign the billing of the un |
| <code>describe_capacity_reservation_fleets</code> | Describes one or more Capacity Reservation Fle |
| <code>describe_capacity_reservations</code> | Describes one or more of your Capacity Reserva |
| <code>describe_carrier_gateways</code> | Describes one or more of your carrier gateways |
| <code>describe_classic_link_instances</code> | This action is deprecated |
| <code>describe_client_vpn_authorization_rules</code> | Describes the authorization rules for a specified C |
| <code>describe_client_vpn_connections</code> | Describes active client connections and connecti |
| <code>describe_client_vpn_endpoints</code> | Describes one or more Client VPN endpoints in t |
| <code>describe_client_vpn_routes</code> | Describes the routes for the specified Client VPN |
| <code>describe_client_vpn_target_networks</code> | Describes the target networks associated with the |
| <code>describe_coip_pools</code> | Describes the specified customer-owned address |
| <code>describe_conversion_tasks</code> | Describes the specified conversion tasks or all yo |
| <code>describe_customer_gateways</code> | Describes one or more of your VPN customer ga |
| <code>describe_declarative_policies_reports</code> | Describes the metadata of an account status repo |
| <code>describe_dhcp_options</code> | Describes your DHCP option sets |
| <code>describe_egress_only_internet_gateways</code> | Describes your egress-only internet gateways |
| <code>describe_elastic_gpus</code> | Amazon Elastic Graphics reached end of life on |
| <code>describe_export_image_tasks</code> | Describes the specified export image tasks or all |
| <code>describe_export_tasks</code> | Describes the specified export instance tasks or a |
| <code>describe_fast_launch_images</code> | Describe details for Windows AMIs that are cont |
| <code>describe_fast_snapshot_restores</code> | Describes the state of fast snapshot restores for y |
| <code>describe_fleet_history</code> | Describes the events for the specified EC2 Fleet |
| <code>describe_fleet_instances</code> | Describes the running instances for the specified |
| <code>describe_fleets</code> | Describes the specified EC2 Fleet or all of your F |
| <code>describe_flow_logs</code> | Describes one or more flow logs |
| <code>describe_fpga_image_attribute</code> | Describes the specified attribute of the specified |
| <code>describe_fpga_images</code> | Describes the Amazon FPGA Images (AFIs) ava |
| <code>describe_host_reservation_offerings</code> | Describes the Dedicated Host reservations that ar |
| <code>describe_host_reservations</code> | Describes reservations that are associated with D |

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| describe_hosts | Describes the specified Dedicated Hosts or all your Dedicated Hosts |
| describe_iam_instance_profile_associations | Describes your IAM instance profile associations |
| describe_identity_id_format | Describes the ID format settings for resources for your account |
| describe_id_format | Describes the ID format settings for your resources |
| describe_image_attribute | Describes the specified attribute of the specified image |
| describe_images | Describes the specified images (AMIs, AKIs, and SUs) |
| describe_import_image_tasks | Displays details about an import virtual machine image task |
| describe_import_snapshot_tasks | Describes your import snapshot tasks |
| describe_instance_attribute | Describes the specified attribute of the specified instance |
| describe_instance_connect_endpoints | Describes the specified EC2 Instance Connect Endpoints |
| describe_instance_credit_specifications | Describes the credit option for CPU usage of the specified instance |
| describe_instance_event_notification_attributes | Describes the tag keys that are registered to appear on the specified event windows |
| describe_instance_event_windows | Describes the specified event windows or all event windows |
| describe_instance_image_metadata | Describes the AMI that was used to launch an instance |
| describe_instances | Describes the specified instances or all instances |
| describe_instance_status | Describes the status of the specified instances or all instances |
| describe_instance_topology | Describes a tree-based hierarchy that represents the topology of the specified instances |
| describe_instance_type_offerings | Lists the instance types that are offered for the specified region and availability zone |
| describe_instance_types | Describes the specified instance types |
| describe_internet_gateways | Describes your internet gateways |
| describe_ipam_byoasn | Describes your Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs) for IPAM |
| describe_ipam_external_resource_verification_tokens | Describe verification tokens |
| describe_ipam_pools | Get information about your IPAM pools |
| describe_ipam_resource_discoveries | Describes IPAM resource discoveries |
| describe_ipam_resource_discovery_associations | Describes resource discovery association with an IPAM pool |
| describe_ipams | Get information about your IPAM pools |
| describe_ipam_scopes | Get information about your IPAM scopes |
| describe_ipv6_pools | Describes your IPv6 address pools |
| describe_key_pairs | Describes the specified key pairs or all of your key pairs |
| describe_launch_templates | Describes one or more launch templates |
| describe_launch_template_versions | Describes one or more versions of a specified launch template |
| describe_local_gateway_route_tables | Describes one or more local gateway route tables |
| describe_local_gateway_route_table_virtual_interface_group_associations | Describes the associations between virtual interfaces and local gateway route tables |
| describe_local_gateway_route_table_vpc_associations | Describes the specified associations between VPCs and local gateway route tables |
| describe_local_gateways | Describes one or more local gateways |
| describe_local_gateway_virtual_interface_groups | Describes the specified local gateway virtual interface groups |
| describe_local_gateway_virtual_interfaces | Describes the specified local gateway virtual interfaces |
| describe_locked_snapshots | Describes the lock status for a snapshot |
| describe_mac_hosts | Describes the specified EC2 Mac Dedicated Hosts |
| describe_managed_prefix_lists | Describes your managed prefix lists and any Amazon Managed Prefix Lists |
| describe_moving_addresses | This action is deprecated |
| describe_nat_gateways | Describes your NAT gateways |
| describe_network_acls | Describes your network ACLs |
| describe_network_insights_access_scope_analyses | Describes the specified Network Access Scope analyses |
| describe_network_insights_access_scopes | Describes the specified Network Access Scopes |
| describe_network_insights_analyses | Describes one or more of your network insights analyses |
| describe_network_insights_paths | Describes one or more of your paths |
| describe_network_interface_attribute | Describes a network interface attribute |

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| <code>describe_network_interface_permissions</code> | Describes the permissions for your network interfaces |
| <code>describe_network_interfaces</code> | Describes the specified network interfaces or all network interfaces |
| <code>describe_placement_groups</code> | Describes the specified placement groups or all placement groups |
| <code>describe_prefix_lists</code> | Describes available Amazon Web Services service prefix lists |
| <code>describe_principal_id_format</code> | Describes the ID format settings for the root user |
| <code>describe_public_ipv4_pools</code> | Describes the specified IPv4 address pools |
| <code>describe_regions</code> | Describes the Regions that are enabled for your account |
| <code>describe_replace_root_volume_tasks</code> | Describes a root volume replacement task |
| <code>describe_reserved_instances</code> | Describes one or more of the Reserved Instances |
| <code>describe_reserved_instances_listings</code> | Describes your account's Reserved Instance listings |
| <code>describe_reserved_instances_modifications</code> | Describes the modifications made to your Reserved Instances |
| <code>describe_reserved_instances_offerings</code> | Describes Reserved Instance offerings that are available |
| <code>describe_route_tables</code> | Describes your route tables |
| <code>describe_scheduled_instance_availability</code> | Finds available schedules that meet the specified criteria |
| <code>describe_scheduled_instances</code> | Describes the specified Scheduled Instances or all Scheduled Instances |
| <code>describe_security_group_references</code> | Describes the VPCs on the other side of a VPC peering connection |
| <code>describe_security_group_rules</code> | Describes one or more of your security group rules |
| <code>describe_security_groups</code> | Describes the specified security groups or all of your security groups |
| <code>describe_security_group_vpc_associations</code> | Describes security group VPC associations made by your security groups |
| <code>describe_snapshot_attribute</code> | Describes the specified attribute of the specified EBS snapshots |
| <code>describe_snapshots</code> | Describes the specified EBS snapshots available to you |
| <code>describe_snapshot_tier_status</code> | Describes the storage tier status of one or more Amazon EBS snapshots |
| <code>describe_spot_datafeed_subscription</code> | Describes the data feed for Spot Instances |
| <code>describe_spot_fleet_instances</code> | Describes the running instances for the specified Spot Fleet |
| <code>describe_spot_fleet_request_history</code> | Describes the events for the specified Spot Fleet |
| <code>describe_spot_fleet_requests</code> | Describes your Spot Fleet requests |
| <code>describe_spot_instance_requests</code> | Describes the specified Spot Instance requests |
| <code>describe_spot_price_history</code> | Describes the Spot price history |
| <code>describe_stale_security_groups</code> | Describes the stale security group rules for security groups |
| <code>describe_store_image_tasks</code> | Describes the progress of the AMI store tasks |
| <code>describe_subnets</code> | Describes your subnets |
| <code>describe_tags</code> | Describes the specified tags for your EC2 resources |
| <code>describe_traffic_mirror_filter_rules</code> | Describe traffic mirror filters that determine the traffic to be mirrored |
| <code>describe_traffic_mirror_filters</code> | Describes one or more Traffic Mirror filters |
| <code>describe_traffic_mirror_sessions</code> | Describes one or more Traffic Mirror sessions |
| <code>describe_traffic_mirror_targets</code> | Information about one or more Traffic Mirror targets |
| <code>describe_transit_gateway_attachments</code> | Describes one or more attachments between resources and transit gateways |
| <code>describe_transit_gateway_connect_peers</code> | Describes one or more Connect peers |
| <code>describe_transit_gateway_connects</code> | Describes one or more Connect attachments |
| <code>describe_transit_gateway_multicast_domains</code> | Describes one or more transit gateway multicast domains |
| <code>describe_transit_gateway_peering_attachments</code> | Describes your transit gateway peering attachments |
| <code>describe_transit_gateway_policy_tables</code> | Describes one or more transit gateway route policy tables |
| <code>describe_transit_gateway_route_table_announcements</code> | Describes one or more transit gateway route table announcements |
| <code>describe_transit_gateway_route_tables</code> | Describes one or more transit gateway route tables |
| <code>describe_transit_gateways</code> | Describes one or more transit gateways |
| <code>describe_transit_gateway_vpc_attachments</code> | Describes one or more VPC attachments |
| <code>describe_trunk_interface_associations</code> | Describes one or more network interface trunk associations |
| <code>describe_verified_access_endpoints</code> | Describes the specified Amazon Web Services Verified Access endpoints |

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| describe_verified_access_groups | Describes the specified Verified Access groups |
| describe_verified_access_instance_logging_configurations | Describes the specified Amazon Web Services Verified Access Instance Logging Configurations |
| describe_verified_access_instances | Describes the specified Amazon Web Services Verified Access Instances |
| describe_verified_access_trust_providers | Describes the specified Amazon Web Services Verified Access Trust Providers |
| describe_volume_attribute | Describes the specified attribute of the specified EBS volume |
| describe_volumes | Describes the specified EBS volumes or all of your EBS volumes |
| describe_volumes_modifications | Describes the most recent volume modification records |
| describe_volume_status | Describes the status of the specified volumes |
| describe_vpc_attribute | Describes the specified attribute of the specified VPC |
| describe_vpc_block_public_access_exclusions | Describe VPC Block Public Access (BPA) exclusions |
| describe_vpc_block_public_access_options | Describe VPC Block Public Access (BPA) options |
| describe_vpc_classic_link | This action is deprecated |
| describe_vpc_classic_link_dns_support | This action is deprecated |
| describe_vpc_endpoint_associations | Describes the VPC resources, VPC endpoint services, and VPC endpoint connections |
| describe_vpc_endpoint_connection_notifications | Describes the connection notifications for VPC endpoint connections |
| describe_vpc_endpoint_connections | Describes the VPC endpoint connections to your VPCs |
| describe_vpc_endpoints | Describes your VPC endpoints |
| describe_vpc_endpoint_service_configurations | Describes the VPC endpoint service configurations |
| describe_vpc_endpoint_service_permissions | Describes the principals (service consumers) that are authorized to use the VPC endpoint service |
| describe_vpc_endpoint_services | Describes available services to which you can create VPC endpoint connections |
| describe_vpc_peering_connections | Describes your VPC peering connections |
| describe_vpcs | Describes your VPCs |
| describe_vpn_connections | Describes one or more of your VPN connections |
| describe_vpn_gateways | Describes one or more of your virtual private gateways |
| detach_classic_link_vpc | This action is deprecated |
| detach_internet_gateway | Detaches an internet gateway from a VPC, disabling it |
| detach_network_interface | Detaches a network interface from an instance |
| detach_verified_access_trust_provider | Detaches the specified Amazon Web Services Verified Access Trust Provider |
| detach_volume | Detaches an EBS volume from an instance |
| detach_vpn_gateway | Detaches a virtual private gateway from a VPC |
| disable_address_transfer | Disables Elastic IP address transfer |
| disable_allowed_images_settings | Disables Allowed AMIs for your account in the specified region |
| disable_aws_network_performance_metric_subscription | Disables Infrastructure Performance metric subscription |
| disable_ebs_encryption_by_default | Disables EBS encryption by default for your account |
| disable_fast_launch | Discontinue Windows fast launch for a Windows instance |
| disable_fast_snapshot_restores | Disables fast snapshot restores for the specified snapshot |
| disable_image | Sets the AMI state to disabled and removes all launch permissions |
| disable_image_block_public_access | Disables block public access for AMIs at the account level |
| disable_image_deprecation | Cancels the deprecation of the specified AMI |
| disable_image_deregistration_protection | Disables deregistration protection for an AMI |
| disable_ipam_organization_admin_account | Disable the IPAM account |
| disable_serial_console_access | Disables access to the EC2 serial console of all instances |
| disable_snapshot_block_public_access | Disables the block public access for snapshots |
| disable_transit_gateway_route_table_propagation | Disables the specified resource attachment from the transit gateway route table |
| disable_vgw_route_propagation | Disables a virtual private gateway (VGW) from propagating routes to a VPC |
| disable_vpc_classic_link | This action is deprecated |
| disable_vpc_classic_link_dns_support | This action is deprecated |
| disassociate_address | Disassociates an Elastic IP address from the instance |

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>disassociate_capacity_reservation_billing_owner</code> | Cancels a pending request to assign billing of the |
| <code>disassociate_client_vpn_target_network</code> | Disassociates a target network from the specified |
| <code>disassociate_enclave_certificate_iam_role</code> | Disassociates an IAM role from an Enclave Certificate M |
| <code>disassociate_iam_instance_profile</code> | Disassociates an IAM instance profile from a run |
| <code>disassociate_instance_event_window</code> | Disassociates one or more targets from an event |
| <code>disassociate_ipam_byoasn</code> | Remove the association between your Autonomo |
| <code>disassociate_ipam_resource_discovery</code> | Disassociates a resource discovery from an Ama |
| <code>disassociate_nat_gateway_address</code> | Disassociates secondary Elastic IP addresses (EI |
| <code>disassociate_route_table</code> | Disassociates a subnet or gateway from a route ta |
| <code>disassociate_security_group_vpc</code> | Disassociates a security group from a VPC |
| <code>disassociate_subnet_cidr_block</code> | Disassociates a CIDR block from a subnet |
| <code>disassociate_transit_gateway_multicast_domain</code> | Disassociates the specified subnets from the trans |
| <code>disassociate_transit_gateway_policy_table</code> | Removes the association between an an attachme |
| <code>disassociate_transit_gateway_route_table</code> | Disassociates a resource attachment from a trans |
| <code>disassociate_trunk_interface</code> | Removes an association between a branch netwo |
| <code>disassociate_vpc_cidr_block</code> | Disassociates a CIDR block from a VPC |
| <code>enable_address_transfer</code> | Enables Elastic IP address transfer |
| <code>enable_allowed_images_settings</code> | Enables Allowed AMIs for your account in the s |
| <code>enable_aws_network_performance_metric_subscription</code> | Enables Infrastructure Performance subscriptions |
| <code>enable_ebs_encryption_by_default</code> | Enables EBS encryption by default for your acco |
| <code>enable_fast_launch</code> | When you enable Windows fast launch for a Win |
| <code>enable_fast_snapshot_restores</code> | Enables fast snapshot restores for the specified s |
| <code>enable_image</code> | Re-enables a disabled AMI |
| <code>enable_image_block_public_access</code> | Enables block public access for AMIs at the acco |
| <code>enable_image_deprecation</code> | Enables deprecation of the specified AMI at the s |
| <code>enable_image_deregistration_protection</code> | Enables deregistration protection for an AMI |
| <code>enable_ipam_organization_admin_account</code> | Enable an Organizations member account as the |
| <code>enable_reachability_analyzer_organization_sharing</code> | Establishes a trust relationship between Reachab |
| <code>enable_serial_console_access</code> | Enables access to the EC2 serial console of all im |
| <code>enable_snapshot_block_public_access</code> | Enables or modifies the block public access for s |
| <code>enable_transit_gateway_route_table_propagation</code> | Enables the specified attachment to propagate ro |
| <code>enable_vgw_route_propagation</code> | Enables a virtual private gateway (VGW) to prop |
| <code>enable_volume_io</code> | Enables I/O operations for a volume that had I/O |
| <code>enable_vpc_classic_link</code> | This action is deprecated |
| <code>enable_vpc_classic_link_dns_support</code> | This action is deprecated |
| <code>export_client_vpn_client_certificate_revocation_list</code> | Downloads the client certificate revocation list fo |
| <code>export_client_vpn_client_configuration</code> | Downloads the contents of the Client VPN endpo |
| <code>export_image</code> | Exports an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to a V |
| <code>export_transit_gateway_routes</code> | Exports routes from the specified transit gateway |
| <code>export_verified_access_instance_client_configuration</code> | Exports the client configuration for a Verified Ac |
| <code>get_allowed_images_settings</code> | Gets the current state of the Allowed AMIs settin |
| <code>get_associated_enclave_certificate_iam_roles</code> | Returns the IAM roles that are associated with th |
| <code>get_associated_ipv6_pool_cidrs</code> | Gets information about the IPv6 CIDR block ass |
| <code>get_aws_network_performance_data</code> | Gets network performance data |
| <code>get_capacity_reservation_usage</code> | Gets usage information about a Capacity Reserva |
| <code>get_coip_pool_usage</code> | Describes the allocations from the specified custo |
| <code>get_console_output</code> | Gets the console output for the specified instance |
| <code>get_console_screenshot</code> | Retrieve a JPG-format screenshot of a running in |

[get_declarative_policies_report_summary](#)
[get_default_credit_specification](#)
[get_ebs_default_kms_key_id](#)
[get_ebs_encryption_by_default](#)
[get_flow_logs_integration_template](#)
[get_groups_for_capacity_reservation](#)
[get_host_reservation_purchase_preview](#)
[get_image_block_public_access_state](#)
[get_instance_metadata_defaults](#)
[get_instance_tpm_ek_public_key](#)
[get_instance_types_from_instance_requirements](#)
[get_instance_uefi_data](#)
[get_ipam_address_history](#)
[get_ipam_discovered_accounts](#)
[get_ipam_discovered_public_addresses](#)
[get_ipam_discovered_resource_cidrs](#)
[get_ipam_pool_allocations](#)
[get_ipam_pool_cidrs](#)
[get_ipam_resource_cidrs](#)
[get_launch_template_data](#)
[get_managed_prefix_list_associations](#)
[get_managed_prefix_list_entries](#)
[get_network_insights_access_scope_analysis_findings](#)
[get_network_insights_access_scope_content](#)
[get_password_data](#)
[get_reserved_instances_exchange_quote](#)
[get_security_groups_for_vpc](#)
[get_serial_console_access_status](#)
[get_snapshot_block_public_access_state](#)
[get_spot_placement_scores](#)
[get_subnet_cidr_reservations](#)
[get_transit_gateway_attachment_propagations](#)
[get_transit_gateway_multicast_domain_associations](#)
[get_transit_gateway_policy_table_associations](#)
[get_transit_gateway_policy_table_entries](#)
[get_transit_gateway_prefix_list_references](#)
[get_transit_gateway_route_table_associations](#)
[get_transit_gateway_route_table_propagations](#)
[get_verified_access_endpoint_policy](#)
[get_verified_access_endpoint_targets](#)
[get_verified_access_group_policy](#)
[get_vpn_connection_device_sample_configuration](#)
[get_vpn_connection_device_types](#)
[get_vpn_tunnel_replacement_status](#)
[import_client_vpn_client_certificate_revocation_list](#)
[import_image](#)
[import_instance](#)
[import_key_pair](#)

Retrieves a summary of the account status report
 Describes the default credit option for CPU usage
 Describes the default KMS key for EBS encryption
 Describes whether EBS encryption by default is enabled
 Generates a CloudFormation template that streamlines the creation of a Capacity Reservation
 Lists the resource groups to which a Capacity Reservation is associated
 Preview a reservation purchase with configuration details
 Gets the current state of block public access for a snapshot
 Gets the default instance metadata service (IMDS) endpoint
 Gets the public endorsement key associated with the instance profile
 Returns a list of instance types with the specified filters
 A binary representation of the UEFI variable storage
 Retrieve historical information about a CIDR with IPAM
 Gets IPAM discovered accounts
 Gets the public IP addresses that have been discovered by IPAM
 Returns the resource CIDRs that are monitored by IPAM
 Get a list of all the CIDR allocations in an IPAM pool
 Get the CIDRs provisioned to an IPAM pool
 Returns resource CIDRs managed by IPAM in a region
 Retrieves the configuration data of the specified instance profile
 Gets information about the resources that are associated with a prefix list
 Gets information about the entries for a specified prefix list
 Gets the findings for the specified Network Access Scope
 Gets the content for the specified Network Access Scope
 Retrieves the encrypted administrator password for a reserved instance
 Returns a quote and exchange information for exchanging reserved instances
 Gets security groups that can be associated by the specified VPC
 Retrieves the access status of your account to the specified resource
 Gets the current state of block public access for a snapshot
 Calculates the Spot placement score for a Region
 Gets information about the subnet CIDR reservations
 Lists the route tables to which the specified resource is associated
 Gets information about the associations for the transit gateway
 Gets a list of the transit gateway policy table associations
 Returns a list of transit gateway policy table entries
 Gets information about the prefix list references
 Gets information about the associations for the specified transit gateway
 Gets information about the route table propagation
 Get the Verified Access policy associated with the specified network CIDR
 Gets the targets for the specified network CIDR and policy
 Shows the contents of the Verified Access policy
 Download an Amazon Web Services-provided sample configuration
 Obtain a list of customer gateway devices for which you can create a tunnel endpoint
 Get details of available tunnel endpoint maintenance windows
 Uploads a client certificate revocation list to the specified VPC
 To import your virtual machines (VMs) with a custom operating system
 We recommend that you use the ImportImage API
 Imports the public key from an RSA or ED25519 key pair

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>import_snapshot</code> | Imports a disk into an EBS snapshot |
| <code>import_volume</code> | This API action supports only single-volume VM |
| <code>list_images_in_recycle_bin</code> | Lists one or more AMIs that are currently in the |
| <code>list_snapshots_in_recycle_bin</code> | Lists one or more snapshots that are currently in |
| <code>lock_snapshot</code> | Locks an Amazon EBS snapshot in either govern |
| <code>modify_address_attribute</code> | Modifies an attribute of the specified Elastic IP a |
| <code>modify_availability_zone_group</code> | Changes the opt-in status of the specified zone gr |
| <code>modify_capacity_reservation</code> | Modifies a Capacity Reservation's capacity, insta |
| <code>modify_capacity_reservation_fleet</code> | Modifies a Capacity Reservation Fleet |
| <code>modify_client_vpn_endpoint</code> | Modifies the specified Client VPN endpoint |
| <code>modify_default_credit_specification</code> | Modifies the default credit option for CPU usage |
| <code>modify_ebs_default_kms_key_id</code> | Changes the default KMS key for EBS encryption |
| <code>modify_fleet</code> | Modifies the specified EC2 Fleet |
| <code>modify_fpga_image_attribute</code> | Modifies the specified attribute of the specified A |
| <code>modify_hosts</code> | Modify the auto-placement setting of a Dedicated |
| <code>modify_identity_id_format</code> | Modifies the ID format of a resource for a specif |
| <code>modify_id_format</code> | Modifies the ID format for the specified resource |
| <code>modify_image_attribute</code> | Modifies the specified attribute of the specified A |
| <code>modify_instance_attribute</code> | Modifies the specified attribute of the specified in |
| <code>modify_instance_capacity_reservation_attributes</code> | Modifies the Capacity Reservation settings for a |
| <code>modify_instance_cpu_options</code> | By default, all vCPUs for the instance type are ac |
| <code>modify_instance_credit_specification</code> | Modifies the credit option for CPU usage on a ru |
| <code>modify_instance_event_start_time</code> | Modifies the start time for a scheduled Amazon I |
| <code>modify_instance_event_window</code> | Modifies the specified event window |
| <code>modify_instance_maintenance_options</code> | Modifies the recovery behavior of your instance |
| <code>modify_instance_metadata_defaults</code> | Modifies the default instance metadata service (I |
| <code>modify_instance_metadata_options</code> | Modify the instance metadata parameters on a ru |
| <code>modify_instance_network_performance_options</code> | Change the configuration of the network perform |
| <code>modify_instance_placement</code> | Modifies the placement attributes for a specified |
| <code>modify_ipam</code> | Modify the configurations of an IPAM |
| <code>modify_ipam_pool</code> | Modify the configurations of an IPAM pool |
| <code>modify_ipam_resource_cidr</code> | Modify a resource CIDR |
| <code>modify_ipam_resource_discovery</code> | Modifies a resource discovery |
| <code>modify_ipam_scope</code> | Modify an IPAM scope |
| <code>modify_launch_template</code> | Modifies a launch template |
| <code>modify_local_gateway_route</code> | Modifies the specified local gateway route |
| <code>modify_managed_prefix_list</code> | Modifies the specified managed prefix list |
| <code>modify_network_interface_attribute</code> | Modifies the specified network interface attribute |
| <code>modify_private_dns_name_options</code> | Modifies the options for instance hostnames for t |
| <code>modify_reserved_instances</code> | Modifies the configuration of your Reserved Inst |
| <code>modify_security_group_rules</code> | Modifies the rules of a security group |
| <code>modify_snapshot_attribute</code> | Adds or removes permission settings for the spec |
| <code>modify_snapshot_tier</code> | Archives an Amazon EBS snapshot |
| <code>modify_spot_fleet_request</code> | Modifies the specified Spot Fleet request |
| <code>modify_subnet_attribute</code> | Modifies a subnet attribute |
| <code>modify_traffic_mirror_filter_network_services</code> | Allows or restricts mirroring network services |
| <code>modify_traffic_mirror_filter_rule</code> | Modifies the specified Traffic Mirror rule |
| <code>modify_traffic_mirror_session</code> | Modifies a Traffic Mirror session |

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| <code>modify_transit_gateway</code> | Modifies the specified transit gateway |
| <code>modify_transit_gateway_prefix_list_reference</code> | Modifies a reference (route) to a prefix list in a specified transit gateway |
| <code>modify_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment</code> | Modifies the specified VPC attachment |
| <code>modify_verified_access_endpoint</code> | Modifies the configuration of the specified Amazon Verified Access endpoint |
| <code>modify_verified_access_endpoint_policy</code> | Modifies the specified Amazon Web Services Verified Access endpoint policy |
| <code>modify_verified_access_group</code> | Modifies the specified Amazon Web Services Verified Access group |
| <code>modify_verified_access_group_policy</code> | Modifies the specified Amazon Web Services Verified Access group policy |
| <code>modify_verified_access_instance</code> | Modifies the configuration of the specified Amazon Verified Access instance |
| <code>modify_verified_access_instance_logging_configuration</code> | Modifies the logging configuration for the specified Amazon Verified Access instance |
| <code>modify_verified_access_trust_provider</code> | Modifies the configuration of the specified Amazon Verified Access trust provider |
| <code>modify_volume</code> | You can modify several parameters of an existing Amazon EC2 volume |
| <code>modify_volume_attribute</code> | Modifies a volume attribute |
| <code>modify_vpc_attribute</code> | Modifies the specified attribute of the specified VPC |
| <code>modify_vpc_block_public_access_exclusion</code> | Modify VPC Block Public Access (BPA) exclusions |
| <code>modify_vpc_block_public_access_options</code> | Modify VPC Block Public Access (BPA) options |
| <code>modify_vpc_endpoint</code> | Modifies attributes of a specified VPC endpoint |
| <code>modify_vpc_endpoint_connection_notification</code> | Modifies a connection notification for VPC endpoint |
| <code>modify_vpc_endpoint_service_configuration</code> | Modifies the attributes of the specified VPC endpoint service |
| <code>modify_vpc_endpoint_service_payer_responsibility</code> | Modifies the payer responsibility for your VPC endpoint service |
| <code>modify_vpc_endpoint_service_permissions</code> | Modifies the permissions for your VPC endpoint service |
| <code>modify_vpc_peering_connection_options</code> | Modifies the VPC peering connection options on the VPC side |
| <code>modify_vpc_tenancy</code> | Modifies the instance tenancy attribute of the specified VPC |
| <code>modify_vpn_connection</code> | Modifies the customer gateway or the target gateway for a Site-to-Site VPN connection |
| <code>modify_vpn_connection_options</code> | Modifies the connection options for your Site-to-Site VPN connection |
| <code>modify_vpn_tunnel_certificate</code> | Modifies the VPN tunnel endpoint certificate |
| <code>modify_vpn_tunnel_options</code> | Modifies the options for a VPN tunnel in an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) |
| <code>monitor_instances</code> | Enables detailed monitoring for a running instance |
| <code>move_address_to_vpc</code> | This action is deprecated |
| <code>move_byoip_cidr_to_ipam</code> | Move a BYOIPv4 CIDR to IPAM from a public IP address range |
| <code>move_capacity_reservation_instances</code> | Move available capacity from a source Capacity Reservation to a target Capacity Reservation |
| <code>provision_byoip_cidr</code> | Provisions an IPv4 or IPv6 address range for use with your Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) |
| <code>provision_ipam_byoasn</code> | Provisions your Autonomous System Number (ASN) to IPAM |
| <code>provision_ipam_pool_cidr</code> | Provision a CIDR to an IPAM pool |
| <code>provision_public_ipv4_pool_cidr</code> | Provision a CIDR to a public IPv4 pool |
| <code>purchase_capacity_block</code> | Purchase the Capacity Block for use with your Amazon EC2 instances |
| <code>purchase_capacity_block_extension</code> | Purchase the Capacity Block extension for use with your Amazon EC2 instances |
| <code>purchase_host_reservation</code> | Purchase a reservation with configurations that match your Amazon EC2 instances |
| <code>purchase_reserved_instances_offering</code> | Purchases a Reserved Instance for use with your Amazon EC2 instances |
| <code>purchase_scheduled_instances</code> | You can no longer purchase Scheduled Instances |
| <code>reboot_instances</code> | Requests a reboot of the specified instances |
| <code>register_image</code> | Registers an AMI |
| <code>register_instance_event_notification_attributes</code> | Registers a set of tag keys to include in scheduled maintenance events |
| <code>register_transit_gateway_multicast_group_members</code> | Registers members (network interfaces) with the specified transit gateway multicast group |
| <code>register_transit_gateway_multicast_group_sources</code> | Registers sources (network interfaces) with the specified transit gateway multicast group |
| <code>reject_capacity_reservation_billing_ownership</code> | Rejects a request to assign billing of the available capacity to a specific account |
| <code>reject_transit_gateway_multicast_domain_associations</code> | Rejects a request to associate cross-account subnets with the specified transit gateway multicast domain |
| <code>reject_transit_gateway_peering_attachment</code> | Rejects a transit gateway peering attachment request |
| <code>reject_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment</code> | Rejects a request to attach a VPC to a transit gateway |

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| <code>reject_vpc_endpoint_connections</code> | Rejects VPC endpoint connection requests to you |
| <code>reject_vpc_peering_connection</code> | Rejects a VPC peering connection request |
| <code>release_address</code> | Releases the specified Elastic IP address |
| <code>release_hosts</code> | When you no longer want to use an On-Demand |
| <code>release_ipam_pool_allocation</code> | Release an allocation within an IPAM pool |
| <code>replace_iam_instance_profile_association</code> | Replaces an IAM instance profile for the specified |
| <code>replace_image_criteria_in_allowed_images_settings</code> | Sets or replaces the criteria for Allowed AMIs |
| <code>replace_network_acl_association</code> | Changes which network ACL a subnet is associat |
| <code>replace_network_acl_entry</code> | Replaces an entry (rule) in a network ACL |
| <code>replace_route</code> | Replaces an existing route within a route table in |
| <code>replace_route_table_association</code> | Changes the route table associated with a given s |
| <code>replace_transit_gateway_route</code> | Replaces the specified route in the specified trans |
| <code>replace_vpn_tunnel</code> | Trigger replacement of specified VPN tunnel |
| <code>report_instance_status</code> | Submits feedback about the status of an instance |
| <code>request_spot_fleet</code> | Creates a Spot Fleet request |
| <code>request_spot_instances</code> | Creates a Spot Instance request |
| <code>reset_address_attribute</code> | Resets the attribute of the specified IP address |
| <code>reset_ebs_default_kms_key_id</code> | Resets the default KMS key for EBS encryption |
| <code>reset_fpga_image_attribute</code> | Resets the specified attribute of the specified Am |
| <code>reset_image_attribute</code> | Resets an attribute of an AMI to its default value |
| <code>reset_instance_attribute</code> | Resets an attribute of an instance to its default va |
| <code>reset_network_interface_attribute</code> | Resets a network interface attribute |
| <code>reset_snapshot_attribute</code> | Resets permission settings for the specified snap |
| <code>restore_address_to_classic</code> | This action is deprecated |
| <code>restore_image_from_recycle_bin</code> | Restores an AMI from the Recycle Bin |
| <code>restore_managed_prefix_list_version</code> | Restores the entries from a previous version of a |
| <code>restore_snapshot_from_recycle_bin</code> | Restores a snapshot from the Recycle Bin |
| <code>restore_snapshot_tier</code> | Restores an archived Amazon EBS snapshot for |
| <code>revoke_client_vpn_ingress</code> | Removes an ingress authorization rule from a CL |
| <code>revoke_security_group_egress</code> | Removes the specified outbound (egress) rules fr |
| <code>revoke_security_group_ingress</code> | Removes the specified inbound (ingress) rules fr |
| <code>run_instances</code> | Launches the specified number of instances using |
| <code>run_scheduled_instances</code> | Launches the specified Scheduled Instances |
| <code>search_local_gateway_routes</code> | Searches for routes in the specified local gateway |
| <code>search_transit_gateway_multicast_groups</code> | Searches one or more transit gateway multicast g |
| <code>search_transit_gateway_routes</code> | Searches for routes in the specified transit gatewa |
| <code>send_diagnostic_interrupt</code> | Sends a diagnostic interrupt to the specified Ama |
| <code>start_declarative_policies_report</code> | Generates an account status report |
| <code>start_instances</code> | Starts an Amazon EBS-backed instance that you |
| <code>start_network_insights_access_scope_analysis</code> | Starts analyzing the specified Network Access S |
| <code>start_network_insights_analysis</code> | Starts analyzing the specified path |
| <code>start_vpc_endpoint_service_private_dns_verification</code> | Initiates the verification process to prove that the |
| <code>stop_instances</code> | Stops an Amazon EBS-backed instance |
| <code>terminate_client_vpn_connections</code> | Terminates active Client VPN endpoint connectio |
| <code>terminate_instances</code> | Shuts down the specified instances |
| <code>unassign_ipv6_addresses</code> | Unassigns the specified IPv6 addresses or Prefix |
| <code>unassign_private_ip_addresses</code> | Unassigns the specified secondary private IP add |
| <code>unassign_private_nat_gateway_address</code> | Unassigns secondary private IPv4 addresses from |

[unlock_snapshot](#)
[unmonitor_instances](#)
[update_security_group_rule_descriptions_egress](#)
[update_security_group_rule_descriptions_ingress](#)
[withdraw_byoip_cidr](#)

Unlocks a snapshot that is locked in governance
 Disables detailed monitoring for a running instance
 Updates the description of an egress (outbound) rule
 Updates the description of an ingress (inbound) rule
 Stops advertising an address range that is provisioned

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- ec2()
# This example allocates an Elastic IP address to use with an instance in
# a VPC.
svc$allocate_address(
  Domain = "vpc"
)

## End(Not run)

```

ec2instanceconnect *AWS EC2 Instance Connect*

Description

This is the *Amazon EC2 Instance Connect API Reference*. It provides descriptions, syntax, and usage examples for each of the actions for Amazon EC2 Instance Connect. Amazon EC2 Instance Connect enables system administrators to publish one-time use SSH public keys to EC2, providing users a simple and secure way to connect to their instances.

To view the Amazon EC2 Instance Connect content in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide*, see [Connect to your Linux instance using EC2 Instance Connect](#).

For Amazon EC2 APIs, see the [Amazon EC2 API Reference](#).

Usage

```

ec2instanceconnect(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ec2instanceconnect(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| send_serial_console_ssh_public_key | Pushes an SSH public key to the specified EC2 instance |
| send_ssh_public_key | Pushes an SSH public key to the specified EC2 instance for use by the specified user |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- ec2instanceconnect()
# The following example pushes a sample SSH public key to the EC2 instance
# i-abcd1234 in AZ us-west-2b for use by the instance OS user ec2-user.
svc$send_ssh_public_key(
  AvailabilityZone = "us-west-2a",
  InstanceId = "i-abcd1234",
  InstanceOSUser = "ec2-user",
  SSHPublicKey = "ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQ3F1Hqj2eqCdrGHuA6d..."
)

## End(Not run)

```

ecr

Amazon Elastic Container Registry

Description

Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) is a managed container image registry service. Customers can use the familiar Docker CLI, or their preferred client, to push, pull, and manage images. Amazon ECR provides a secure, scalable, and reliable registry for your Docker or Open Container Initiative (OCI) images. Amazon ECR supports private repositories with resource-based permissions using IAM so that specific users or Amazon EC2 instances can access repositories and images.

Amazon ECR has service endpoints in each supported Region. For more information, see [Amazon ECR endpoints](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Usage

```
ecr(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key

- **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
 - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ecr(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>batch_check_layer_availability</code> | Checks the availability of one or more image layers in a repository |
| <code>batch_delete_image</code> | Deletes a list of specified images within a repository |
| <code>batch_get_image</code> | Gets detailed information for an image |
| <code>batch_get_repository_scanning_configuration</code> | Gets the scanning configuration for one or more repositories |
| <code>complete_layer_upload</code> | Notifies Amazon ECR that the image layer upload has completed for a specified repository |
| <code>create_pull_through_cache_rule</code> | Creates a pull through cache rule |
| <code>create_repository</code> | Creates a repository |
| <code>create_repository_creation_template</code> | Creates a repository creation template |
| <code>delete_lifecycle_policy</code> | Deletes the lifecycle policy associated with the specified repository |
| <code>delete_pull_through_cache_rule</code> | Deletes a pull through cache rule |
| <code>delete_registry_policy</code> | Deletes the registry permissions policy |
| <code>delete_repository</code> | Deletes a repository |
| <code>delete_repository_creation_template</code> | Deletes a repository creation template |
| <code>delete_repository_policy</code> | Deletes the repository policy associated with the specified repository |
| <code>describe_image_replication_status</code> | Returns the replication status for a specified image |
| <code>describe_images</code> | Returns metadata about the images in a repository |
| <code>describe_image_scan_findings</code> | Returns the scan findings for the specified image |
| <code>describe_pull_through_cache_rules</code> | Returns the pull through cache rules for a registry |
| <code>describe_registry</code> | Describes the settings for a registry |
| <code>describe_repositories</code> | Describes image repositories in a registry |
| <code>describe_repository_creation_templates</code> | Returns details about the repository creation templates in a registry |
| <code>get_account_setting</code> | Retrieves the account setting value for the specified setting name |
| <code>get_authorization_token</code> | Retrieves an authorization token |
| <code>get_download_url_for_layer</code> | Retrieves the pre-signed Amazon S3 download URL corresponding to an image layer |
| <code>get_lifecycle_policy</code> | Retrieves the lifecycle policy for the specified repository |
| <code>get_lifecycle_policy_preview</code> | Retrieves the results of the lifecycle policy preview request for the specified repository |
| <code>get_registry_policy</code> | Retrieves the permissions policy for a registry |
| <code>get_registry_scanning_configuration</code> | Retrieves the scanning configuration for a registry |
| <code>get_repository_policy</code> | Retrieves the repository policy for the specified repository |
| <code>initiate_layer_upload</code> | Notifies Amazon ECR that you intend to upload an image layer |
| <code>list_images</code> | Lists all the image IDs for the specified repository |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | List the tags for an Amazon ECR resource |
| <code>put_account_setting</code> | Allows you to change the basic scan type version or registry policy scope |
| <code>put_image</code> | Creates or updates the image manifest and tags associated with an image |
| <code>put_image_scanning_configuration</code> | The PutImageScanningConfiguration API is being deprecated, in favor of <code>put_registry_scanning_configuration</code> |
| <code>put_image_tag_mutability</code> | Updates the image tag mutability settings for the specified repository |
| <code>put_lifecycle_policy</code> | Creates or updates the lifecycle policy for the specified repository |
| <code>put_registry_policy</code> | Creates or updates the permissions policy for your registry |
| <code>put_registry_scanning_configuration</code> | Creates or updates the scanning configuration for your private registry |
| <code>put_replication_configuration</code> | Creates or updates the replication configuration for a registry |
| <code>set_repository_policy</code> | Applies a repository policy to the specified repository to control access permissions |
| <code>start_image_scan</code> | Starts a basic image vulnerability scan |
| <code>start_lifecycle_policy_preview</code> | Starts a preview of a lifecycle policy for the specified repository |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds specified tags to a resource with the specified ARN |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Deletes specified tags from a resource |
| <code>update_pull_through_cache_rule</code> | Updates an existing pull through cache rule |
| <code>update_repository_creation_template</code> | Updates an existing repository creation template |
| <code>upload_layer_part</code> | Uploads an image layer part to Amazon ECR |

[validate_pull_through_cache_rule](#)

Validates an existing pull through cache rule for an upstream registry that req

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ecr()
# This example deletes images with the tags precise and trusty in a
# repository called ubuntu in the default registry for an account.
svc$batch_delete_image(
  imageIds = list(
    list(
      imageTag = "precise"
    )
  ),
  repositoryName = "ubuntu"
)

## End(Not run)
```

ecrpublic

Amazon Elastic Container Registry Public

Description

Amazon Elastic Container Registry Public (Amazon ECR Public) is a managed container image registry service. Amazon ECR provides both public and private registries to host your container images. You can use the Docker CLI or your preferred client to push, pull, and manage images. Amazon ECR provides a secure, scalable, and reliable registry for your Docker or Open Container Initiative (OCI) images. Amazon ECR supports public repositories with this API. For information about the Amazon ECR API for private repositories, see [Amazon Elastic Container Registry API Reference](#).

Usage

```
ecrpublic(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ecrpublic(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| batch_check_layer_availability | Checks the availability of one or more image layers that are within a repository in a public registry |
| batch_delete_image | Deletes a list of specified images that are within a repository in a public registry |
| complete_layer_upload | Notifies Amazon ECR that the image layer upload is complete for a specified public registry |
| create_repository | Creates a repository in a public registry |
| delete_repository | Deletes a repository in a public registry |
| delete_repository_policy | Deletes the repository policy that's associated with the specified repository |
| describe_images | Returns metadata that's related to the images in a repository in a public registry |
| describe_image_tags | Returns the image tag details for a repository in a public registry |
| describe_registries | Returns details for a public registry |
| describe_repositories | Describes repositories that are in a public registry |
| get_authorization_token | Retrieves an authorization token |
| get_registry_catalog_data | Retrieves catalog metadata for a public registry |
| get_repository_catalog_data | Retrieve catalog metadata for a repository in a public registry |
| get_repository_policy | Retrieves the repository policy for the specified repository |
| initiate_layer_upload | Notifies Amazon ECR that you intend to upload an image layer |
| list_tags_for_resource | List the tags for an Amazon ECR Public resource |
| put_image | Creates or updates the image manifest and tags that are associated with an image |
| put_registry_catalog_data | Create or update the catalog data for a public registry |
| put_repository_catalog_data | Creates or updates the catalog data for a repository in a public registry |
| set_repository_policy | Applies a repository policy to the specified public repository to control access permissions |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| tag_resource | Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified resourceArn |
| untag_resource | Deletes specified tags from a resource |
| upload_layer_part | Uploads an image layer part to Amazon ECR |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ecrpublic()
svc$batch_check_layer_availability(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

ecs

Amazon EC2 Container Service

Description

Amazon Elastic Container Service

Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) is a highly scalable, fast, container management service. It makes it easy to run, stop, and manage Docker containers. You can host your cluster on a serverless infrastructure that's managed by Amazon ECS by launching your services or tasks on Fargate. For more control, you can host your tasks on a cluster of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) or External (on-premises) instances that you manage.

Amazon ECS makes it easy to launch and stop container-based applications with simple API calls. This makes it easy to get the state of your cluster from a centralized service, and gives you access to many familiar Amazon EC2 features.

You can use Amazon ECS to schedule the placement of containers across your cluster based on your resource needs, isolation policies, and availability requirements. With Amazon ECS, you don't need to operate your own cluster management and configuration management systems. You also don't need to worry about scaling your management infrastructure.

Usage

```
ecs(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ecs(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
```

```

    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| create_capacity_provider | Creates a new capacity provider |
| create_cluster | Creates a new Amazon ECS cluster |
| create_service | Runs and maintains your desired number of tasks from a specified task definition |
| create_task_set | Create a task set in the specified cluster and service |
| delete_account_setting | Disables an account setting for a specified user, role, or the root user for an account |
| delete_attributes | Deletes one or more custom attributes from an Amazon ECS resource |
| delete_capacity_provider | Deletes the specified capacity provider |
| delete_cluster | Deletes the specified cluster |
| delete_service | Deletes a specified service within a cluster |
| delete_task_definitions | Deletes one or more task definitions |
| delete_task_set | Deletes a specified task set within a service |
| deregister_container_instance | Deregisters an Amazon ECS container instance from the specified cluster |
| deregister_task_definition | Deregisters the specified task definition by family and revision |
| describe_capacity_providers | Describes one or more of your capacity providers |
| describe_clusters | Describes one or more of your clusters |
| describe_container_instances | Describes one or more container instances |
| describe_service_deployments | Describes one or more of your service deployments |
| describe_service_revisions | Describes one or more service revisions |
| describe_services | Describes the specified services running in your cluster |
| describe_task_definition | Describes a task definition |
| describe_tasks | Describes a specified task or tasks |
| describe_task_sets | Describes the task sets in the specified cluster and service |
| discover_poll_endpoint | This action is only used by the Amazon ECS agent, and it is not intended for use outside |
| execute_command | Runs a command remotely on a container within a task |
| get_task_protection | Retrieves the protection status of tasks in an Amazon ECS service |
| list_account_settings | Lists the account settings for a specified principal |
| list_attributes | Lists the attributes for Amazon ECS resources within a specified target type and cluster |

| | |
|--|---|
| list_clusters | Returns a list of existing clusters |
| list_container_instances | Returns a list of container instances in a specified cluster |
| list_service_deployments | This operation lists all the service deployments that meet the specified filter criteria |
| list_services | Returns a list of services |
| list_services_by_namespace | This operation lists all of the services that are associated with a Cloud Map namespace |
| list_tags_for_resource | List the tags for an Amazon ECS resource |
| list_task_definition_families | Returns a list of task definition families that are registered to your account |
| list_task_definitions | Returns a list of task definitions that are registered to your account |
| list_tasks | Returns a list of tasks |
| put_account_setting | Modifies an account setting |
| put_account_setting_default | Modifies an account setting for all users on an account for whom no individual account s |
| put_attributes | Create or update an attribute on an Amazon ECS resource |
| put_cluster_capacity_providers | Modifies the available capacity providers and the default capacity provider strategy for a |
| register_container_instance | This action is only used by the Amazon ECS agent, and it is not intended for use outside |
| register_task_definition | Registers a new task definition from the supplied family and containerDefinitions |
| run_task | Starts a new task using the specified task definition |
| start_task | Starts a new task from the specified task definition on the specified container instance or i |
| stop_task | Stops a running task |
| submit_attachment_state_changes | This action is only used by the Amazon ECS agent, and it is not intended for use outside |
| submit_container_state_change | This action is only used by the Amazon ECS agent, and it is not intended for use outside |
| submit_task_state_change | This action is only used by the Amazon ECS agent, and it is not intended for use outside |
| tag_resource | Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified resourceArn |
| untag_resource | Deletes specified tags from a resource |
| update_capacity_provider | Modifies the parameters for a capacity provider |
| update_cluster | Updates the cluster |
| update_cluster_settings | Modifies the settings to use for a cluster |
| update_container_agent | Updates the Amazon ECS container agent on a specified container instance |
| update_container_instances_state | Modifies the status of an Amazon ECS container instance |
| update_service | Modifies the parameters of a service |
| update_service_primary_task_set | Modifies which task set in a service is the primary task set |
| update_task_protection | Updates the protection status of a task |
| update_task_set | Modifies a task set |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ecs()
# This example creates a cluster in your default region.
svc$create_cluster(
  clusterName = "my_cluster"
)

## End(Not run)
```

efs

*Amazon Elastic File System***Description**

Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) provides simple, scalable file storage for use with Amazon EC2 Linux and Mac instances in the Amazon Web Services Cloud. With Amazon EFS, storage capacity is elastic, growing and shrinking automatically as you add and remove files, so that your applications have the storage they need, when they need it. For more information, see the [Amazon Elastic File System API Reference](#) and the [Amazon Elastic File System User Guide](#).

Usage

```
efs(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

config

Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

credentials

Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**
 - **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- efs(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| create_access_point | Creates an EFS access point |
| create_file_system | Creates a new, empty file system |
| create_mount_target | Creates a mount target for a file system |

| | |
|---|--|
| create_replication_configuration | Creates a replication configuration to either a new or existing EFS file system |
| create_tags | DEPRECATED - CreateTags is deprecated and not maintained |
| delete_access_point | Deletes the specified access point |
| delete_file_system | Deletes a file system, permanently severing access to its contents |
| delete_file_system_policy | Deletes the FileSystemPolicy for the specified file system |
| delete_mount_target | Deletes the specified mount target |
| delete_replication_configuration | Deletes a replication configuration |
| delete_tags | DEPRECATED - DeleteTags is deprecated and not maintained |
| describe_access_points | Returns the description of a specific Amazon EFS access point if the AccessPointId |
| describe_account_preferences | Returns the account preferences settings for the Amazon Web Services account asso |
| describe_backup_policy | Returns the backup policy for the specified EFS file system |
| describe_file_system_policy | Returns the FileSystemPolicy for the specified EFS file system |
| describe_file_systems | Returns the description of a specific Amazon EFS file system if either the file system |
| describe_lifecycle_configuration | Returns the current LifecycleConfiguration object for the specified Amazon EFS fil |
| describe_mount_targets | Returns the descriptions of all the current mount targets, or a specific mount target, |
| describe_mount_target_security_groups | Returns the security groups currently in effect for a mount target |
| describe_replication_configurations | Retrieves the replication configuration for a specific file system |
| describe_tags | DEPRECATED - The DescribeTags action is deprecated and not maintained |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists all tags for a top-level EFS resource |
| modify_mount_target_security_groups | Modifies the set of security groups in effect for a mount target |
| put_account_preferences | Use this operation to set the account preference in the current Amazon Web Service |
| put_backup_policy | Updates the file system's backup policy |
| put_file_system_policy | Applies an Amazon EFS FileSystemPolicy to an Amazon EFS file system |
| put_lifecycle_configuration | Use this action to manage storage for your file system |
| tag_resource | Creates a tag for an EFS resource |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from an EFS resource |
| update_file_system | Updates the throughput mode or the amount of provisioned throughput of an existin |
| update_file_system_protection | Updates protection on the file system |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- efs()
# This operation creates a new, encrypted file system with automatic
# backups enabled, and the default generalpurpose performance mode.
svc$create_file_system(
  Backup = TRUE,
  CreationToken = "tokenstring",
  Encrypted = TRUE,
  PerformanceMode = "generalPurpose",
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = "Name",
      Value = "MyFileSystem"
    )
  )
)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

 eks

 Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service

Description

Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) is a managed service that makes it easy for you to run Kubernetes on Amazon Web Services without needing to setup or maintain your own Kubernetes control plane. Kubernetes is an open-source system for automating the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications.

Amazon EKS runs up-to-date versions of the open-source Kubernetes software, so you can use all the existing plugins and tooling from the Kubernetes community. Applications running on Amazon EKS are fully compatible with applications running on any standard Kubernetes environment, whether running in on-premises data centers or public clouds. This means that you can easily migrate any standard Kubernetes application to Amazon EKS without any code modification required.

Usage

```
eks(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**
 - **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- eks(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>associate_access_policy</code> | Associates an access policy and its scope to an access entry |
| <code>associate_encryption_config</code> | Associates an encryption configuration to an existing cluster |
| <code>associate_identity_provider_config</code> | Associates an identity provider configuration to a cluster |
| <code>create_access_entry</code> | Creates an access entry |
| <code>create_addon</code> | Creates an Amazon EKS add-on |
| <code>create_cluster</code> | Creates an Amazon EKS control plane |
| <code>create_eks_anywhere_subscription</code> | Creates an EKS Anywhere subscription |
| <code>create_fargate_profile</code> | Creates an Fargate profile for your Amazon EKS cluster |
| <code>create_nodegroup</code> | Creates a managed node group for an Amazon EKS cluster |
| <code>create_pod_identity_association</code> | Creates an EKS Pod Identity association between a service account in an Amazon EKS cluster and an IAM role in an Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>delete_access_entry</code> | Deletes an access entry |
| <code>delete_addon</code> | Deletes an Amazon EKS add-on |
| <code>delete_cluster</code> | Deletes an Amazon EKS cluster control plane |
| <code>delete_eks_anywhere_subscription</code> | Deletes an expired or inactive subscription |
| <code>delete_fargate_profile</code> | Deletes an Fargate profile |
| <code>delete_nodegroup</code> | Deletes a managed node group |
| <code>delete_pod_identity_association</code> | Deletes a EKS Pod Identity association |
| <code>deregister_cluster</code> | Deregisters a connected cluster to remove it from the Amazon EKS control plane |
| <code>describe_access_entry</code> | Describes an access entry |
| <code>describe_addon</code> | Describes an Amazon EKS add-on |
| <code>describe_addon_configuration</code> | Returns configuration options |
| <code>describe_addon_versions</code> | Describes the versions for an add-on |
| <code>describe_cluster</code> | Describes an Amazon EKS cluster |
| <code>describe_cluster_versions</code> | Lists available Kubernetes versions for Amazon EKS clusters |
| <code>describe_eks_anywhere_subscription</code> | Returns descriptive information about a subscription |
| <code>describe_fargate_profile</code> | Describes an Fargate profile |
| <code>describe_identity_provider_config</code> | Describes an identity provider configuration |
| <code>describe_insight</code> | Returns details about an insight that you specify using its ID |
| <code>describe_nodegroup</code> | Describes a managed node group |
| <code>describe_pod_identity_association</code> | Returns descriptive information about an EKS Pod Identity association |
| <code>describe_update</code> | Describes an update to an Amazon EKS resource |
| <code>disassociate_access_policy</code> | Disassociates an access policy from an access entry |
| <code>disassociate_identity_provider_config</code> | Disassociates an identity provider configuration from a cluster |
| <code>list_access_entries</code> | Lists the access entries for your cluster |
| <code>list_access_policies</code> | Lists the available access policies |
| <code>list_addons</code> | Lists the installed add-ons |
| <code>list_associated_access_policies</code> | Lists the access policies associated with an access entry |
| <code>list_clusters</code> | Lists the Amazon EKS clusters in your Amazon Web Services account in the specified region |
| <code>list_eks_anywhere_subscriptions</code> | Displays the full description of the subscription |
| <code>list_fargate_profiles</code> | Lists the Fargate profiles associated with the specified cluster in your Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_identity_provider_configs</code> | Lists the identity provider configurations for your cluster |
| <code>list_insights</code> | Returns a list of all insights checked for against the specified cluster |
| <code>list_nodegroups</code> | Lists the managed node groups associated with the specified cluster in your Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_pod_identity_associations</code> | List the EKS Pod Identity associations in a cluster |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | List the tags for an Amazon EKS resource |
| <code>list_updates</code> | Lists the updates associated with an Amazon EKS resource in your Amazon Web Services account |

| | |
|--|--|
| register_cluster | Connects a Kubernetes cluster to the Amazon EKS control plane |
| tag_resource | Associates the specified tags to an Amazon EKS resource with the specified resource. |
| untag_resource | Deletes specified tags from an Amazon EKS resource |
| update_access_entry | Updates an access entry |
| update_addon | Updates an Amazon EKS add-on |
| update_cluster_config | Updates an Amazon EKS cluster configuration |
| update_cluster_version | Updates an Amazon EKS cluster to the specified Kubernetes version |
| update_eks_anywhere_subscription | Update an EKS Anywhere Subscription |
| update_nodegroup_config | Updates an Amazon EKS managed node group configuration |
| update_nodegroup_version | Updates the Kubernetes version or AMI version of an Amazon EKS managed node group |
| update_pod_identity_association | Updates a EKS Pod Identity association |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- eks()
# The following example creates an Amazon EKS cluster called prod.
svc$create_cluster(
  version = "1.10",
  name = "prod",
  clientRequestToken = "1d2129a1-3d38-460a-9756-e5b91fddb951",
  resourcesVpcConfig = list(
    securityGroupIds = list(
      "sg-6979fe18"
    ),
    subnetIds = list(
      "subnet-6782e71e",
      "subnet-e7e761ac"
    )
  ),
  roleArn = "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/eks-service-role-AWSServiceRole..."
)

## End(Not run)
```

elasticache

Amazon ElastiCache

Description

Amazon ElastiCache is a web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a distributed cache in the cloud.

With ElastiCache, customers get all of the benefits of a high-performance, in-memory cache with less of the administrative burden involved in launching and managing a distributed cache. The

service makes setup, scaling, and cluster failure handling much simpler than in a self-managed cache deployment.

In addition, through integration with Amazon CloudWatch, customers get enhanced visibility into the key performance statistics associated with their cache and can receive alarms if a part of their cache runs hot.

Usage

```
elasticache(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- elasticache(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[add_tags_to_resource](#)

[authorize_cache_security_group_ingress](#)

[batch_apply_update_action](#)

[batch_stop_update_action](#)

[complete_migration](#)

[copy_serverless_cache_snapshot](#)

[copy_snapshot](#)

[create_cache_cluster](#)

A tag is a key-value pair where the key and value are case-sensitive

Allows network ingress to a cache security group

Apply the service update

Stop the service update

Complete the migration of data

Creates a copy of an existing serverless cache's snapshot

Makes a copy of an existing snapshot

Creates a cluster

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>create_cache_parameter_group</code> | Creates a new Amazon ElastiCache cache parameter group |
| <code>create_cache_security_group</code> | Creates a new cache security group |
| <code>create_cache_subnet_group</code> | Creates a new cache subnet group |
| <code>create_global_replication_group</code> | Global Datastore offers fully managed, fast, reliable and secure cross-region replication |
| <code>create_replication_group</code> | Creates a Valkey or Redis OSS (cluster mode disabled) or a Valkey or Redis Enterprise |
| <code>create_serverless_cache</code> | Creates a serverless cache |
| <code>create_serverless_cache_snapshot</code> | This API creates a copy of an entire ServerlessCache at a specific moment in time |
| <code>create_snapshot</code> | Creates a copy of an entire cluster or replication group at a specific moment in time |
| <code>create_user</code> | For Valkey engine version 7 |
| <code>create_user_group</code> | For Valkey engine version 7 |
| <code>decrease_node_groups_in_global_replication_group</code> | Decreases the number of node groups in a Global datastore |
| <code>decrease_replica_count</code> | Dynamically decreases the number of replicas in a Valkey or Redis OSS |
| <code>delete_cache_cluster</code> | Deletes a previously provisioned cluster |
| <code>delete_cache_parameter_group</code> | Deletes the specified cache parameter group |
| <code>delete_cache_security_group</code> | Deletes a cache security group |
| <code>delete_cache_subnet_group</code> | Deletes a cache subnet group |
| <code>delete_global_replication_group</code> | Deleting a Global datastore is a two-step process: |
| <code>delete_replication_group</code> | Deletes an existing replication group |
| <code>delete_serverless_cache</code> | Deletes a specified existing serverless cache |
| <code>delete_serverless_cache_snapshot</code> | Deletes an existing serverless cache snapshot |
| <code>delete_snapshot</code> | Deletes an existing snapshot |
| <code>delete_user</code> | For Valkey engine version 7 |
| <code>delete_user_group</code> | For Valkey engine version 7 |
| <code>describe_cache_clusters</code> | Returns information about all provisioned clusters if no cluster identifier is provided |
| <code>describe_cache_engine_versions</code> | Returns a list of the available cache engines and their versions |
| <code>describe_cache_parameter_groups</code> | Returns a list of cache parameter group descriptions |
| <code>describe_cache_parameters</code> | Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular cache parameter group |
| <code>describe_cache_security_groups</code> | Returns a list of cache security group descriptions |
| <code>describe_cache_subnet_groups</code> | Returns a list of cache subnet group descriptions |
| <code>describe_engine_default_parameters</code> | Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the specified engine |
| <code>describe_events</code> | Returns events related to clusters, cache security groups, and cache parameter groups |
| <code>describe_global_replication_groups</code> | Returns information about a particular global replication group |
| <code>describe_replication_groups</code> | Returns information about a particular replication group |
| <code>describe_reserved_cache_nodes</code> | Returns information about reserved cache nodes for this account, or about all reserved cache nodes |
| <code>describe_reserved_cache_nodes_offerings</code> | Lists available reserved cache node offerings |
| <code>describe_serverless_caches</code> | Returns information about a specific serverless cache |
| <code>describe_serverless_cache_snapshots</code> | Returns information about serverless cache snapshots |
| <code>describe_service_updates</code> | Returns details of the service updates |
| <code>describe_snapshots</code> | Returns information about cluster or replication group snapshots |
| <code>describe_update_actions</code> | Returns details of the update actions |
| <code>describe_user_groups</code> | Returns a list of user groups |
| <code>describe_users</code> | Returns a list of users |
| <code>disassociate_global_replication_group</code> | Remove a secondary cluster from the Global datastore using the Global Datastore API |
| <code>export_serverless_cache_snapshot</code> | Provides the functionality to export the serverless cache snapshot data to an Amazon S3 bucket |
| <code>failover_global_replication_group</code> | Used to failover the primary region to a secondary region |
| <code>increase_node_groups_in_global_replication_group</code> | Increase the number of node groups in the Global datastore |
| <code>increase_replica_count</code> | Dynamically increases the number of replicas in a Valkey or Redis OSS |
| <code>list_allowed_node_type_modifications</code> | Lists all available node types that you can scale with your cluster's replication |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists all tags currently on a named resource |
| <code>modify_cache_cluster</code> | Modifies the settings for a cluster |
| <code>modify_cache_parameter_group</code> | Modifies the parameters of a cache parameter group |
| <code>modify_cache_subnet_group</code> | Modifies an existing cache subnet group |
| <code>modify_global_replication_group</code> | Modifies the settings for a Global datastore |
| <code>modify_replication_group</code> | Modifies the settings for a replication group |
| <code>modify_replication_group_shard_configuration</code> | Modifies a replication group's shards (node groups) by allowing you to |
| <code>modify_serverless_cache</code> | This API modifies the attributes of a serverless cache |
| <code>modify_user</code> | Changes user password(s) and/or access string |
| <code>modify_user_group</code> | Changes the list of users that belong to the user group |
| <code>purchase_reserved_cache_nodes_offering</code> | Allows you to purchase a reserved cache node offering |
| <code>rebalance_slots_in_global_replication_group</code> | Redistribute slots to ensure uniform distribution across existing shards |
| <code>reboot_cache_cluster</code> | Reboots some, or all, of the cache nodes within a provisioned cluster |
| <code>remove_tags_from_resource</code> | Removes the tags identified by the TagKeys list from the named resource |
| <code>reset_cache_parameter_group</code> | Modifies the parameters of a cache parameter group to the engine or sy |
| <code>revoke_cache_security_group_ingress</code> | Revokes ingress from a cache security group |
| <code>start_migration</code> | Start the migration of data |
| <code>test_failover</code> | Represents the input of a TestFailover operation which tests automatic |
| <code>test_migration</code> | Async API to test connection between source and target replication gro |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- elasticcache()
# Adds up to 10 tags, key/value pairs, to a cluster or snapshot resource.
svc$add_tags_to_resource(
  ResourceName = "arn:aws:elasticache:us-east-1:1234567890:cluster:my-mem-cluster",
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = "APIVersion",
      Value = "20150202"
    ),
    list(
      Key = "Service",
      Value = "ElastiCache"
    )
  )
)
## End(Not run)
```

Description

AWS Elastic Beanstalk makes it easy for you to create, deploy, and manage scalable, fault-tolerant applications running on the Amazon Web Services cloud.

For more information about this product, go to the [AWS Elastic Beanstalk details page](#). The location of the latest AWS Elastic Beanstalk WSDL is <https://elasticbeanstalk.s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2010-12-01/AWSElasticBeanstalk.wsdl>. To install the Software Development Kits (SDKs), Integrated Development Environment (IDE) Toolkits, and command line tools that enable you to access the API, go to [Tools for Amazon Web Services](#).

Endpoints

For a list of region-specific endpoints that AWS Elastic Beanstalk supports, go to [Regions and Endpoints](#) in the *Amazon Web Services Glossary*.

Usage

```
elasticbeanstalk(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID |

- **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
 - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
 - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- elasticbeanstalk(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| abort_environment_update | Cancels in-progress environment configuration update or application version update |
| apply_environment_managed_action | Applies a scheduled managed action immediately |
| associate_environment_operations_role | Add or change the operations role used by an environment |
| check_dns_availability | Checks if the specified CNAME is available |
| compose_environments | Create or update a group of environments that each run a separate component |
| create_application | Creates an application that has one configuration template named default |
| create_application_version | Creates an application version for the specified application |
| create_configuration_template | Creates an AWS Elastic Beanstalk configuration template, associated with a platform version |
| create_environment | Launches an AWS Elastic Beanstalk environment for the specified application and configuration template |
| create_platform_version | Create a new version of your custom platform |
| create_storage_location | Creates a bucket in Amazon S3 to store application versions, logs, and other content |
| delete_application | Deletes the specified application along with all associated versions and configurations |
| delete_application_version | Deletes the specified version from the specified application |
| delete_configuration_template | Deletes the specified configuration template |
| delete_environment_configuration | Deletes the draft configuration associated with the running environment |
| delete_platform_version | Deletes the specified version of a custom platform |
| describe_account_attributes | Returns attributes related to AWS Elastic Beanstalk that are associated with your account |
| describe_applications | Returns the descriptions of existing applications |
| describe_application_versions | Retrieve a list of application versions |
| describe_configuration_options | Describes the configuration options that are used in a particular configuration set |
| describe_configuration_settings | Returns a description of the settings for the specified configuration set, that is, the environment configuration |
| describe_environment_health | Returns information about the overall health of the specified environment |
| describe_environment_managed_action_history | Lists an environment's completed and failed managed actions |
| describe_environment_managed_actions | Lists an environment's upcoming and in-progress managed actions |
| describe_environment_resources | Returns AWS resources for this environment |
| describe_environments | Returns descriptions for existing environments |
| describe_events | Returns list of event descriptions matching criteria up to the last 6 weeks |
| describe_instances_health | Retrieves detailed information about the health of instances in your AWS Elastic Beanstalk environment |
| describe_platform_version | Describes a platform version |
| disassociate_environment_operations_role | Disassociate the operations role from an environment |
| list_available_solution_stacks | Returns a list of the available solution stack names, with the public version number |
| list_platform_branches | Lists the platform branches available for your account in an AWS Region |
| list_platform_versions | Lists the platform versions available for your account in an AWS Region |
| list_tags_for_resource | Return the tags applied to an AWS Elastic Beanstalk resource |
| rebuild_environment | Deletes and recreates all of the AWS resources (for example: the Auto Scaling group, EC2 instances, and IAM roles) |
| request_environment_info | Initiates a request to compile the specified type of information of the deployment |
| restart_app_server | Causes the environment to restart the application container server running on the instances |
| retrieve_environment_info | Retrieves the compiled information from a RequestEnvironmentInfo request |
| swap_environment_cname | Swaps the CNAMEs of two environments |
| terminate_environment | Terminates the specified environment |
| update_application | Updates the specified application to have the specified properties |
| update_application_resource_lifecycle | Modifies lifecycle settings for an application |
| update_application_version | Updates the specified application version to have the specified properties |
| update_configuration_template | Updates the specified configuration template to have the specified properties |
| update_environment | Updates the environment description, deploys a new application version, updates the configuration template, and updates the platform version |
| update_tags_for_resource | Update the list of tags applied to an AWS Elastic Beanstalk resource |

`validate_configuration_settings`

Takes a set of configuration settings and either a configuration template or e

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- elasticbeanstalk()
# The following code aborts a running application version deployment for
# an environment named my-env:
svc$abort_environment_update(
  EnvironmentName = "my-env"
)

## End(Not run)
```

elasticsearchservice *Amazon Elasticsearch Service*

Description

Amazon Elasticsearch Configuration Service

Use the Amazon Elasticsearch Configuration API to create, configure, and manage Elasticsearch domains.

For sample code that uses the Configuration API, see the [Amazon Elasticsearch Service Developer Guide](#). The guide also contains [sample code for sending signed HTTP requests to the Elasticsearch APIs](#).

The endpoint for configuration service requests is region-specific: `es.region.amazonaws.com`. For example, `es.us-east-1.amazonaws.com`. For a current list of supported regions and endpoints, see [Regions and Endpoints](#).

Usage

```
elasticsearchservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- elasticsearchservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
```

```

    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| accept_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection | Allows the destination domain owner to accept an inbound cross-cluster search connection |
| add_tags | Attaches tags to an existing Elasticsearch domain |
| associate_package | Associates a package with an Amazon ES domain |
| authorize_vpc_endpoint_access | Provides access to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain through the VPC endpoint |
| cancel_domain_config_change | Cancels a pending configuration change on an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain |
| cancel_elasticsearch_service_software_update | Cancels a scheduled service software update for an Amazon ES domain |
| create_elasticsearch_domain | Creates a new Elasticsearch domain |
| create_outbound_cross_cluster_search_connection | Creates a new cross-cluster search connection from a source domain to a destination domain |
| create_package | Create a package for use with Amazon ES domains |
| create_vpc_endpoint | Creates an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoint |
| delete_elasticsearch_domain | Permanently deletes the specified Elasticsearch domain and all of its data |
| delete_elasticsearch_service_role | Deletes the service-linked role that Elasticsearch Service uses to manage domains |
| delete_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection | Allows the destination domain owner to delete an existing inbound cross-cluster search connection |
| delete_outbound_cross_cluster_search_connection | Allows the source domain owner to delete an existing outbound cross-cluster search connection |
| delete_package | Delete the package |
| delete_vpc_endpoint | Deletes an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed interface VPC endpoint |
| describe_domain_auto_tunes | Provides scheduled Auto-Tune action details for the Elasticsearch domain |
| describe_domain_change_progress | Returns information about the current blue/green deployment happening on the domain |
| describe_elasticsearch_domain | Returns domain configuration information about the specified Elasticsearch domain |
| describe_elasticsearch_domain_config | Provides cluster configuration information about the specified Elasticsearch domain |
| describe_elasticsearch_domains | Returns domain configuration information about the specified Elasticsearch domains |
| describe_elasticsearch_instance_type_limits | Describe Elasticsearch Limits for a given InstanceType and ElasticsearchVersion |
| describe_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connections | Lists all the inbound cross-cluster search connections for a destination domain |
| describe_outbound_cross_cluster_search_connections | Lists all the outbound cross-cluster search connections for a source domain |
| describe_packages | Describes all packages available to Amazon ES |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>describe_reserved_elasticsearch_instance_offerings</code> | Lists available reserved Elasticsearch instance offerings |
| <code>describe_reserved_elasticsearch_instances</code> | Returns information about reserved Elasticsearch instances for this account |
| <code>describe_vpc_endpoints</code> | Describes one or more Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints |
| <code>dissociate_package</code> | Dissociates a package from the Amazon ES domain |
| <code>get_compatible_elasticsearch_versions</code> | Returns a list of upgrade compatible Elasticsearch versions |
| <code>get_package_version_history</code> | Returns a list of versions of the package, along with their creation time |
| <code>get_upgrade_history</code> | Retrieves the complete history of the last 10 upgrades that were performed |
| <code>get_upgrade_status</code> | Retrieves the latest status of the last upgrade or upgrade eligibility check |
| <code>list_domain_names</code> | Returns the name of all Elasticsearch domains owned by the current user |
| <code>list_domains_for_package</code> | Lists all Amazon ES domains associated with the package |
| <code>list_elasticsearch_instance_types</code> | List all Elasticsearch instance types that are supported for given Elasticsearch version |
| <code>list_elasticsearch_versions</code> | List all supported Elasticsearch versions |
| <code>list_packages_for_domain</code> | Lists all packages associated with the Amazon ES domain |
| <code>list_tags</code> | Returns all tags for the given Elasticsearch domain |
| <code>list_vpc_endpoint_access</code> | Retrieves information about each principal that is allowed to access a VPC endpoint |
| <code>list_vpc_endpoints</code> | Retrieves all Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints in the domain |
| <code>list_vpc_endpoints_for_domain</code> | Retrieves all Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints in the domain |
| <code>purchase_reserved_elasticsearch_instance_offering</code> | Allows you to purchase reserved Elasticsearch instances |
| <code>reject_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection</code> | Allows the destination domain owner to reject an inbound cross-cluster search connection |
| <code>remove_tags</code> | Removes the specified set of tags from the specified Elasticsearch domain |
| <code>revoke_vpc_endpoint_access</code> | Revokes access to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain that was previously granted |
| <code>start_elasticsearch_service_software_update</code> | Schedules a service software update for an Amazon ES domain |
| <code>update_elasticsearch_domain_config</code> | Modifies the cluster configuration of the specified Elasticsearch domain |
| <code>update_package</code> | Updates a package for use with Amazon ES domains |
| <code>update_vpc_endpoint</code> | Modifies an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed interface VPC endpoint |
| <code>upgrade_elasticsearch_domain</code> | Allows you to either upgrade your domain or perform an Upgrade eligibility check |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- elasticsearchservice()
svc$accept_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

A load balancer can distribute incoming traffic across your EC2 instances. This enables you to increase the availability of your application. The load balancer also monitors the health of its

registered instances and ensures that it routes traffic only to healthy instances. You configure your load balancer to accept incoming traffic by specifying one or more listeners, which are configured with a protocol and port number for connections from clients to the load balancer and a protocol and port number for connections from the load balancer to the instances.

Elastic Load Balancing supports three types of load balancers: Application Load Balancers, Network Load Balancers, and Classic Load Balancers. You can select a load balancer based on your application needs. For more information, see the [Elastic Load Balancing User Guide](#).

This reference covers the 2012-06-01 API, which supports Classic Load Balancers. The 2015-12-01 API supports Application Load Balancers and Network Load Balancers.

To get started, create a load balancer with one or more listeners using `create_load_balancer`. Register your instances with the load balancer using `register_instances_with_load_balancer`.

All Elastic Load Balancing operations are *idempotent*, which means that they complete at most one time. If you repeat an operation, it succeeds with a 200 OK response code.

Usage

```
elb(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

| | |
|----------|--|
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- elb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| add_tags | Adds the specified tags to the specified load balancer |
| apply_security_groups_to_load_balancer | Associates one or more security groups with your load balancer in a virtual |
| attach_load_balancer_to_subnets | Adds one or more subnets to the set of configured subnets for the specified |
| configure_health_check | Specifies the health check settings to use when evaluating the health state of |
| create_app_cookie_stickiness_policy | Generates a stickiness policy with sticky session lifetimes that follow that of |
| create_lb_cookie_stickiness_policy | Generates a stickiness policy with sticky session lifetimes controlled by the |
| create_load_balancer | Creates a Classic Load Balancer |
| create_load_balancer_listeners | Creates one or more listeners for the specified load balancer |
| create_load_balancer_policy | Creates a policy with the specified attributes for the specified load balancer |
| delete_load_balancer | Deletes the specified load balancer |
| delete_load_balancer_listeners | Deletes the specified listeners from the specified load balancer |
| delete_load_balancer_policy | Deletes the specified policy from the specified load balancer |
| deregister_instances_from_load_balancer | Deregisters the specified instances from the specified load balancer |
| describe_account_limits | Describes the current Elastic Load Balancing resource limits for your AWS |
| describe_instance_health | Describes the state of the specified instances with respect to the specified lo |
| describe_load_balancer_attributes | Describes the attributes for the specified load balancer |
| describe_load_balancer_policies | Describes the specified policies |
| describe_load_balancer_policy_types | Describes the specified load balancer policy types or all load balancer polic |
| describe_load_balancers | Describes the specified the load balancers |
| describe_tags | Describes the tags associated with the specified load balancers |
| detach_load_balancer_from_subnets | Removes the specified subnets from the set of configured subnets for the lo |
| disable_availability_zones_for_load_balancer | Removes the specified Availability Zones from the set of Availability Zones |
| enable_availability_zones_for_load_balancer | Adds the specified Availability Zones to the set of Availability Zones for th |
| modify_load_balancer_attributes | Modifies the attributes of the specified load balancer |
| register_instances_with_load_balancer | Adds the specified instances to the specified load balancer |
| remove_tags | Removes one or more tags from the specified load balancer |
| set_load_balancer_listener_ssl_certificate | Sets the certificate that terminates the specified listener's SSL connections |
| set_load_balancer_policies_for_backend_server | Replaces the set of policies associated with the specified port on which the |
| set_load_balancer_policies_of_listener | Replaces the current set of policies for the specified load balancer port with |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- elb()
# This example adds two tags to the specified load balancer.
svc$add_tags(
  LoadBalancerNames = list(
    "my-load-balancer"
  ),
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = "project",
      Value = "lima"
    ),
    list(
      Key = "department",
      Value = "digital-media"
    )
  )
)
```

```

    )
)

## End(Not run)

```

elbv2

Elastic Load Balancing

Description

A load balancer distributes incoming traffic across targets, such as your EC2 instances. This enables you to increase the availability of your application. The load balancer also monitors the health of its registered targets and ensures that it routes traffic only to healthy targets. You configure your load balancer to accept incoming traffic by specifying one or more listeners, which are configured with a protocol and port number for connections from clients to the load balancer. You configure a target group with a protocol and port number for connections from the load balancer to the targets, and with health check settings to be used when checking the health status of the targets.

Elastic Load Balancing supports the following types of load balancers: Application Load Balancers, Network Load Balancers, Gateway Load Balancers, and Classic Load Balancers. This reference covers the following load balancer types:

- Application Load Balancer - Operates at the application layer (layer 7) and supports HTTP and HTTPS.
- Network Load Balancer - Operates at the transport layer (layer 4) and supports TCP, TLS, and UDP.
- Gateway Load Balancer - Operates at the network layer (layer 3).

For more information, see the [Elastic Load Balancing User Guide](#).

All Elastic Load Balancing operations are idempotent, which means that they complete at most one time. If you repeat an operation, it succeeds.

Usage

```
elbv2(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- elbv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
```

```

        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| add_listener_certificates | Adds the specified SSL server certificate to the certificate list for the specified HTTP |
| add_tags | Adds the specified tags to the specified Elastic Load Balancing resource |
| add_trust_store_revocations | Adds the specified revocation file to the specified trust store |
| create_listener | Creates a listener for the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer |
| create_load_balancer | Creates an Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer |
| create_rule | Creates a rule for the specified listener |
| create_target_group | Creates a target group |
| create_trust_store | Creates a trust store |
| delete_listener | Deletes the specified listener |
| delete_load_balancer | Deletes the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer |
| delete_rule | Deletes the specified rule |
| delete_shared_trust_store_association | Deletes a shared trust store association |
| delete_target_group | Deletes the specified target group |
| delete_trust_store | Deletes a trust store |
| deregister_targets | Deregisters the specified targets from the specified target group |
| describe_account_limits | Describes the current Elastic Load Balancing resource limits for your Amazon Web Services account |
| describe_capacity_reservation | Describes the capacity reservation status for the specified load balancer |
| describe_listener_attributes | Describes the attributes for the specified listener |
| describe_listener_certificates | Describes the default certificate and the certificate list for the specified HTTPS or TLS listener |
| describe_listeners | Describes the specified listeners or the listeners for the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer |
| describe_load_balancer_attributes | Describes the attributes for the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer |
| describe_load_balancers | Describes the specified load balancers or all of your load balancers |
| describe_rules | Describes the specified rules or the rules for the specified listener |
| describe_ssl_policies | Describes the specified policies or all policies used for SSL negotiation |
| describe_tags | Describes the tags for the specified Elastic Load Balancing resources |
| describe_target_group_attributes | Describes the attributes for the specified target group |
| describe_target_groups | Describes the specified target groups or all of your target groups |
| describe_target_health | Describes the health of the specified targets or all of your targets |
| describe_trust_store_associations | Describes all resources associated with the specified trust store |
| describe_trust_store_revocations | Describes the revocation files in use by the specified trust store or revocation files |
| describe_trust_stores | Describes all trust stores for the specified account |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>get_resource_policy</code> | Retrieves the resource policy for a specified resource |
| <code>get_trust_store_ca_certificates_bundle</code> | Retrieves the ca certificate bundle |
| <code>get_trust_store_revocation_content</code> | Retrieves the specified revocation file |
| <code>modify_capacity_reservation</code> | Modifies the capacity reservation of the specified load balancer |
| <code>modify_listener</code> | Replaces the specified properties of the specified listener |
| <code>modify_listener_attributes</code> | Modifies the specified attributes of the specified listener |
| <code>modify_load_balancer_attributes</code> | Modifies the specified attributes of the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Classic Load Balancer |
| <code>modify_rule</code> | Replaces the specified properties of the specified rule |
| <code>modify_target_group</code> | Modifies the health checks used when evaluating the health state of the targets in the specified target group |
| <code>modify_target_group_attributes</code> | Modifies the specified attributes of the specified target group |
| <code>modify_trust_store</code> | Update the ca certificate bundle for the specified trust store |
| <code>register_targets</code> | Registers the specified targets with the specified target group |
| <code>remove_listener_certificates</code> | Removes the specified certificate from the certificate list for the specified HTTPS or TLS listener |
| <code>remove_tags</code> | Removes the specified tags from the specified Elastic Load Balancing resources |
| <code>remove_trust_store_revocations</code> | Removes the specified revocation file from the specified trust store |
| <code>set_ip_address_type</code> | Sets the type of IP addresses used by the subnets of the specified load balancer |
| <code>set_rule_priorities</code> | Sets the priorities of the specified rules |
| <code>set_security_groups</code> | Associates the specified security groups with the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Classic Load Balancer |
| <code>set_subnets</code> | Enables the Availability Zones for the specified public subnets for the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Classic Load Balancer |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- elbv2()
# This example adds the specified tags to the specified load balancer.
svc$add_tags(
  ResourceArns = list(
    "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/m..."
  ),
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = "project",
      Value = "lima"
    ),
    list(
      Key = "department",
      Value = "digital-media"
    )
  )
)
## End(Not run)
```

emr

Amazon EMR

Description

Amazon EMR is a web service that makes it easier to process large amounts of data efficiently. Amazon EMR uses Hadoop processing combined with several Amazon Web Services services to do tasks such as web indexing, data mining, log file analysis, machine learning, scientific simulation, and data warehouse management.

Usage

```
emr(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- emr(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| add_instance_fleet | Adds an instance fleet to a running cluster |
| add_instance_groups | Adds one or more instance groups to a running cluster |
| add_job_flow_steps | AddJobFlowSteps adds new steps to a running cluster |
| add_tags | Adds tags to an Amazon EMR resource, such as a cluster or an Amazon EMR Studio |
| cancel_steps | Cancels a pending step or steps in a running cluster |
| create_security_configuration | Creates a security configuration, which is stored in the service and can be specified |
| create_studio | Creates a new Amazon EMR Studio |
| create_studio_session_mapping | Maps a user or group to the Amazon EMR Studio specified by StudioId, and applies |

| | |
|---|---|
| delete_security_configuration | Deletes a security configuration |
| delete_studio | Removes an Amazon EMR Studio from the Studio metadata store |
| delete_studio_session_mapping | Removes a user or group from an Amazon EMR Studio |
| describe_cluster | Provides cluster-level details including status, hardware and software configuration |
| describe_job_flows | This API is no longer supported and will eventually be removed |
| describe_notebook_execution | Provides details of a notebook execution |
| describe_release_label | Provides Amazon EMR release label details, such as the releases available the Region |
| describe_security_configuration | Provides the details of a security configuration by returning the configuration JSON |
| describe_step | Provides more detail about the cluster step |
| describe_studio | Returns details for the specified Amazon EMR Studio including ID, Name, VPC, and Subnet |
| get_auto_termination_policy | Returns the auto-termination policy for an Amazon EMR cluster |
| get_block_public_access_configuration | Returns the Amazon EMR block public access configuration for your Amazon Web Services account |
| get_cluster_session_credentials | Provides temporary, HTTP basic credentials that are associated with a given runtime |
| get_managed_scaling_policy | Fetches the attached managed scaling policy for an Amazon EMR cluster |
| get_studio_session_mapping | Fetches mapping details for the specified Amazon EMR Studio and identity (user or group) |
| list_bootstrap_actions | Provides information about the bootstrap actions associated with a cluster |
| list_clusters | Provides the status of all clusters visible to this Amazon Web Services account |
| list_instance_fleets | Lists all available details about the instance fleets in a cluster |
| list_instance_groups | Provides all available details about the instance groups in a cluster |
| list_instances | Provides information for all active Amazon EC2 instances and Amazon EC2 instance fleets |
| list_notebook_executions | Provides summaries of all notebook executions |
| list_release_labels | Retrieves release labels of Amazon EMR services in the Region where the API is called |
| list_security_configurations | Lists all the security configurations visible to this account, providing their creation time |
| list_steps | Provides a list of steps for the cluster in reverse order unless you specify stepIds with the request |
| list_studios | Returns a list of all Amazon EMR Studios associated with the Amazon Web Services account |
| list_studio_session_mappings | Returns a list of all user or group session mappings for the Amazon EMR Studio |
| list_supported_instance_types | A list of the instance types that Amazon EMR supports |
| modify_cluster | Modifies the number of steps that can be executed concurrently for the cluster |
| modify_instance_fleet | Modifies the target On-Demand and target Spot capacities for the instance fleet with the request |
| modify_instance_groups | ModifyInstanceGroups modifies the number of nodes and configuration settings of the instance groups |
| put_auto_scaling_policy | Creates or updates an automatic scaling policy for a core instance group or task instance group |
| put_auto_termination_policy | Auto-termination is supported in Amazon EMR releases 5 and later |
| put_block_public_access_configuration | Creates or updates an Amazon EMR block public access configuration for your Amazon Web Services account |
| put_managed_scaling_policy | Creates or updates a managed scaling policy for an Amazon EMR cluster |
| remove_auto_scaling_policy | Removes an automatic scaling policy from a specified instance group within an Amazon EMR cluster |
| remove_auto_termination_policy | Removes an auto-termination policy from an Amazon EMR cluster |
| remove_managed_scaling_policy | Removes a managed scaling policy from a specified Amazon EMR cluster |
| remove_tags | Removes tags from an Amazon EMR resource, such as a cluster or Amazon EMR Studio |
| run_job_flow | RunJobFlow creates and starts running a new cluster (job flow) |
| set_keep_job_flow_alive_when_no_steps | You can use the SetKeepJobFlowAliveWhenNoSteps to configure a cluster (job flow) to keep running |
| set_termination_protection | SetTerminationProtection locks a cluster (job flow) so the Amazon EC2 instances cannot be terminated |
| set_unhealthy_node_replacement | Specify whether to enable unhealthy node replacement, which lets Amazon EMR replace unhealthy nodes |
| set_visible_to_all_users | The SetVisibleToAllUsers parameter is no longer supported |
| start_notebook_execution | Starts a notebook execution |
| stop_notebook_execution | Stops a notebook execution |
| terminate_job_flows | TerminateJobFlows shuts a list of clusters (job flows) down |
| update_studio | Updates an Amazon EMR Studio configuration, including attributes such as name and description |
| update_studio_session_mapping | Updates the session policy attached to the user or group for the specified Amazon EMR Studio |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- emr()
svc$add_instance_fleet(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

emrcontainers

Amazon EMR Containers

Description

Amazon EMR on EKS provides a deployment option for Amazon EMR that allows you to run open-source big data frameworks on Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS). With this deployment option, you can focus on running analytics workloads while Amazon EMR on EKS builds, configures, and manages containers for open-source applications. For more information about Amazon EMR on EKS concepts and tasks, see [What is Amazon EMR on EKS](#).

Amazon EMR containers is the API name for Amazon EMR on EKS. The `emr-containers` prefix is used in the following scenarios:

- It is the prefix in the CLI commands for Amazon EMR on EKS. For example, `aws emr-containers start-job-run`.
- It is the prefix before IAM policy actions for Amazon EMR on EKS. For example, "Action": ["emr-containers:StartJobRun"]. For more information, see [Policy actions for Amazon EMR on EKS](#).
- It is the prefix used in Amazon EMR on EKS service endpoints. For example, `emr-containers.us-east-2.amazonaws.com`. For more information, see [Amazon EMR on EKSService Endpoints](#).

Usage

```
emrcontainers(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- emrcontainers(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
```

```

    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| cancel_job_run | Cancels a job run |
| create_job_template | Creates a job template |
| create_managed_endpoint | Creates a managed endpoint |
| create_security_configuration | Creates a security configuration |
| create_virtual_cluster | Creates a virtual cluster |
| delete_job_template | Deletes a job template |
| delete_managed_endpoint | Deletes a managed endpoint |
| delete_virtual_cluster | Deletes a virtual cluster |
| describe_job_run | Displays detailed information about a job run |
| describe_job_template | Displays detailed information about a specified job template |
| describe_managed_endpoint | Displays detailed information about a managed endpoint |
| describe_security_configuration | Displays detailed information about a specified security configuration |
| describe_virtual_cluster | Displays detailed information about a specified virtual cluster |
| get_managed_endpoint_session_credentials | Generate a session token to connect to a managed endpoint |
| list_job_runs | Lists job runs based on a set of parameters |
| list_job_templates | Lists job templates based on a set of parameters |
| list_managed_endpoints | Lists managed endpoints based on a set of parameters |
| list_security_configurations | Lists security configurations based on a set of parameters |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags assigned to the resources |
| list_virtual_clusters | Lists information about the specified virtual cluster |
| start_job_run | Starts a job run |
| tag_resource | Assigns tags to resources |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from resources |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- emrcontainers()
svc$cancel_job_run(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

emrserverless

*EMR Serverless***Description**

Amazon EMR Serverless is a new deployment option for Amazon EMR. Amazon EMR Serverless provides a serverless runtime environment that simplifies running analytics applications using the latest open source frameworks such as Apache Spark and Apache Hive. With Amazon EMR Serverless, you don't have to configure, optimize, secure, or operate clusters to run applications with these frameworks.

The API reference to Amazon EMR Serverless is `emr-serverless`. The `emr-serverless` prefix is used in the following scenarios:

- It is the prefix in the CLI commands for Amazon EMR Serverless. For example, `aws emr-serverless start-job-run`.
- It is the prefix before IAM policy actions for Amazon EMR Serverless. For example, "Action": ["emr-serverless:S... For more information, see [Policy actions for Amazon EMR Serverless](#).
- It is the prefix used in Amazon EMR Serverless service endpoints. For example, `emr-serverless.us-east-2.amazonaws.com`.

Usage

```
emrserverless(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- emrserverless(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
```

```

        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| cancel_job_run | Cancels a job run |
| create_application | Creates an application |
| delete_application | Deletes an application |
| get_application | Displays detailed information about a specified application |
| get_dashboard_for_job_run | Creates and returns a URL that you can use to access the application UIs for a job run |
| get_job_run | Displays detailed information about a job run |
| list_applications | Lists applications based on a set of parameters |
| list_job_run_attempts | Lists all attempt of a job run |
| list_job_runs | Lists job runs based on a set of parameters |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags assigned to the resources |
| start_application | Starts a specified application and initializes initial capacity if configured |
| start_job_run | Starts a job run |
| stop_application | Stops a specified application and releases initial capacity if configured |
| tag_resource | Assigns tags to resources |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from resources |
| update_application | Updates a specified application |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- emrserverless()
svc$cancel_job_run(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

 entityresolution *AWS EntityResolution*

Description

Welcome to the *Entity Resolution API Reference*.

Entity Resolution is an Amazon Web Services service that provides pre-configured entity resolution capabilities that enable developers and analysts at advertising and marketing companies to build an accurate and complete view of their consumers.

With Entity Resolution, you can match source records containing consumer identifiers, such as name, email address, and phone number. This is true even when these records have incomplete or conflicting identifiers. For example, Entity Resolution can effectively match a source record from a customer relationship management (CRM) system with a source record from a marketing system containing campaign information.

To learn more about Entity Resolution concepts, procedures, and best practices, see the [Entity Resolution User Guide](#).

Usage

```
entityresolution(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- entityresolution(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
```

```

        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| add_policy_statement | Adds a policy statement object |
| batch_delete_unique_id | Deletes multiple unique IDs in a matching workflow |
| create_id_mapping_workflow | Creates an IdMappingWorkflow object which stores the configuration of the data processing job |
| create_id_namespace | Creates an ID namespace object which will help customers provide metadata explaining their data |
| create_matching_workflow | Creates a MatchingWorkflow object which stores the configuration of the data processing job |
| create_schema_mapping | Creates a schema mapping, which defines the schema of the input customer records table |
| delete_id_mapping_workflow | Deletes the IdMappingWorkflow with a given name |
| delete_id_namespace | Deletes the IdNamespace with a given name |
| delete_matching_workflow | Deletes the MatchingWorkflow with a given name |
| delete_policy_statement | Deletes the policy statement |
| delete_schema_mapping | Deletes the SchemaMapping with a given name |
| get_id_mapping_job | Gets the status, metrics, and errors (if there are any) that are associated with a job |
| get_id_mapping_workflow | Returns the IdMappingWorkflow with a given name, if it exists |
| get_id_namespace | Returns the IdNamespace with a given name, if it exists |
| get_match_id | Returns the corresponding Match ID of a customer record if the record has been processed |
| get_matching_job | Gets the status, metrics, and errors (if there are any) that are associated with a job |
| get_matching_workflow | Returns the MatchingWorkflow with a given name, if it exists |
| get_policy | Returns the resource-based policy |
| get_provider_service | Returns the ProviderService of a given name |
| get_schema_mapping | Returns the SchemaMapping of a given name |
| list_id_mapping_jobs | Lists all ID mapping jobs for a given workflow |
| list_id_mapping_workflows | Returns a list of all the IdMappingWorkflows that have been created for an Amazon Web Services Region |
| list_id_namespaces | Returns a list of all ID namespaces |
| list_matching_jobs | Lists all jobs for a given workflow |
| list_matching_workflows | Returns a list of all the MatchingWorkflows that have been created for an Amazon Web Services Region |
| list_provider_services | Returns a list of all the ProviderServices that are available in this Amazon Web Services Region |
| list_schema_mappings | Returns a list of all the SchemaMappings that have been created for an Amazon Web Services Region |
| list_tags_for_resource | Displays the tags associated with an Entity Resolution resource |
| put_policy | Updates the resource-based policy |
| start_id_mapping_job | Starts the IdMappingJob of a workflow |
| start_matching_job | Starts the MatchingJob of a workflow |
| tag_resource | Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified Entity Resolution resource |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from the specified Entity Resolution resource |
| update_id_mapping_workflow | Updates an existing IdMappingWorkflow |
| update_id_namespace | Updates an existing ID namespace |
| update_matching_workflow | Updates an existing MatchingWorkflow |
| update_schema_mapping | Updates a schema mapping |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- entityresolution()
svc$add_policy_statement(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

eventbridge

Amazon EventBridge

Description

Amazon EventBridge helps you to respond to state changes in your Amazon Web Services resources. When your resources change state, they automatically send events to an event stream. You can create rules that match selected events in the stream and route them to targets to take action. You can also use rules to take action on a predetermined schedule. For example, you can configure rules to:

- Automatically invoke an Lambda function to update DNS entries when an event notifies you that Amazon EC2 instance enters the running state.
- Direct specific API records from CloudTrail to an Amazon Kinesis data stream for detailed analysis of potential security or availability risks.
- Periodically invoke a built-in target to create a snapshot of an Amazon EBS volume.

For more information about the features of Amazon EventBridge, see the [Amazon EventBridge User Guide](#).

Usage

```
eventbridge(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- eventbridge(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
```

```

        close_connection = "logical",
        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| activate_event_source | Activates a partner event source that has been deactivated |
| cancel_replay | Cancels the specified replay |
| create_api_destination | Creates an API destination, which is an HTTP invocation endpoint configured as a target |
| create_archive | Creates an archive of events with the specified settings |
| create_connection | Creates a connection |
| create_endpoint | Creates a global endpoint |
| create_event_bus | Creates a new event bus within your account |
| create_partner_event_source | Called by an SaaS partner to create a partner event source |
| deactivate_event_source | You can use this operation to temporarily stop receiving events from the specified partner |
| deauthorize_connection | Removes all authorization parameters from the connection |
| delete_api_destination | Deletes the specified API destination |
| delete_archive | Deletes the specified archive |
| delete_connection | Deletes a connection |
| delete_endpoint | Delete an existing global endpoint |
| delete_event_bus | Deletes the specified custom event bus or partner event bus |
| delete_partner_event_source | This operation is used by SaaS partners to delete a partner event source |
| delete_rule | Deletes the specified rule |
| describe_api_destination | Retrieves details about an API destination |
| describe_archive | Retrieves details about an archive |
| describe_connection | Retrieves details about a connection |
| describe_endpoint | Get the information about an existing global endpoint |
| describe_event_bus | Displays details about an event bus in your account |
| describe_event_source | This operation lists details about a partner event source that is shared with your account |
| describe_partner_event_source | An SaaS partner can use this operation to list details about a partner event source that th |
| describe_replay | Retrieves details about a replay |
| describe_rule | Describes the specified rule |
| disable_rule | Disables the specified rule |
| enable_rule | Enables the specified rule |

| | |
|--|---|
| list_api_destinations | Retrieves a list of API destination in the account in the current Region |
| list_archives | Lists your archives |
| list_connections | Retrieves a list of connections from the account |
| list_endpoints | List the global endpoints associated with this account |
| list_event_buses | Lists all the event buses in your account, including the default event bus, custom event bus |
| list_event_sources | You can use this to see all the partner event sources that have been shared with your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_partner_event_source_accounts | An SaaS partner can use this operation to display the Amazon Web Services account ID of the partner event source |
| list_partner_event_sources | An SaaS partner can use this operation to list all the partner event source names that they have shared with your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_replays | Lists your replays |
| list_rule_names_by_target | Lists the rules for the specified target |
| list_rules | Lists your Amazon EventBridge rules |
| list_tags_for_resource | Displays the tags associated with an EventBridge resource |
| list_targets_by_rule | Lists the targets assigned to the specified rule |
| put_events | Sends custom events to Amazon EventBridge so that they can be matched to rules |
| put_partner_events | This is used by SaaS partners to write events to a customer's partner event bus |
| put_permission | Running PutPermission permits the specified Amazon Web Services account or Amazon EventBridge rule to put events to the specified event bus |
| put_rule | Creates or updates the specified rule |
| put_targets | Adds the specified targets to the specified rule, or updates the targets if they are already present |
| remove_permission | Revokes the permission of another Amazon Web Services account to be able to put events to the specified event bus |
| remove_targets | Removes the specified targets from the specified rule |
| start_replay | Starts the specified replay |
| tag_resource | Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified EventBridge resource |
| test_event_pattern | Tests whether the specified event pattern matches the provided event |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from the specified EventBridge resource |
| update_api_destination | Updates an API destination |
| update_archive | Updates the specified archive |
| update_connection | Updates settings for a connection |
| update_endpoint | Update an existing endpoint |
| update_event_bus | Updates the specified event bus |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- eventbridge()
svc$activate_event_source(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon EventBridge Pipes connects event sources to targets. Pipes reduces the need for specialized knowledge and integration code when developing event driven architectures. This helps ensure consistency across your company's applications. With Pipes, the target can be any available EventBridge target. To set up a pipe, you select the event source, add optional event filtering, define optional enrichment, and select the target for the event data.

Usage

```
eventbridgepipes(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

| | |
|----------|--|
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- eventbridgepipes(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| create_pipe | Create a pipe |
| delete_pipe | Delete an existing pipe |
| describe_pipe | Get the information about an existing pipe |
| list_pipes | Get the pipes associated with this account |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Displays the tags associated with a pipe |
| <code>start_pipe</code> | Start an existing pipe |
| <code>stop_pipe</code> | Stop an existing pipe |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified pipe |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes one or more tags from the specified pipes |
| <code>update_pipe</code> | Update an existing pipe |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- eventbridgepipes()
svc$create_pipe(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

eventbridgescheduler *Amazon EventBridge Scheduler*

Description

Amazon EventBridge Scheduler is a serverless scheduler that allows you to create, run, and manage tasks from one central, managed service. EventBridge Scheduler delivers your tasks reliably, with built-in mechanisms that adjust your schedules based on the availability of downstream targets. The following reference lists the available API actions, and data types for EventBridge Scheduler.

Usage

```
eventbridgescheduler(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- eventbridgescheduler(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
```

```

    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| create_schedule | Creates the specified schedule |
| create_schedule_group | Creates the specified schedule group |
| delete_schedule | Deletes the specified schedule |
| delete_schedule_group | Deletes the specified schedule group |
| get_schedule | Retrieves the specified schedule |
| get_schedule_group | Retrieves the specified schedule group |
| list_schedule_groups | Returns a paginated list of your schedule groups |
| list_schedules | Returns a paginated list of your EventBridge Scheduler schedules |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags associated with the Scheduler resource |
| tag_resource | Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified EventBridge Scheduler resource |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from the specified EventBridge Scheduler schedule group |
| update_schedule | Updates the specified schedule |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- eventbridgescheduler()
svc$create_schedule(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

finspace

*FinSpace User Environment Management service***Description**

The FinSpace management service provides the APIs for managing FinSpace environments.

Usage

```
finspace(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- finspace(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| create_environment | Create a new FinSpace environment |
| create_kx_changeset | Creates a changeset for a kdb database |
| create_kx_cluster | Creates a new kdb cluster |
| create_kx_database | Creates a new kdb database in the environment |
| create_kx_dataview | Creates a snapshot of kdb database with tiered storage capabilities and a pre-warmed |
| create_kx_environment | Creates a managed kdb environment for the account |
| create_kx_scaling_group | Creates a new scaling group |
| create_kx_user | Creates a user in FinSpace kdb environment with an associated IAM role |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>create_kx_volume</code> | Creates a new volume with a specific amount of throughput and storage capacity |
| <code>delete_environment</code> | Delete an FinSpace environment |
| <code>delete_kx_cluster</code> | Deletes a kdb cluster |
| <code>delete_kx_cluster_node</code> | Deletes the specified nodes from a cluster |
| <code>delete_kx_database</code> | Deletes the specified database and all of its associated data |
| <code>delete_kx_dataview</code> | Deletes the specified dataview |
| <code>delete_kx_environment</code> | Deletes the kdb environment |
| <code>delete_kx_scaling_group</code> | Deletes the specified scaling group |
| <code>delete_kx_user</code> | Deletes a user in the specified kdb environment |
| <code>delete_kx_volume</code> | Deletes a volume |
| <code>get_environment</code> | Returns the FinSpace environment object |
| <code>get_kx_changeset</code> | Returns information about a kdb changeset |
| <code>get_kx_cluster</code> | Retrieves information about a kdb cluster |
| <code>get_kx_connection_string</code> | Retrieves a connection string for a user to connect to a kdb cluster |
| <code>get_kx_database</code> | Returns database information for the specified environment ID |
| <code>get_kx_dataview</code> | Retrieves details of the dataview |
| <code>get_kx_environment</code> | Retrieves all the information for the specified kdb environment |
| <code>get_kx_scaling_group</code> | Retrieves details of a scaling group |
| <code>get_kx_user</code> | Retrieves information about the specified kdb user |
| <code>get_kx_volume</code> | Retrieves the information about the volume |
| <code>list_environments</code> | A list of all of your FinSpace environments |
| <code>list_kx_changesets</code> | Returns a list of all the changesets for a database |
| <code>list_kx_cluster_nodes</code> | Lists all the nodes in a kdb cluster |
| <code>list_kx_clusters</code> | Returns a list of clusters |
| <code>list_kx_databases</code> | Returns a list of all the databases in the kdb environment |
| <code>list_kx_dataviews</code> | Returns a list of all the dataviews in the database |
| <code>list_kx_environments</code> | Returns a list of kdb environments created in an account |
| <code>list_kx_scaling_groups</code> | Returns a list of scaling groups in a kdb environment |
| <code>list_kx_users</code> | Lists all the users in a kdb environment |
| <code>list_kx_volumes</code> | Lists all the volumes in a kdb environment |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | A list of all tags for a resource |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds metadata tags to a FinSpace resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes metadata tags from a FinSpace resource |
| <code>update_environment</code> | Update your FinSpace environment |
| <code>update_kx_cluster_code_configuration</code> | Allows you to update code configuration on a running cluster |
| <code>update_kx_cluster_databases</code> | Updates the databases mounted on a kdb cluster, which includes the changesetId and |
| <code>update_kx_database</code> | Updates information for the given kdb database |
| <code>update_kx_dataview</code> | Updates the specified dataview |
| <code>update_kx_environment</code> | Updates information for the given kdb environment |
| <code>update_kx_environment_network</code> | Updates environment network to connect to your internal network by using a transit |
| <code>update_kx_user</code> | Updates the user details |
| <code>update_kx_volume</code> | Updates the throughput or capacity of a volume |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- finspace()
```

```

svc$create_environment(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

finspacedata

FinSpace Public API

Description

The FinSpace APIs let you take actions inside the FinSpace.

Usage

```

finspacedata(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

credentials Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**
 - **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- finspace_data(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>associate_user_to_permission_group</code> | Adds a user to a permission group to grant permissions for actions a user can perform |
| <code>create_changeset</code> | Creates a new Changeset in a FinSpace Dataset |
| <code>create_dataset</code> | Creates a new FinSpace Dataset |
| <code>create_data_view</code> | Creates a Dataview for a Dataset |
| <code>create_permission_group</code> | Creates a group of permissions for various actions that a user can perform in FinSpace |
| <code>create_user</code> | Creates a new user in FinSpace |
| <code>delete_dataset</code> | Deletes a FinSpace Dataset |
| <code>delete_permission_group</code> | Deletes a permission group |
| <code>disable_user</code> | Denies access to the FinSpace web application and API for the specified user |
| <code>disassociate_user_from_permission_group</code> | Removes a user from a permission group |
| <code>enable_user</code> | Allows the specified user to access the FinSpace web application and API |
| <code>get_changeset</code> | Get information about a Changeset |
| <code>get_dataset</code> | Returns information about a Dataset |
| <code>get_data_view</code> | Gets information about a Dataview |
| <code>get_external_data_view_access_details</code> | Returns the credentials to access the external Dataview from an S3 location |
| <code>get_permission_group</code> | Retrieves the details of a specific permission group |
| <code>get_programmatic_access_credentials</code> | Request programmatic credentials to use with FinSpace SDK |
| <code>get_user</code> | Retrieves details for a specific user |
| <code>get_working_location</code> | A temporary Amazon S3 location, where you can copy your files from a source location |
| <code>list_changesets</code> | Lists the FinSpace Changesets for a Dataset |
| <code>list_datasets</code> | Lists all of the active Datasets that a user has access to |
| <code>list_data_views</code> | Lists all available Dataviews for a Dataset |
| <code>list_permission_groups</code> | Lists all available permission groups in FinSpace |
| <code>list_permission_groups_by_user</code> | Lists all the permission groups that are associated with a specific user |
| <code>list_users</code> | Lists all available users in FinSpace |
| <code>list_users_by_permission_group</code> | Lists details of all the users in a specific permission group |
| <code>reset_user_password</code> | Resets the password for a specified user ID and generates a temporary one |
| <code>update_changeset</code> | Updates a FinSpace Changeset |
| <code>update_dataset</code> | Updates a FinSpace Dataset |
| <code>update_permission_group</code> | Modifies the details of a permission group |
| <code>update_user</code> | Modifies the details of the specified user |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- finspacedata()
svc$associate_user_to_permission_group(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

 firehose

 Amazon Kinesis Firehose

Description

Amazon Data Firehose

Amazon Data Firehose was previously known as Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose.

Amazon Data Firehose is a fully managed service that delivers real-time streaming data to destinations such as Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon OpenSearch Service, Amazon Redshift, Splunk, and various other supported destinations.

Usage

```
firehose(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- firehose(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| create_delivery_stream | Creates a Firehose stream |
| delete_delivery_stream | Deletes a Firehose stream and its data |
| describe_delivery_stream | Describes the specified Firehose stream and its status |

| | |
|--|---|
| list_delivery_streams | Lists your Firehose streams in alphabetical order of their names |
| list_tags_for_delivery_stream | Lists the tags for the specified Firehose stream |
| put_record | Writes a single data record into an Firehose stream |
| put_record_batch | Writes multiple data records into a Firehose stream in a single call, which can achieve high throughput |
| start_delivery_stream_encryption | Enables server-side encryption (SSE) for the Firehose stream |
| stop_delivery_stream_encryption | Disables server-side encryption (SSE) for the Firehose stream |
| tag_delivery_stream | Adds or updates tags for the specified Firehose stream |
| untag_delivery_stream | Removes tags from the specified Firehose stream |
| update_destination | Updates the specified destination of the specified Firehose stream |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- firehose()
svc$create_delivery_stream(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

 fis

AWS Fault Injection Simulator

Description

Amazon Web Services Fault Injection Service is a managed service that enables you to perform fault injection experiments on your Amazon Web Services workloads. For more information, see the [Fault Injection Service User Guide](#).

Usage

```
fis(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

credentials Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
 - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
 - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- fis(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
```

```

        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| create_experiment_template | Creates an experiment template |
| create_target_account_configuration | Creates a target account configuration for the experiment template |
| delete_experiment_template | Deletes the specified experiment template |
| delete_target_account_configuration | Deletes the specified target account configuration of the experiment template |
| get_action | Gets information about the specified FIS action |
| get_experiment | Gets information about the specified experiment |
| get_experiment_target_account_configuration | Gets information about the specified target account configuration of the experiment |
| get_experiment_template | Gets information about the specified experiment template |
| get_safety_lever | Gets information about the specified safety lever |
| get_target_account_configuration | Gets information about the specified target account configuration of the experiment |
| get_target_resource_type | Gets information about the specified resource type |
| list_actions | Lists the available FIS actions |
| list_experiment_resolved_targets | Lists the resolved targets information of the specified experiment |
| list_experiments | Lists your experiments |
| list_experiment_target_account_configurations | Lists the target account configurations of the specified experiment |
| list_experiment_templates | Lists your experiment templates |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags for the specified resource |
| list_target_account_configurations | Lists the target account configurations of the specified experiment template |
| list_target_resource_types | Lists the target resource types |
| start_experiment | Starts running an experiment from the specified experiment template |
| stop_experiment | Stops the specified experiment |
| tag_resource | Applies the specified tags to the specified resource |
| untag_resource | Removes the specified tags from the specified resource |
| update_experiment_template | Updates the specified experiment template |
| update_safety_lever_state | Updates the specified safety lever state |
| update_target_account_configuration | Updates the target account configuration for the specified experiment template |

Examples

```
## Not run:
```

```

svc <- fis()
svc$create_experiment_template(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

fms

Firewall Management Service

Description

This is the *Firewall Manager API Reference*. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the Firewall Manager API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about Firewall Manager features, see the [Firewall Manager Developer Guide](#).

Some API actions require explicit resource permissions. For information, see the developer guide topic [Service roles for Firewall Manager](#).

Usage

```
fms(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**
 - **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- fms(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| associate_admin_account | Sets a Firewall Manager default administrator account |
| associate_third_party_firewall | Sets the Firewall Manager policy administrator as a tenant administrator of a third-party firewall |
| batch_associate_resource | Associate resources to a Firewall Manager resource set |
| batch_disassociate_resource | Disassociates resources from a Firewall Manager resource set |
| delete_apps_list | Permanently deletes an Firewall Manager applications list |
| delete_notification_channel | Deletes an Firewall Manager association with the IAM role and the Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) topic |
| delete_policy | Permanently deletes an Firewall Manager policy |
| delete_protocols_list | Permanently deletes an Firewall Manager protocols list |
| delete_resource_set | Deletes the specified ResourceSet |
| disassociate_admin_account | Disassociates an Firewall Manager administrator account |
| disassociate_third_party_firewall | Disassociates a Firewall Manager policy administrator from a third-party firewall |
| get_admin_account | Returns the Organizations account that is associated with Firewall Manager as the administrator |
| get_admin_scope | Returns information about the specified account's administrative scope |
| get_apps_list | Returns information about the specified Firewall Manager applications list |
| get_compliance_detail | Returns detailed compliance information about the specified member account |
| get_notification_channel | Information about the Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) topic that is used for notifications |
| get_policy | Returns information about the specified Firewall Manager policy |
| get_protection_status | If you created a Shield Advanced policy, returns policy-level attack summary information |
| get_protocols_list | Returns information about the specified Firewall Manager protocols list |
| get_resource_set | Gets information about a specific resource set |
| get_third_party_firewall_association_status | The onboarding status of a Firewall Manager admin account to third-party firewall |
| get_violation_details | Retrieves violations for a resource based on the specified Firewall Manager policy |
| list_admin_accounts_for_organization | Returns a AdminAccounts object that lists the Firewall Manager administrators in the organization |
| list_admins_managing_account | Lists the accounts that are managing the specified Organizations member account |
| list_apps_lists | Returns an array of AppsListDataSummary objects |
| list_compliance_status | Returns an array of PolicyComplianceStatus objects |
| list_discovered_resources | Returns an array of resources in the organization's accounts that are available to Firewall Manager |
| list_member_accounts | Returns a MemberAccounts object that lists the member accounts in the administrative region |
| list_policies | Returns an array of PolicySummary objects |
| list_protocols_lists | Returns an array of ProtocolsListDataSummary objects |
| list_resource_set_resources | Returns an array of resources that are currently associated to a resource set |
| list_resource_sets | Returns an array of ResourceSetSummary objects |
| list_tags_for_resource | Retrieves the list of tags for the specified Amazon Web Services resource |
| list_third_party_firewall_firewall_policies | Retrieves a list of all of the third-party firewall policies that are associated with the specified Firewall Manager policy |
| put_admin_account | Creates or updates an Firewall Manager administrator account |
| put_apps_list | Creates an Firewall Manager applications list |
| put_notification_channel | Designates the IAM role and Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) topic for notifications |
| put_policy | Creates an Firewall Manager policy |
| put_protocols_list | Creates an Firewall Manager protocols list |
| put_resource_set | Creates the resource set |
| tag_resource | Adds one or more tags to an Amazon Web Services resource |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from an Amazon Web Services resource |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- fms()
svc$associate_admin_account(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

forecastqueryservice *Amazon Forecast Query Service*

Description

Provides APIs for creating and managing Amazon Forecast resources.

Usage

```
forecastqueryservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- forecastqueryservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
```

```

    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[query_forecast](#) Retrieves a forecast for a single item, filtered by the supplied criteria
[query_what_if_forecast](#) Retrieves a what-if forecast

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- forecastqueryservice()
svc$query_forecast(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| forecastservice | <i>Amazon Forecast Service</i> |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|

Description

Provides APIs for creating and managing Amazon Forecast resources.

Usage

```

forecastservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- forecastservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
```

```

        close_connection = "logical",
        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_auto_predictor | Creates an Amazon Forecast predictor |
| create_dataset | Creates an Amazon Forecast dataset |
| create_dataset_group | Creates a dataset group, which holds a collection of related datasets |
| create_dataset_import_job | Imports your training data to an Amazon Forecast dataset |
| create_explainability | Explainability is only available for Forecasts and Predictors generated from an AutoPredictor operation |
| create_explainability_export | Exports an Explainability resource created by the CreateExplainability operation |
| create_forecast | Creates a forecast for each item in the TARGET_TIME_SERIES dataset that was used to create the dataset |
| create_forecast_export_job | Exports a forecast created by the CreateForecast operation to your Amazon Simple Storage Service bucket |
| create_monitor | Creates a predictor monitor resource for an existing auto predictor |
| create_predictor | This operation creates a legacy predictor that does not include all the predictor functionality |
| create_predictor_backtest_export_job | Exports backtest forecasts and accuracy metrics generated by the CreateAutoPredictor operation |
| create_what_if_analysis | What-if analysis is a scenario modeling technique where you make a hypothetical change to the input data |
| create_what_if_forecast | A what-if forecast is a forecast that is created from a modified version of the baseline forecast |
| create_what_if_forecast_export | Exports a forecast created by the CreateWhatIfForecast operation to your Amazon Simple Storage Service bucket |
| delete_dataset | Deletes an Amazon Forecast dataset that was created using the CreateDataset operation |
| delete_dataset_group | Deletes a dataset group created using the CreateDatasetGroup operation |
| delete_dataset_import_job | Deletes a dataset import job created using the CreateDatasetImportJob operation |
| delete_explainability | Deletes an Explainability resource |
| delete_explainability_export | Deletes an Explainability export |
| delete_forecast | Deletes a forecast created using the CreateForecast operation |
| delete_forecast_export_job | Deletes a forecast export job created using the CreateForecastExportJob operation |
| delete_monitor | Deletes a monitor resource |
| delete_predictor | Deletes a predictor created using the DescribePredictor or CreatePredictor operation |
| delete_predictor_backtest_export_job | Deletes a predictor backtest export job |
| delete_resource_tree | Deletes an entire resource tree |
| delete_what_if_analysis | Deletes a what-if analysis created using the CreateWhatIfAnalysis operation |
| delete_what_if_forecast | Deletes a what-if forecast created using the CreateWhatIfForecast operation |
| delete_what_if_forecast_export | Deletes a what-if forecast export created using the CreateWhatIfForecastExport operation |

| | |
|--|---|
| describe_auto_predictor | Describes a predictor created using the CreateAutoPredictor operation |
| describe_dataset | Describes an Amazon Forecast dataset created using the CreateDataset operation |
| describe_dataset_group | Describes a dataset group created using the CreateDatasetGroup operation |
| describe_dataset_import_job | Describes a dataset import job created using the CreateDatasetImportJob operation |
| describe_explainability | Describes an Explainability resource created using the CreateExplainability operation |
| describe_explainability_export | Describes an Explainability export created using the CreateExplainabilityExport operation |
| describe_forecast | Describes a forecast created using the CreateForecast operation |
| describe_forecast_export_job | Describes a forecast export job created using the CreateForecastExportJob operation |
| describe_monitor | Describes a monitor resource |
| describe_predictor | This operation is only valid for legacy predictors created with CreatePredictor |
| describe_predictor_backtest_export_job | Describes a predictor backtest export job created using the CreatePredictorBacktestExportJob operation |
| describe_what_if_analysis | Describes the what-if analysis created using the CreateWhatIfAnalysis operation |
| describe_what_if_forecast | Describes the what-if forecast created using the CreateWhatIfForecast operation |
| describe_what_if_forecast_export | Describes the what-if forecast export created using the CreateWhatIfForecastExport operation |
| get_accuracy_metrics | Provides metrics on the accuracy of the models that were trained by the CreatePredictor operation |
| list_dataset_groups | Returns a list of dataset groups created using the CreateDatasetGroup operation |
| list_dataset_import_jobs | Returns a list of dataset import jobs created using the CreateDatasetImportJob operation |
| list_datasets | Returns a list of datasets created using the CreateDataset operation |
| list_explainabilities | Returns a list of Explainability resources created using the CreateExplainability operation |
| list_explainability_exports | Returns a list of Explainability exports created using the CreateExplainabilityExport operation |
| list_forecast_export_jobs | Returns a list of forecast export jobs created using the CreateForecastExportJob operation |
| list_forecasts | Returns a list of forecasts created using the CreateForecast operation |
| list_monitor_evaluations | Returns a list of the monitoring evaluation results and predictor events collected by the CreateMonitor operation |
| list_monitors | Returns a list of monitors created with the CreateMonitor operation and CreateAutoPredictor |
| list_predictor_backtest_export_jobs | Returns a list of predictor backtest export jobs created using the CreatePredictorBacktestExportJob operation |
| list_predictors | Returns a list of predictors created using the CreateAutoPredictor or CreatePredictor operation |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags for an Amazon Forecast resource |
| list_what_if_analyses | Returns a list of what-if analyses created using the CreateWhatIfAnalysis operation |
| list_what_if_forecast_exports | Returns a list of what-if forecast exports created using the CreateWhatIfForecastExport operation |
| list_what_if_forecasts | Returns a list of what-if forecasts created using the CreateWhatIfForecast operation |
| resume_resource | Resumes a stopped monitor resource |
| stop_resource | Stops a resource |
| tag_resource | Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified resourceArn |
| untag_resource | Deletes the specified tags from a resource |
| update_dataset_group | Replaces the datasets in a dataset group with the specified datasets |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- forecastservice()
svc$create_auto_predictor(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

frauddetector

Amazon Fraud Detector

Description

This is the Amazon Fraud Detector API Reference. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about Amazon Fraud Detector API actions, data types, and errors. For more information about Amazon Fraud Detector features, see the [Amazon Fraud Detector User Guide](#).

We provide the Query API as well as AWS software development kits (SDK) for Amazon Fraud Detector in Java and Python programming languages.

The Amazon Fraud Detector Query API provides HTTPS requests that use the HTTP verb GET or POST and a Query parameter Action. AWS SDK provides libraries, sample code, tutorials, and other resources for software developers who prefer to build applications using language-specific APIs instead of submitting a request over HTTP or HTTPS. These libraries provide basic functions that automatically take care of tasks such as cryptographically signing your requests, retrying requests, and handling error responses, so that it is easier for you to get started. For more information about the AWS SDKs, go to [Tools to build on AWS](#) page, scroll down to the **SDK** section, and choose plus (+) sign to expand the section.

Usage

```
frauddetector(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- frauddetector(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    )
  )
)
```

```

    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| batch_create_variable | Creates a batch of variables |
| batch_get_variable | Gets a batch of variables |
| cancel_batch_import_job | Cancels an in-progress batch import job |
| cancel_batch_prediction_job | Cancels the specified batch prediction job |
| create_batch_import_job | Creates a batch import job |
| create_batch_prediction_job | Creates a batch prediction job |
| create_detector_version | Creates a detector version |
| create_list | Creates a list |
| create_model | Creates a model using the specified model type |
| create_model_version | Creates a version of the model using the specified model type and model id |
| create_rule | Creates a rule for use with the specified detector |
| create_variable | Creates a variable |
| delete_batch_import_job | Deletes the specified batch import job ID record |
| delete_batch_prediction_job | Deletes a batch prediction job |
| delete_detector | Deletes the detector |
| delete_detector_version | Deletes the detector version |
| delete_entity_type | Deletes an entity type |
| delete_event | Deletes the specified event |
| delete_events_by_event_type | Deletes all events of a particular event type |
| delete_event_type | Deletes an event type |
| delete_external_model | Removes a SageMaker model from Amazon Fraud Detector |
| delete_label | Deletes a label |
| delete_list | Deletes the list, provided it is not used in a rule |
| delete_model | Deletes a model |
| delete_model_version | Deletes a model version |
| delete_outcome | Deletes an outcome |
| delete_rule | Deletes the rule |
| delete_variable | Deletes a variable |
| describe_detector | Gets all versions for a specified detector |
| describe_model_versions | Gets all of the model versions for the specified model type or for the specified model id |
| get_batch_import_jobs | Gets all batch import jobs or a specific job of the specified ID |
| get_batch_prediction_jobs | Gets all batch prediction jobs or a specific job if you specify a job ID |
| get_delete_events_by_event_type_status | Retrieves the status of a DeleteEventsByEventType action |
| get_detectors | Gets all detectors or a single detector if a detectorId is specified |
| get_detector_version | Gets a particular detector version |
| get_entity_types | Gets all entity types or a specific entity type if a name is specified |
| get_event | Retrieves details of events stored with Amazon Fraud Detector |
| get_event_prediction | Evaluates an event against a detector version |

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>get_event_prediction_metadata</code> | Gets details of the past fraud predictions for the specified event ID, event type, detector version, and rule version |
| <code>get_event_types</code> | Gets all event types or a specific event type if name is provided |
| <code>get_external_models</code> | Gets the details for one or more Amazon SageMaker models that have been imported into Amazon Fraud Detector |
| <code>get_kms_encryption_key</code> | Gets the encryption key if a KMS key has been specified to be used to encrypt content in Amazon Fraud Detector |
| <code>get_labels</code> | Gets all labels or a specific label if name is provided |
| <code>get_list_elements</code> | Gets all the elements in the specified list |
| <code>get_lists_metadata</code> | Gets the metadata of either all the lists under the account or the specified list |
| <code>get_models</code> | Gets one or more models |
| <code>get_model_version</code> | Gets the details of the specified model version |
| <code>get_outcomes</code> | Gets one or more outcomes |
| <code>get_rules</code> | Get all rules for a detector (paginated) if ruleId and ruleVersion are not specified |
| <code>get_variables</code> | Gets all of the variables or the specific variable |
| <code>list_event_predictions</code> | Gets a list of past predictions |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists all tags associated with the resource |
| <code>put_detector</code> | Creates or updates a detector |
| <code>put_entity_type</code> | Creates or updates an entity type |
| <code>put_event_type</code> | Creates or updates an event type |
| <code>put_external_model</code> | Creates or updates an Amazon SageMaker model endpoint |
| <code>put_kms_encryption_key</code> | Specifies the KMS key to be used to encrypt content in Amazon Fraud Detector |
| <code>put_label</code> | Creates or updates label |
| <code>put_outcome</code> | Creates or updates an outcome |
| <code>send_event</code> | Stores events in Amazon Fraud Detector without generating fraud predictions for them |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Assigns tags to a resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes tags from a resource |
| <code>update_detector_version</code> | Updates a detector version |
| <code>update_detector_version_metadata</code> | Updates the detector version's description |
| <code>update_detector_version_status</code> | Updates the detector version's status |
| <code>update_event_label</code> | Updates the specified event with a new label |
| <code>update_list</code> | Updates a list |
| <code>update_model</code> | Updates model description |
| <code>update_model_version</code> | Updates a model version |
| <code>update_model_version_status</code> | Updates the status of a model version |
| <code>update_rule_metadata</code> | Updates a rule's metadata |
| <code>update_rule_version</code> | Updates a rule version resulting in a new rule version |
| <code>update_variable</code> | Updates a variable |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- frauddetector()
svc$batch_create_variable(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

fsx

Amazon FSx

Description

Amazon FSx is a fully managed service that makes it easy for storage and application administrators to launch and use shared file storage.

Usage

```
fsx(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- fsx(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[associate_file_system_aliases](#)
[cancel_data_repository_task](#)
[copy_backup](#)
[copy_snapshot_and_update_volume](#)
[create_backup](#)
[create_data_repository_association](#)
[create_data_repository_task](#)
[create_file_cache](#)

Use this action to associate one or more Domain Name Server (DNS) aliases with an Amazon FSx for OpenFS file system.
 Cancels an existing Amazon FSx for Lustre data repository task if that task is in either the Pending or InProgress state.
 Copies an existing backup within the same Amazon Web Services account to another Amazon FSx for OpenFS file system.
 Updates an existing volume by using a snapshot from another Amazon FSx for OpenFS file system.
 Creates a backup of an existing Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system, Amazon FSx for Lustre file system, or Amazon FSx for OpenFS file system.
 Creates an Amazon FSx for Lustre data repository association (DRA).
 Creates an Amazon FSx for Lustre data repository task.
 Creates a new Amazon File Cache resource.

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>create_file_system</code> | Creates a new, empty Amazon FSx file system |
| <code>create_file_system_from_backup</code> | Creates a new Amazon FSx for Lustre, Amazon FSx for Windows File Server, or Amazon FSx for OpenZFS file system |
| <code>create_snapshot</code> | Creates a snapshot of an existing Amazon FSx for OpenZFS volume |
| <code>create_storage_virtual_machine</code> | Creates a storage virtual machine (SVM) for an Amazon FSx for ONTAP file system |
| <code>create_volume</code> | Creates an FSx for ONTAP or Amazon FSx for OpenZFS storage volume |
| <code>create_volume_from_backup</code> | Creates a new Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP volume from an existing Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP volume |
| <code>delete_backup</code> | Deletes an Amazon FSx backup |
| <code>delete_data_repository_association</code> | Deletes a data repository association on an Amazon FSx for Lustre file system |
| <code>delete_file_cache</code> | Deletes an Amazon File Cache resource |
| <code>delete_file_system</code> | Deletes a file system |
| <code>delete_snapshot</code> | Deletes an Amazon FSx for OpenZFS snapshot |
| <code>delete_storage_virtual_machine</code> | Deletes an existing Amazon FSx for ONTAP storage virtual machine (SVM) |
| <code>delete_volume</code> | Deletes an Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP or Amazon FSx for OpenZFS volume |
| <code>describe_backups</code> | Returns the description of a specific Amazon FSx backup, if a <code>BackupIds</code> value is provided |
| <code>describe_data_repository_associations</code> | Returns the description of specific Amazon FSx for Lustre or Amazon File Cache data repository associations |
| <code>describe_data_repository_tasks</code> | Returns the description of specific Amazon FSx for Lustre or Amazon File Cache data repository tasks |
| <code>describe_file_caches</code> | Returns the description of a specific Amazon File Cache resource, if a <code>FileCacheIds</code> value is provided |
| <code>describe_file_system_aliases</code> | Returns the DNS aliases that are associated with the specified Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system |
| <code>describe_file_systems</code> | Returns the description of specific Amazon FSx file systems, if a <code>FileSystemIds</code> value is provided |
| <code>describe_shared_vpc_configuration</code> | Indicates whether participant accounts in your organization can create Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file systems |
| <code>describe_snapshots</code> | Returns the description of specific Amazon FSx for OpenZFS snapshots, if a <code>SnapshotIds</code> value is provided |
| <code>describe_storage_virtual_machines</code> | Describes one or more Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP storage virtual machines (SVMs) |
| <code>describe_volumes</code> | Describes one or more Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP or Amazon FSx for OpenZFS storage volumes |
| <code>disassociate_file_system_aliases</code> | Use this action to disassociate, or remove, one or more Domain Name Service (DNS) aliases from a file system |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists tags for Amazon FSx resources |
| <code>release_file_system_nfs_v3_locks</code> | Releases the file system lock from an Amazon FSx for OpenZFS file system |
| <code>restore_volume_from_snapshot</code> | Returns an Amazon FSx for OpenZFS volume to the state saved by the specified snapshot |
| <code>start_misconfigured_state_recovery</code> | After performing steps to repair the Active Directory configuration of an FSx for Windows File Server file system, starts the state recovery process |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Tags an Amazon FSx resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | This action removes a tag from an Amazon FSx resource |
| <code>update_data_repository_association</code> | Updates the configuration of an existing data repository association on an Amazon FSx for Lustre file system |
| <code>update_file_cache</code> | Updates the configuration of an existing Amazon File Cache resource |
| <code>update_file_system</code> | Use this operation to update the configuration of an existing Amazon FSx file system |
| <code>update_shared_vpc_configuration</code> | Configures whether participant accounts in your organization can create Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file systems |
| <code>update_snapshot</code> | Updates the name of an Amazon FSx for OpenZFS snapshot |
| <code>update_storage_virtual_machine</code> | Updates an FSx for ONTAP storage virtual machine (SVM) |
| <code>update_volume</code> | Updates the configuration of an Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP or Amazon FSx for OpenZFS storage volume |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- fsx()
# This operation copies an Amazon FSx backup.
svc$copy_backup(
  SourceBackupId = "backup-03e3c82e0183b7b6b",
  SourceRegion = "us-east-2"
)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

```
glacier
```

```
Amazon Glacier
```

Description

Amazon S3 Glacier (Glacier) is a storage solution for "cold data."

Glacier is an extremely low-cost storage service that provides secure, durable, and easy-to-use storage for data backup and archival. With Glacier, customers can store their data cost effectively for months, years, or decades. Glacier also enables customers to offload the administrative burdens of operating and scaling storage to AWS, so they don't have to worry about capacity planning, hardware provisioning, data replication, hardware failure and recovery, or time-consuming hardware migrations.

Glacier is a great storage choice when low storage cost is paramount and your data is rarely retrieved. If your application requires fast or frequent access to your data, consider using Amazon S3. For more information, see [Amazon Simple Storage Service \(Amazon S3\)](#).

You can store any kind of data in any format. There is no maximum limit on the total amount of data you can store in Glacier.

If you are a first-time user of Glacier, we recommend that you begin by reading the following sections in the *Amazon S3 Glacier Developer Guide*:

- [What is Amazon S3 Glacier](#) - This section of the Developer Guide describes the underlying data model, the operations it supports, and the AWS SDKs that you can use to interact with the service.
- [Getting Started with Amazon S3 Glacier](#) - The Getting Started section walks you through the process of creating a vault, uploading archives, creating jobs to download archives, retrieving the job output, and deleting archives.

Usage

```
glacier(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

credentials Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
 - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
 - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- glacier(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
```


[upload_archive](#)

This operation adds an archive to a vault

[upload_multipart_part](#)

This operation uploads a part of an archive

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- glacier()
# The example deletes an in-progress multipart upload to a vault named
# my-vault:
svc$abort_multipart_upload(
  accountId = "-",
  uploadId = "19gaRezEXAMPLES6Ry5YYdqthHOC_kGRCT03L9yetr220UmPtBYKk-OssZtLq...",
  vaultName = "my-vault"
)

## End(Not run)
```

globalaccelerator

AWS Global Accelerator

Description

Global Accelerator

This is the *Global Accelerator API Reference*. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about Global Accelerator API actions, data types, and errors. For more information about Global Accelerator features, see the [Global Accelerator Developer Guide](#).

Global Accelerator is a service in which you create *accelerators* to improve the performance of your applications for local and global users. Depending on the type of accelerator you choose, you can gain additional benefits.

- By using a standard accelerator, you can improve availability of your internet applications that are used by a global audience. With a standard accelerator, Global Accelerator directs traffic to optimal endpoints over the Amazon Web Services global network.
- For other scenarios, you might choose a custom routing accelerator. With a custom routing accelerator, you can use application logic to directly map one or more users to a specific endpoint among many endpoints.

Global Accelerator is a global service that supports endpoints in multiple Amazon Web Services Regions but you must specify the US West (Oregon) Region to create, update, or otherwise work with accelerators. That is, for example, specify `--region us-west-2` on Amazon Web Services CLI commands.

By default, Global Accelerator provides you with static IP addresses that you associate with your accelerator. The static IP addresses are anycast from the Amazon Web Services edge network. For IPv4, Global Accelerator provides two static IPv4 addresses. For dual-stack, Global Accelerator

provides a total of four addresses: two static IPv4 addresses and two static IPv6 addresses. With a standard accelerator for IPv4, instead of using the addresses that Global Accelerator provides, you can configure these entry points to be IPv4 addresses from your own IP address ranges that you bring to Global Accelerator (BYOIP).

For a standard accelerator, they distribute incoming application traffic across multiple endpoint resources in multiple Amazon Web Services Regions, which increases the availability of your applications. Endpoints for standard accelerators can be Network Load Balancers, Application Load Balancers, Amazon EC2 instances, or Elastic IP addresses that are located in one Amazon Web Services Region or multiple Amazon Web Services Regions. For custom routing accelerators, you map traffic that arrives to the static IP addresses to specific Amazon EC2 servers in endpoints that are virtual private cloud (VPC) subnets.

The static IP addresses remain assigned to your accelerator for as long as it exists, even if you disable the accelerator and it no longer accepts or routes traffic. However, when you *delete* an accelerator, you lose the static IP addresses that are assigned to it, so you can no longer route traffic by using them. You can use IAM policies like tag-based permissions with Global Accelerator to limit the users who have permissions to delete an accelerator. For more information, see [Tag-based policies](#).

For standard accelerators, Global Accelerator uses the Amazon Web Services global network to route traffic to the optimal regional endpoint based on health, client location, and policies that you configure. The service reacts instantly to changes in health or configuration to ensure that internet traffic from clients is always directed to healthy endpoints.

For more information about understanding and using Global Accelerator, see the [Global Accelerator Developer Guide](#).

Usage

```
globalaccelerator(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
 - **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
 - **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- globalaccelerator(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
```

```

    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| add_custom_routing_endpoints | Associate a virtual private cloud (VPC) subnet endpoint with your custom routing accelerator |
| add_endpoints | Add endpoints to an endpoint group |
| advertise_byoip_cidr | Advertises an IPv4 address range that is provisioned for use with your custom routing accelerator |
| allow_custom_routing_traffic | Specify the Amazon EC2 instance (destination) IP addresses and ports to allow traffic to reach your custom routing accelerator |
| create_accelerator | Create an accelerator |
| create_cross_account_attachment | Create a cross-account attachment in Global Accelerator |
| create_custom_routing_accelerator | Create a custom routing accelerator |
| create_custom_routing_endpoint_group | Create an endpoint group for the specified listener for a custom routing accelerator |
| create_custom_routing_listener | Create a listener to process inbound connections from clients to a custom routing accelerator |
| create_endpoint_group | Create an endpoint group for the specified listener |
| create_listener | Create a listener to process inbound connections from clients to an accelerator |
| delete_accelerator | Delete an accelerator |
| delete_cross_account_attachment | Delete a cross-account attachment |
| delete_custom_routing_accelerator | Delete a custom routing accelerator |
| delete_custom_routing_endpoint_group | Delete an endpoint group from a listener for a custom routing accelerator |
| delete_custom_routing_listener | Delete a listener for a custom routing accelerator |
| delete_endpoint_group | Delete an endpoint group from a listener |
| delete_listener | Delete a listener from an accelerator |
| deny_custom_routing_traffic | Specify the Amazon EC2 instance (destination) IP addresses and ports to deny traffic to reach your custom routing accelerator |
| deprovision_byoip_cidr | Releases the specified address range that you provisioned to use with your custom routing accelerator |
| describe_accelerator | Describe an accelerator |
| describe_accelerator_attributes | Describe the attributes of an accelerator |
| describe_cross_account_attachment | Gets configuration information about a cross-account attachment |
| describe_custom_routing_accelerator | Describe a custom routing accelerator |
| describe_custom_routing_accelerator_attributes | Describe the attributes of a custom routing accelerator |
| describe_custom_routing_endpoint_group | Describe an endpoint group for a custom routing accelerator |
| describe_custom_routing_listener | The description of a listener for a custom routing accelerator |
| describe_endpoint_group | Describe an endpoint group |
| describe_listener | Describe a listener |
| list_accelerators | List the accelerators for an Amazon Web Services account |
| list_byoip_cidrs | Lists the IP address ranges that were specified in calls to ProvisionByoipCidr |
| list_cross_account_attachments | List the cross-account attachments that have been created in Global Accelerator |
| list_cross_account_resource_accounts | List the accounts that have cross-account resources |
| list_cross_account_resources | List the cross-account resources available to work with |

| | |
|--|--|
| list_custom_routing_accelerators | List the custom routing accelerators for an Amazon Web Services account |
| list_custom_routing_endpoint_groups | List the endpoint groups that are associated with a listener for a custom routing accelerator |
| list_custom_routing_listeners | List the listeners for a custom routing accelerator |
| list_custom_routing_port_mappings | Provides a complete mapping from the public accelerator IP address and port to the private IP address and port |
| list_custom_routing_port_mappings_by_destination | List the port mappings for a specific EC2 instance (destination) in a VPC |
| list_endpoint_groups | List the endpoint groups that are associated with a listener |
| list_listeners | List the listeners for an accelerator |
| list_tags_for_resource | List all tags for an accelerator |
| provision_byoip_cidr | Provisions an IP address range to use with your Amazon Web Services account |
| remove_custom_routing_endpoints | Remove endpoints from a custom routing accelerator |
| remove_endpoints | Remove endpoints from an endpoint group |
| tag_resource | Add tags to an accelerator resource |
| untag_resource | Remove tags from a Global Accelerator resource |
| update_accelerator | Update an accelerator to make changes, such as the following: |
| update_accelerator_attributes | Update the attributes for an accelerator |
| update_cross_account_attachment | Update a cross-account attachment to add or remove principals or resources |
| update_custom_routing_accelerator | Update a custom routing accelerator |
| update_custom_routing_accelerator_attributes | Update the attributes for a custom routing accelerator |
| update_custom_routing_listener | Update a listener for a custom routing accelerator |
| update_endpoint_group | Update an endpoint group |
| update_listener | Update a listener |
| withdraw_byoip_cidr | Stops advertising an address range that is provisioned as an address pool |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- globalaccelerator()
svc$add_custom_routing_endpoints(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

glue

AWS Glue

Description

Glue

Defines the public endpoint for the Glue service.

Usage

```
glue(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- glue(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| batch_create_partition | Creates one or more partitions in a batch operation |
| batch_delete_connection | Deletes a list of connection definitions from the Data Catalog |
| batch_delete_partition | Deletes one or more partitions in a batch operation |
| batch_delete_table | Deletes multiple tables at once |
| batch_delete_table_version | Deletes a specified batch of versions of a table |
| batch_get_blueprints | Retrieves information about a list of blueprints |
| batch_get_crawlers | Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of crawler names |
| batch_get_custom_entity_types | Retrieves the details for the custom patterns specified by a list of names |
| batch_get_data_quality_result | Retrieves a list of data quality results for the specified result IDs |
| batch_get_dev_endpoints | Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of development endpoints |
| batch_get_jobs | Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of job names |
| batch_get_partition | Retrieves partitions in a batch request |
| batch_get_table_optimizer | Returns the configuration for the specified table optimizers |
| batch_get_triggers | Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of trigger names |
| batch_get_workflows | Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of workflow names |
| batch_put_data_quality_statistic_annotation | Annotate datapoints over time for a specific data quality statistic |
| batch_stop_job_run | Stops one or more job runs for a specified job definition |
| batch_update_partition | Updates one or more partitions in a batch operation |
| cancel_data_quality_rule_recommendation_run | Cancels the specified recommendation run that was being used to generate recommendations |
| cancel_data_quality_ruleset_evaluation_run | Cancels a run where a ruleset is being evaluated against a data source |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>cancel_ml_task_run</code> | Cancels (stops) a task run |
| <code>cancel_statement</code> | Cancels the statement |
| <code>check_schema_version_validity</code> | Validates the supplied schema |
| <code>create_blueprint</code> | Registers a blueprint with Glue |
| <code>create_catalog</code> | Creates a new catalog in the Glue Data Catalog |
| <code>create_classifier</code> | Creates a classifier in the user's account |
| <code>create_column_statistics_task_settings</code> | Creates settings for a column statistics task |
| <code>create_connection</code> | Creates a connection definition in the Data Catalog |
| <code>create_crawler</code> | Creates a new crawler with specified targets, role, configuration, and options |
| <code>create_custom_entity_type</code> | Creates a custom pattern that is used to detect sensitive data across the column |
| <code>create_database</code> | Creates a new database in a Data Catalog |
| <code>create_data_quality_ruleset</code> | Creates a data quality ruleset with DQDL rules applied to a specified Glue t |
| <code>create_dev_endpoint</code> | Creates a new development endpoint |
| <code>create_integration</code> | Creates a Zero-ETL integration in the caller's account between two resource |
| <code>create_integration_resource_property</code> | This API can be used for setting up the ResourceProperty of the Glue connect |
| <code>create_integration_table_properties</code> | This API is used to provide optional override properties for the the tables th |
| <code>create_job</code> | Creates a new job definition |
| <code>create_ml_transform</code> | Creates an Glue machine learning transform |
| <code>create_partition</code> | Creates a new partition |
| <code>create_partition_index</code> | Creates a specified partition index in an existing table |
| <code>create_registry</code> | Creates a new registry which may be used to hold a collection of schemas |
| <code>create_schema</code> | Creates a new schema set and registers the schema definition |
| <code>create_script</code> | Transforms a directed acyclic graph (DAG) into code |
| <code>create_security_configuration</code> | Creates a new security configuration |
| <code>create_session</code> | Creates a new session |
| <code>create_table</code> | Creates a new table definition in the Data Catalog |
| <code>create_table_optimizer</code> | Creates a new table optimizer for a specific function |
| <code>create_trigger</code> | Creates a new trigger |
| <code>create_usage_profile</code> | Creates an Glue usage profile |
| <code>create_user_defined_function</code> | Creates a new function definition in the Data Catalog |
| <code>create_workflow</code> | Creates a new workflow |
| <code>delete_blueprint</code> | Deletes an existing blueprint |
| <code>delete_catalog</code> | Removes the specified catalog from the Glue Data Catalog |
| <code>delete_classifier</code> | Removes a classifier from the Data Catalog |
| <code>delete_column_statistics_for_partition</code> | Delete the partition column statistics of a column |
| <code>delete_column_statistics_for_table</code> | Retrieves table statistics of columns |
| <code>delete_column_statistics_task_settings</code> | Deletes settings for a column statistics task |
| <code>delete_connection</code> | Deletes a connection from the Data Catalog |
| <code>delete_crawler</code> | Removes a specified crawler from the Glue Data Catalog, unless the crawler |
| <code>delete_custom_entity_type</code> | Deletes a custom pattern by specifying its name |
| <code>delete_database</code> | Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog |
| <code>delete_data_quality_ruleset</code> | Deletes a data quality ruleset |
| <code>delete_dev_endpoint</code> | Deletes a specified development endpoint |
| <code>delete_integration</code> | Deletes the specified Zero-ETL integration |
| <code>delete_integration_table_properties</code> | Deletes the table properties that have been created for the tables that need to |
| <code>delete_job</code> | Deletes a specified job definition |
| <code>delete_ml_transform</code> | Deletes an Glue machine learning transform |
| <code>delete_partition</code> | Deletes a specified partition |

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>delete_partition_index</code> | Deletes a specified partition index from an existing table |
| <code>delete_registry</code> | Delete the entire registry including schema and all of its versions |
| <code>delete_resource_policy</code> | Deletes a specified policy |
| <code>delete_schema</code> | Deletes the entire schema set, including the schema set and all of its versions |
| <code>delete_schema_versions</code> | Remove versions from the specified schema |
| <code>delete_security_configuration</code> | Deletes a specified security configuration |
| <code>delete_session</code> | Deletes the session |
| <code>delete_table</code> | Removes a table definition from the Data Catalog |
| <code>delete_table_optimizer</code> | Deletes an optimizer and all associated metadata for a table |
| <code>delete_table_version</code> | Deletes a specified version of a table |
| <code>delete_trigger</code> | Deletes a specified trigger |
| <code>delete_usage_profile</code> | Deletes the Glue specified usage profile |
| <code>delete_user_defined_function</code> | Deletes an existing function definition from the Data Catalog |
| <code>delete_workflow</code> | Deletes a workflow |
| <code>describe_connection_type</code> | The DescribeConnectionType API provides full details of the supported operations |
| <code>describe_entity</code> | Provides details regarding the entity used with the connection type, with a description |
| <code>describe_inbound_integrations</code> | Returns a list of inbound integrations for the specified integration |
| <code>describe_integrations</code> | The API is used to retrieve a list of integrations |
| <code>get_blueprint</code> | Retrieves the details of a blueprint |
| <code>get_blueprint_run</code> | Retrieves the details of a blueprint run |
| <code>get_blueprint_runs</code> | Retrieves the details of blueprint runs for a specified blueprint |
| <code>get_catalog</code> | The name of the Catalog to retrieve |
| <code>get_catalog_import_status</code> | Retrieves the status of a migration operation |
| <code>get_catalogs</code> | Retrieves all catalogs defined in a catalog in the Glue Data Catalog |
| <code>get_classifier</code> | Retrieve a classifier by name |
| <code>get_classifiers</code> | Lists all classifier objects in the Data Catalog |
| <code>get_column_statistics_for_partition</code> | Retrieves partition statistics of columns |
| <code>get_column_statistics_for_table</code> | Retrieves table statistics of columns |
| <code>get_column_statistics_task_run</code> | Get the associated metadata/information for a task run, given a task run ID |
| <code>get_column_statistics_task_runs</code> | Retrieves information about all runs associated with the specified table |
| <code>get_column_statistics_task_settings</code> | Gets settings for a column statistics task |
| <code>get_connection</code> | Retrieves a connection definition from the Data Catalog |
| <code>get_connections</code> | Retrieves a list of connection definitions from the Data Catalog |
| <code>get_crawler</code> | Retrieves metadata for a specified crawler |
| <code>get_crawler_metrics</code> | Retrieves metrics about specified crawlers |
| <code>get_crawlers</code> | Retrieves metadata for all crawlers defined in the customer account |
| <code>get_custom_entity_type</code> | Retrieves the details of a custom pattern by specifying its name |
| <code>get_database</code> | Retrieves the definition of a specified database |
| <code>get_databases</code> | Retrieves all databases defined in a given Data Catalog |
| <code>get_data_catalog_encryption_settings</code> | Retrieves the security configuration for a specified catalog |
| <code>get_dataflow_graph</code> | Transforms a Python script into a directed acyclic graph (DAG) |
| <code>get_data_quality_model</code> | Retrieve the training status of the model along with more information (Compliance) |
| <code>get_data_quality_model_result</code> | Retrieve a statistic's predictions for a given Profile ID |
| <code>get_data_quality_result</code> | Retrieves the result of a data quality rule evaluation |
| <code>get_data_quality_rule_recommendation_run</code> | Gets the specified recommendation run that was used to generate rules |
| <code>get_data_quality_ruleset</code> | Returns an existing ruleset by identifier or name |
| <code>get_data_quality_ruleset_evaluation_run</code> | Retrieves a specific run where a ruleset is evaluated against a data source |
| <code>get_dev_endpoint</code> | Retrieves information about a specified development endpoint |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>get_dev_endpoints</code> | Retrieves all the development endpoints in this Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>get_entity_records</code> | This API is used to query preview data from a given connection type or from a given connection |
| <code>get_integration_resource_property</code> | This API is used for fetching the ResourceProperty of the Glue connection |
| <code>get_integration_table_properties</code> | This API is used to retrieve optional override properties for the tables that n |
| <code>get_job</code> | Retrieves an existing job definition |
| <code>get_job_bookmark</code> | Returns information on a job bookmark entry |
| <code>get_job_run</code> | Retrieves the metadata for a given job run |
| <code>get_job_runs</code> | Retrieves metadata for all runs of a given job definition |
| <code>get_jobs</code> | Retrieves all current job definitions |
| <code>get_mapping</code> | Creates mappings |
| <code>get_ml_task_run</code> | Gets details for a specific task run on a machine learning transform |
| <code>get_ml_task_runs</code> | Gets a list of runs for a machine learning transform |
| <code>get_ml_transform</code> | Gets an Glue machine learning transform artifact and all its corresponding r |
| <code>get_ml_transforms</code> | Gets a sortable, filterable list of existing Glue machine learning transforms |
| <code>get_partition</code> | Retrieves information about a specified partition |
| <code>get_partition_indexes</code> | Retrieves the partition indexes associated with a table |
| <code>get_partitions</code> | Retrieves information about the partitions in a table |
| <code>get_plan</code> | Gets code to perform a specified mapping |
| <code>get_registry</code> | Describes the specified registry in detail |
| <code>get_resource_policies</code> | Retrieves the resource policies set on individual resources by Resource Acco |
| <code>get_resource_policy</code> | Retrieves a specified resource policy |
| <code>get_schema</code> | Describes the specified schema in detail |
| <code>get_schema_by_definition</code> | Retrieves a schema by the SchemaDefinition |
| <code>get_schema_version</code> | Get the specified schema by its unique ID assigned when a version of the sc |
| <code>get_schema_versions_diff</code> | Fetches the schema version difference in the specified difference type betwe |
| <code>get_security_configuration</code> | Retrieves a specified security configuration |
| <code>get_security_configurations</code> | Retrieves a list of all security configurations |
| <code>get_session</code> | Retrieves the session |
| <code>get_statement</code> | Retrieves the statement |
| <code>get_table</code> | Retrieves the Table definition in a Data Catalog for a specified table |
| <code>get_table_optimizer</code> | Returns the configuration of all optimizers associated with a specified table |
| <code>get_tables</code> | Retrieves the definitions of some or all of the tables in a given Database |
| <code>get_table_version</code> | Retrieves a specified version of a table |
| <code>get_table_versions</code> | Retrieves a list of strings that identify available versions of a specified table |
| <code>get_tags</code> | Retrieves a list of tags associated with a resource |
| <code>get_trigger</code> | Retrieves the definition of a trigger |
| <code>get_triggers</code> | Gets all the triggers associated with a job |
| <code>get_unfiltered_partition_metadata</code> | Retrieves partition metadata from the Data Catalog that contains unfiltered p |
| <code>get_unfiltered_partitions_metadata</code> | Retrieves partition metadata from the Data Catalog that contains unfiltered p |
| <code>get_unfiltered_table_metadata</code> | Allows a third-party analytical engine to retrieve unfiltered table metadata f |
| <code>get_usage_profile</code> | Retrieves information about the specified Glue usage profile |
| <code>get_user_defined_function</code> | Retrieves a specified function definition from the Data Catalog |
| <code>get_user_defined_functions</code> | Retrieves multiple function definitions from the Data Catalog |
| <code>get_workflow</code> | Retrieves resource metadata for a workflow |
| <code>get_workflow_run</code> | Retrieves the metadata for a given workflow run |
| <code>get_workflow_run_properties</code> | Retrieves the workflow run properties which were set during the run |
| <code>get_workflow_runs</code> | Retrieves metadata for all runs of a given workflow |
| <code>import_catalog_to_glue</code> | Imports an existing Amazon Athena Data Catalog to Glue |

| | |
|--|---|
| list_blueprints | Lists all the blueprint names in an account |
| list_column_statistics_task_runs | List all task runs for a particular account |
| list_connection_types | The ListConnectionTypes API provides a discovery mechanism to learn available connection types |
| list_crawlers | Retrieves the names of all crawler resources in this Amazon Web Services account |
| list_crawls | Returns all the crawls of a specified crawler |
| list_custom_entity_types | Lists all the custom patterns that have been created |
| list_data_quality_results | Returns all data quality execution results for your account |
| list_data_quality_rule_recommendation_runs | Lists the recommendation runs meeting the filter criteria |
| list_data_quality_ruleset_evaluation_runs | Lists all the runs meeting the filter criteria, where a ruleset is evaluated against a table |
| list_data_quality_rulesets | Returns a paginated list of rulesets for the specified list of Glue tables |
| list_data_quality_statistic_annotations | Retrieve annotations for a data quality statistic |
| list_data_quality_statistics | Retrieves a list of data quality statistics |
| list_dev_endpoints | Retrieves the names of all DevEndpoint resources in this Amazon Web Services account |
| list_entities | Returns the available entities supported by the connection type |
| list_jobs | Retrieves the names of all job resources in this Amazon Web Services account |
| list_ml_transforms | Retrieves a sortable, filterable list of existing Glue machine learning transforms |
| list_registries | Returns a list of registries that you have created, with minimal registry information |
| list_schemas | Returns a list of schemas with minimal details |
| list_schema_versions | Returns a list of schema versions that you have created, with minimal information |
| list_sessions | Retrieve a list of sessions |
| list_statements | Lists statements for the session |
| list_table_optimizer_runs | Lists the history of previous optimizer runs for a specific table |
| list_triggers | Retrieves the names of all trigger resources in this Amazon Web Services account |
| list_usage_profiles | List all the Glue usage profiles |
| list_workflows | Lists names of workflows created in the account |
| modify_integration | Modifies a Zero-ETL integration in the caller's account |
| put_data_catalog_encryption_settings | Sets the security configuration for a specified catalog |
| put_data_quality_profile_annotation | Annotate all datapoints for a Profile |
| put_resource_policy | Sets the Data Catalog resource policy for access control |
| put_schema_version_metadata | Puts the metadata key value pair for a specified schema version ID |
| put_workflow_run_properties | Puts the specified workflow run properties for the given workflow run |
| query_schema_version_metadata | Queries for the schema version metadata information |
| register_schema_version | Adds a new version to the existing schema |
| remove_schema_version_metadata | Removes a key value pair from the schema version metadata for the specified schema version ID |
| reset_job_bookmark | Resets a bookmark entry |
| resume_workflow_run | Restarts selected nodes of a previous partially completed workflow run and its dependencies |
| run_statement | Executes the statement |
| search_tables | Searches a set of tables based on properties in the table metadata as well as on the table name |
| start_blueprint_run | Starts a new run of the specified blueprint |
| start_column_statistics_task_run | Starts a column statistics task run, for a specified table and columns |
| start_column_statistics_task_run_schedule | Starts a column statistics task run schedule |
| start_crawler | Starts a crawl using the specified crawler, regardless of what is scheduled |
| start_crawler_schedule | Changes the schedule state of the specified crawler to SCHEDULED, unless it is already in that state |
| start_data_quality_rule_recommendation_run | Starts a recommendation run that is used to generate rules when you don't know what rules to use |
| start_data_quality_ruleset_evaluation_run | Once you have a ruleset definition (either recommended or your own), you can evaluate it against a table |
| start_export_labels_task_run | Begins an asynchronous task to export all labeled data for a particular transaction |
| start_import_labels_task_run | Enables you to provide additional labels (examples of truth) to be used to train a machine learning model |
| start_job_run | Starts a job run using a job definition |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>start_ml_evaluation_task_run</code> | Starts a task to estimate the quality of the transform |
| <code>start_ml_labeling_set_generation_task_run</code> | Starts the active learning workflow for your machine learning transform to i |
| <code>start_trigger</code> | Starts an existing trigger |
| <code>start_workflow_run</code> | Starts a new run of the specified workflow |
| <code>stop_column_statistics_task_run</code> | Stops a task run for the specified table |
| <code>stop_column_statistics_task_run_schedule</code> | Stops a column statistics task run schedule |
| <code>stop_crawler</code> | If the specified crawler is running, stops the crawl |
| <code>stop_crawler_schedule</code> | Sets the schedule state of the specified crawler to NOT_SCHEDULED, but |
| <code>stop_session</code> | Stops the session |
| <code>stop_trigger</code> | Stops a specified trigger |
| <code>stop_workflow_run</code> | Stops the execution of the specified workflow run |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds tags to a resource |
| <code>test_connection</code> | Tests a connection to a service to validate the service credentials that you pr |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes tags from a resource |
| <code>update_blueprint</code> | Updates a registered blueprint |
| <code>update_catalog</code> | Updates an existing catalog's properties in the Glue Data Catalog |
| <code>update_classifier</code> | Modifies an existing classifier (a GrokClassifier, an XMLClassifier, a JsonC |
| <code>update_column_statistics_for_partition</code> | Creates or updates partition statistics of columns |
| <code>update_column_statistics_for_table</code> | Creates or updates table statistics of columns |
| <code>update_column_statistics_task_settings</code> | Updates settings for a column statistics task |
| <code>update_connection</code> | Updates a connection definition in the Data Catalog |
| <code>update_crawler</code> | Updates a crawler |
| <code>update_crawler_schedule</code> | Updates the schedule of a crawler using a cron expression |
| <code>update_database</code> | Updates an existing database definition in a Data Catalog |
| <code>update_data_quality_ruleset</code> | Updates the specified data quality ruleset |
| <code>update_dev_endpoint</code> | Updates a specified development endpoint |
| <code>update_integration_resource_property</code> | This API can be used for updating the ResourceProperty of the Glue connect |
| <code>update_integration_table_properties</code> | This API is used to provide optional override properties for the tables that n |
| <code>update_job</code> | Updates an existing job definition |
| <code>update_job_from_source_control</code> | Synchronizes a job from the source control repository |
| <code>update_ml_transform</code> | Updates an existing machine learning transform |
| <code>update_partition</code> | Updates a partition |
| <code>update_registry</code> | Updates an existing registry which is used to hold a collection of schemas |
| <code>update_schema</code> | Updates the description, compatibility setting, or version checkpoint for a s |
| <code>update_source_control_from_job</code> | Synchronizes a job to the source control repository |
| <code>update_table</code> | Updates a metadata table in the Data Catalog |
| <code>update_table_optimizer</code> | Updates the configuration for an existing table optimizer |
| <code>update_trigger</code> | Updates a trigger definition |
| <code>update_usage_profile</code> | Update an Glue usage profile |
| <code>update_user_defined_function</code> | Updates an existing function definition in the Data Catalog |
| <code>update_workflow</code> | Updates an existing workflow |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- glue()
svc$batch_create_partition(
```

```

    Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

gluedatabrew

AWS Glue DataBrew

Description

Glue DataBrew is a visual, cloud-scale data-preparation service. DataBrew simplifies data preparation tasks, targeting data issues that are hard to spot and time-consuming to fix. DataBrew empowers users of all technical levels to visualize the data and perform one-click data transformations, with no coding required.

Usage

```

gluedatabrew(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

| | |
|-------------|---|
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- gluedatabrew(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
```

```

    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>batch_delete_recipe_version</code> | Deletes one or more versions of a recipe at a time |
| <code>create_dataset</code> | Creates a new DataBrew dataset |
| <code>create_profile_job</code> | Creates a new job to analyze a dataset and create its data profile |
| <code>create_project</code> | Creates a new DataBrew project |
| <code>create_recipe</code> | Creates a new DataBrew recipe |
| <code>create_recipe_job</code> | Creates a new job to transform input data, using steps defined in an existing Glue DataBrew recipe |
| <code>create_ruleset</code> | Creates a new ruleset that can be used in a profile job to validate the data quality of a dataset |
| <code>create_schedule</code> | Creates a new schedule for one or more DataBrew jobs |
| <code>delete_dataset</code> | Deletes a dataset from DataBrew |
| <code>delete_job</code> | Deletes the specified DataBrew job |
| <code>delete_project</code> | Deletes an existing DataBrew project |
| <code>delete_recipe_version</code> | Deletes a single version of a DataBrew recipe |
| <code>delete_ruleset</code> | Deletes a ruleset |
| <code>delete_schedule</code> | Deletes the specified DataBrew schedule |
| <code>describe_dataset</code> | Returns the definition of a specific DataBrew dataset |
| <code>describe_job</code> | Returns the definition of a specific DataBrew job |
| <code>describe_job_run</code> | Represents one run of a DataBrew job |
| <code>describe_project</code> | Returns the definition of a specific DataBrew project |
| <code>describe_recipe</code> | Returns the definition of a specific DataBrew recipe corresponding to a particular version |
| <code>describe_ruleset</code> | Retrieves detailed information about the ruleset |
| <code>describe_schedule</code> | Returns the definition of a specific DataBrew schedule |
| <code>list_datasets</code> | Lists all of the DataBrew datasets |
| <code>list_job_runs</code> | Lists all of the previous runs of a particular DataBrew job |
| <code>list_jobs</code> | Lists all of the DataBrew jobs that are defined |
| <code>list_projects</code> | Lists all of the DataBrew projects that are defined |
| <code>list_recipes</code> | Lists all of the DataBrew recipes that are defined |
| <code>list_recipe_versions</code> | Lists the versions of a particular DataBrew recipe, except for LATEST_WORKING |
| <code>list_rulesets</code> | List all rulesets available in the current account or rulesets associated with a specific resource (|
| <code>list_schedules</code> | Lists the DataBrew schedules that are defined |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists all the tags for a DataBrew resource |
| <code>publish_recipe</code> | Publishes a new version of a DataBrew recipe |
| <code>send_project_session_action</code> | Performs a recipe step within an interactive DataBrew session that's currently open |
| <code>start_job_run</code> | Runs a DataBrew job |
| <code>start_project_session</code> | Creates an interactive session, enabling you to manipulate data in a DataBrew project |
| <code>stop_job_run</code> | Stops a particular run of a job |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds metadata tags to a DataBrew resource, such as a dataset, project, recipe, job, or schedule |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes metadata tags from a DataBrew resource |
| <code>update_dataset</code> | Modifies the definition of an existing DataBrew dataset |
| <code>update_profile_job</code> | Modifies the definition of an existing profile job |
| <code>update_project</code> | Modifies the definition of an existing DataBrew project |
| <code>update_recipe</code> | Modifies the definition of the LATEST_WORKING version of a DataBrew recipe |
| <code>update_recipe_job</code> | Modifies the definition of an existing DataBrew recipe job |
| <code>update_ruleset</code> | Updates specified ruleset |

update_schedule

Modifies the definition of an existing DataBrew schedule

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- gluedatabrew()
svc$batch_delete_recipe_version(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`guardduty`*Amazon GuardDuty*

Description

Amazon GuardDuty is a continuous security monitoring service that analyzes and processes the following foundational data sources - VPC flow logs, Amazon Web Services CloudTrail management event logs, CloudTrail S3 data event logs, EKS audit logs, DNS logs, Amazon EBS volume data, runtime activity belonging to container workloads, such as Amazon EKS, Amazon ECS (including Amazon Web Services Fargate), and Amazon EC2 instances. It uses threat intelligence feeds, such as lists of malicious IPs and domains, and machine learning to identify unexpected, potentially unauthorized, and malicious activity within your Amazon Web Services environment. This can include issues like escalations of privileges, uses of exposed credentials, or communication with malicious IPs, domains, or presence of malware on your Amazon EC2 instances and container workloads. For example, GuardDuty can detect compromised EC2 instances and container workloads serving malware, or mining bitcoin.

GuardDuty also monitors Amazon Web Services account access behavior for signs of compromise, such as unauthorized infrastructure deployments like EC2 instances deployed in a Region that has never been used, or unusual API calls like a password policy change to reduce password strength.

GuardDuty informs you about the status of your Amazon Web Services environment by producing security findings that you can view in the GuardDuty console or through Amazon EventBridge. For more information, see the *AmazonGuardDuty User Guide* .

Usage

```
guardduty(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- guardduty(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| accept_administrator_invitation | Accepts the invitation to be a member account and get monitored by a GuardDuty administrator account |
| accept_invitation | Accepts the invitation to be monitored by a GuardDuty administrator account |
| archive_findings | Archives GuardDuty findings that are specified by the list of finding IDs |
| create_detector | Creates a single GuardDuty detector |
| create_filter | Creates a filter using the specified finding criteria |
| create_ip_set | Creates a new IPSet, which is called a trusted IP list in the console user interface |
| create_malware_protection_plan | Creates a new Malware Protection plan for the protected resource |
| create_members | Creates member accounts of the current Amazon Web Services account by specifying the list of member account IDs |
| create_publishing_destination | Creates a publishing destination where you can export your GuardDuty findings |
| create_sample_findings | Generates sample findings of types specified by the list of finding types |
| create_threat_intel_set | Creates a new ThreatIntelSet |
| decline_invitations | Declines invitations sent to the current member account by Amazon Web Services |
| delete_detector | Deletes an Amazon GuardDuty detector that is specified by the detector ID |
| delete_filter | Deletes the filter specified by the filter name |
| delete_invitations | Deletes invitations sent to the current member account by Amazon Web Services |
| delete_ip_set | Deletes the IPSet specified by the ipSetId |
| delete_malware_protection_plan | Deletes the Malware Protection plan ID associated with the Malware Protection plan |
| delete_members | Deletes GuardDuty member accounts (to the current GuardDuty administrator account) |
| delete_publishing_destination | Deletes the publishing definition with the specified destinationId |
| delete_threat_intel_set | Deletes the ThreatIntelSet specified by the ThreatIntelSet ID |

| | |
|---|--|
| describe_malware_scans | Returns a list of malware scans |
| describe_organization_configuration | Returns information about the account selected as the delegated administrator for the organization |
| describe_publishing_destination | Returns information about the publishing destination specified by the provided detectorId |
| disable_organization_admin_account | Removes the existing GuardDuty delegated administrator of the organization |
| disassociate_from_administrator_account | Disassociates the current GuardDuty member account from its administrator account |
| disassociate_from_master_account | Disassociates the current GuardDuty member account from its administrator account |
| disassociate_members | Disassociates GuardDuty member accounts (from the current administrator account) |
| enable_organization_admin_account | Designates an Amazon Web Services account within the organization as your GuardDuty administrator |
| get_administrator_account | Provides the details of the GuardDuty administrator account associated with the organization |
| get_coverage_statistics | Retrieves aggregated statistics for your account |
| get_detector | Retrieves a GuardDuty detector specified by the detectorId |
| get_filter | Returns the details of the filter specified by the filter name |
| get_findings | Describes Amazon GuardDuty findings specified by finding IDs |
| get_findings_statistics | Lists GuardDuty findings statistics for the specified detector ID |
| get_invitations_count | Returns the count of all GuardDuty membership invitations that were sent to the current Amazon account |
| get_ip_set | Retrieves the IPSet specified by the ipSetId |
| get_malware_protection_plan | Retrieves the Malware Protection plan details associated with a Malware Protection plan |
| get_malware_scan_settings | Returns the details of the malware scan settings |
| get_master_account | Provides the details for the GuardDuty administrator account associated with the organization |
| get_member_detectors | Describes which data sources are enabled for the member account's detector |
| get_members | Retrieves GuardDuty member accounts (of the current GuardDuty administrator account) |
| get_organization_statistics | Retrieves how many active member accounts have each feature enabled within GuardDuty |
| get_remaining_free_trial_days | Provides the number of days left for each data source used in the free trial period |
| get_threat_intel_set | Retrieves the ThreatIntelSet that is specified by the ThreatIntelSet ID |
| get_usage_statistics | Lists Amazon GuardDuty usage statistics over the last 30 days for the specified detector ID |
| invite_members | Invites Amazon Web Services accounts to become members of an organization |
| list_coverage | Lists coverage details for your GuardDuty account |
| list_detectors | Lists detectorIds of all the existing Amazon GuardDuty detector resources |
| list_filters | Returns a paginated list of the current filters |
| list_findings | Lists GuardDuty findings for the specified detector ID |
| list_invitations | Lists all GuardDuty membership invitations that were sent to the current Amazon account |
| list_ip_sets | Lists the IPSets of the GuardDuty service specified by the detector ID |
| list_malware_protection_plans | Lists the Malware Protection plan IDs associated with the protected resources in your organization |
| list_members | Lists details about all member accounts for the current GuardDuty administrator account |
| list_organization_admin_accounts | Lists the accounts designated as GuardDuty delegated administrators |
| list_publishing_destinations | Returns a list of publishing destinations associated with the specified detectorId |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists tags for a resource |
| list_threat_intel_sets | Lists the ThreatIntelSets of the GuardDuty service specified by the detector ID |
| start_malware_scan | Initiates the malware scan |
| start_monitoring_members | Turns on GuardDuty monitoring of the specified member accounts |
| stop_monitoring_members | Stops GuardDuty monitoring for the specified member accounts |
| tag_resource | Adds tags to a resource |
| unarchive_findings | Unarchives GuardDuty findings specified by the findingIds |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from a resource |
| update_detector | Updates the GuardDuty detector specified by the detector ID |
| update_filter | Updates the filter specified by the filter name |
| update_findings_feedback | Marks the specified GuardDuty findings as useful or not useful |
| update_ip_set | Updates the IPSet specified by the IPSet ID |

| | |
|---|---|
| update_malware_protection_plan | Updates an existing Malware Protection plan resource |
| update_malware_scan_settings | Updates the malware scan settings |
| update_member_detectors | Contains information on member accounts to be updated |
| update_organization_configuration | Configures the delegated administrator account with the provided values |
| update_publishing_destination | Updates information about the publishing destination specified by the destination |
| update_threat_intel_set | Updates the ThreatIntelSet specified by the ThreatIntelSet ID |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- guardduty()
svc$accept_administrator_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

health

AWS Health APIs and Notifications

Description

Health

The Health API provides access to the Health information that appears in the Health Dashboard. You can use the API operations to get information about events that might affect your Amazon Web Services services and resources.

You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise Support plan from [Amazon Web Services Support](#) to use the Health API. If you call the Health API from an Amazon Web Services account that doesn't have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise Support plan, you receive a `SubscriptionRequiredException` error.

For API access, you need an access key ID and a secret access key. Use temporary credentials instead of long-term access keys when possible. Temporary credentials include an access key ID, a secret access key, and a security token that indicates when the credentials expire. For more information, see [Best practices for managing Amazon Web Services access keys](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

You can use the Health endpoint `health.us-east-1.amazonaws.com` (HTTPS) to call the Health API operations. Health supports a multi-Region application architecture and has two regional endpoints in an active-passive configuration. You can use the high availability endpoint example to determine which Amazon Web Services Region is active, so that you can get the latest information from the API. For more information, see [Accessing the Health API](#) in the *Health User Guide*.

For authentication of requests, Health uses the [Signature Version 4 Signing Process](#).

If your Amazon Web Services account is part of Organizations, you can use the Health organizational view feature. This feature provides a centralized view of Health events across all accounts in

your organization. You can aggregate Health events in real time to identify accounts in your organization that are affected by an operational event or get notified of security vulnerabilities. Use the organizational view API operations to enable this feature and return event information. For more information, see [Aggregating Health events](#) in the *Health User Guide*.

When you use the Health API operations to return Health events, see the following recommendations:

- Use the `eventScopeCode` parameter to specify whether to return Health events that are public or account-specific.
- Use pagination to view all events from the response. For example, if you call the `describe_events_for_organization` operation to get all events in your organization, you might receive several page results. Specify the `nextToken` in the next request to return more results.

Usage

```
health(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>config</code> | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| <code>credentials</code> | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the <code>config</code> parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. |

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- health(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[describe_affected_accounts_for_organization](#)
[describe_affected_entities](#)
[describe_affected_entities_for_organization](#)

Returns a list of accounts in the organization from Organizations that are a
Returns a list of entities that have been affected by the specified events, bas
Returns a list of entities that have been affected by one or more events for

| | |
|---|--|
| describe_entity_aggregates | Returns the number of entities that are affected by each of the specified events |
| describe_entity_aggregates_for_organization | Returns a list of entity aggregates for your Organizations that are affected by the specified events |
| describe_event_aggregates | Returns the number of events of each event type (issue, scheduled change, etc.) |
| describe_event_details | Returns detailed information about one or more specified events |
| describe_event_details_for_organization | Returns detailed information about one or more specified events for one or more Organizations |
| describe_events | Returns information about events that meet the specified filter criteria |
| describe_events_for_organization | Returns information about events across your organization in Organization |
| describe_event_types | Returns the event types that meet the specified filter criteria |
| describe_health_service_status_for_organization | This operation provides status information on enabling or disabling Health from working with Organizations |
| disable_health_service_access_for_organization | Disables Health from working with Organizations |
| enable_health_service_access_for_organization | Enables Health to work with Organizations |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- health()
svc$describe_affected_accounts_for_organization(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

healthlake

Amazon HealthLake

Description

AWS HealthLake is a HIPAA eligible service that allows customers to store, transform, query, and analyze their FHIR-formatted data in a consistent fashion in the cloud.

Usage

```
healthlake(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- healthlake(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
```

```

    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| create_fhir_datastore | Creates a data store that can ingest and export FHIR formatted data |
| delete_fhir_datastore | Deletes a data store |
| describe_fhir_datastore | Gets the properties associated with the FHIR data store, including the data store ID, data store ARN |
| describe_fhir_export_job | Displays the properties of a FHIR export job, including the ID, ARN, name, and the status of the job |
| describe_fhir_import_job | Displays the properties of a FHIR import job, including the ID, ARN, name, and the status of the job |
| list_fhir_datastores | Lists all FHIR data stores that are in the user's account, regardless of data store status |
| list_fhir_export_jobs | Lists all FHIR export jobs associated with an account and their statuses |
| list_fhir_import_jobs | Lists all FHIR import jobs associated with an account and their statuses |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns a list of all existing tags associated with a data store |
| start_fhir_export_job | Begins a FHIR export job |
| start_fhir_import_job | Begins a FHIR Import job |
| tag_resource | Adds a user specified key and value tag to a data store |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from a data store |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- healthlake()
svc$create_fhir_datastore(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

iam *AWS Identity and Access Management*

Description

Identity and Access Management

Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a web service for securely controlling access to Amazon Web Services services. With IAM, you can centrally manage users, security credentials such as access keys, and permissions that control which Amazon Web Services resources users and applications can access. For more information about IAM, see [Identity and Access Management \(IAM\)](#) and the [Identity and Access Management User Guide](#).

Usage

```
iam(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. |

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- iam(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[add_client_id_to_open_id_connect_provider](#)
[add_role_to_instance_profile](#)
[add_user_to_group](#)

Adds a new client ID (also known as audience) to the list of client IDs
 Adds the specified IAM role to the specified instance profile
 Adds the specified user to the specified group

| | |
|---|--|
| attach_group_policy | Attaches the specified managed policy to the specified IAM group |
| attach_role_policy | Attaches the specified managed policy to the specified IAM role |
| attach_user_policy | Attaches the specified managed policy to the specified user |
| change_password | Changes the password of the IAM user who is calling this operation |
| create_access_key | Creates a new Amazon Web Services secret access key and corresponding IAM user |
| create_account_alias | Creates an alias for your Amazon Web Services account |
| create_group | Creates a new group |
| create_instance_profile | Creates a new instance profile |
| create_login_profile | Creates a password for the specified IAM user |
| create_open_id_connect_provider | Creates an IAM entity to describe an identity provider (IdP) that supports OpenID Connect |
| create_policy | Creates a new managed policy for your Amazon Web Services account |
| create_policy_version | Creates a new version of the specified managed policy |
| create_role | Creates a new role for your Amazon Web Services account |
| create_saml_provider | Creates an IAM resource that describes an identity provider (IdP) that supports SAML |
| create_service_linked_role | Creates an IAM role that is linked to a specific Amazon Web Services service |
| create_service_specific_credential | Generates a set of credentials consisting of a user name and password |
| create_user | Creates a new IAM user for your Amazon Web Services account |
| create_virtual_mfa_device | Creates a new virtual MFA device for the Amazon Web Services account |
| deactivate_mfa_device | Deactivates the specified MFA device and removes it from association with the specified IAM user |
| delete_access_key | Deletes the access key pair associated with the specified IAM user |
| delete_account_alias | Deletes the specified Amazon Web Services account alias |
| delete_account_password_policy | Deletes the password policy for the Amazon Web Services account |
| delete_group | Deletes the specified IAM group |
| delete_group_policy | Deletes the specified inline policy that is embedded in the specified IAM group |
| delete_instance_profile | Deletes the specified instance profile |
| delete_login_profile | Deletes the password for the specified IAM user, For more information see IAM User Passwords |
| delete_open_id_connect_provider | Deletes an OpenID Connect identity provider (IdP) resource object in IAM |
| delete_policy | Deletes the specified managed policy |
| delete_policy_version | Deletes the specified version from the specified managed policy |
| delete_role | Deletes the specified role |
| delete_role_permissions_boundary | Deletes the permissions boundary for the specified IAM role |
| delete_role_policy | Deletes the specified inline policy that is embedded in the specified IAM role |
| delete_saml_provider | Deletes a SAML provider resource in IAM |
| delete_server_certificate | Deletes the specified server certificate |
| delete_service_linked_role | Submits a service-linked role deletion request and returns a DeletionToken |
| delete_service_specific_credential | Deletes the specified service-specific credential |
| delete_signing_certificate | Deletes a signing certificate associated with the specified IAM user |
| delete_ssh_public_key | Deletes the specified SSH public key |
| delete_user | Deletes the specified IAM user |
| delete_user_permissions_boundary | Deletes the permissions boundary for the specified IAM user |
| delete_user_policy | Deletes the specified inline policy that is embedded in the specified IAM user |
| delete_virtual_mfa_device | Deletes a virtual MFA device |
| detach_group_policy | Removes the specified managed policy from the specified IAM group |
| detach_role_policy | Removes the specified managed policy from the specified role |
| detach_user_policy | Removes the specified managed policy from the specified user |
| disable_organizations_root_credentials_management | Disables the management of privileged root user credentials across member accounts |
| disable_organizations_root_sessions | Disables root user sessions for privileged tasks across member accounts |
| enable_mfa_device | Enables the specified MFA device and associates it with the specified IAM user |

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>enable_organizations_root_credentials_management</code> | Enables the management of privileged root user credentials across me |
| <code>enable_organizations_root_sessions</code> | Allows the management account or delegated administrator to perform |
| <code>generate_credential_report</code> | Generates a credential report for the Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>generate_organizations_access_report</code> | Generates a report for service last accessed data for Organizations |
| <code>generate_service_last_accessed_details</code> | Generates a report that includes details about when an IAM resource (|
| <code>get_access_key_last_used</code> | Retrieves information about when the specified access key was last use |
| <code>get_account_authorization_details</code> | Retrieves information about all IAM users, groups, roles, and policies |
| <code>get_account_password_policy</code> | Retrieves the password policy for the Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>get_account_summary</code> | Retrieves information about IAM entity usage and IAM quotas in the |
| <code>get_context_keys_for_custom_policy</code> | Gets a list of all of the context keys referenced in the input policies |
| <code>get_context_keys_for_principal_policy</code> | Gets a list of all of the context keys referenced in all the IAM policies |
| <code>get_credential_report</code> | Retrieves a credential report for the Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>get_group</code> | Returns a list of IAM users that are in the specified IAM group |
| <code>get_group_policy</code> | Retrieves the specified inline policy document that is embedded in the |
| <code>get_instance_profile</code> | Retrieves information about the specified instance profile, including th |
| <code>get_login_profile</code> | Retrieves the user name for the specified IAM user |
| <code>get_mfa_device</code> | Retrieves information about an MFA device for a specified user |
| <code>get_open_id_connect_provider</code> | Returns information about the specified OpenID Connect (OIDC) prov |
| <code>get_organizations_access_report</code> | Retrieves the service last accessed data report for Organizations that w |
| <code>get_policy</code> | Retrieves information about the specified managed policy, including th |
| <code>get_policy_version</code> | Retrieves information about the specified version of the specified man |
| <code>get_role</code> | Retrieves information about the specified role, including the role's pat |
| <code>get_role_policy</code> | Retrieves the specified inline policy document that is embedded with t |
| <code>get_saml_provider</code> | Returns the SAML provider metadocument that was uploaded when th |
| <code>get_server_certificate</code> | Retrieves information about the specified server certificate stored in IA |
| <code>get_service_last_accessed_details</code> | Retrieves a service last accessed report that was created using the Gen |
| <code>get_service_last_accessed_details_with_entities</code> | After you generate a group or policy report using the GenerateService |
| <code>get_service_linked_role_deletion_status</code> | Retrieves the status of your service-linked role deletion |
| <code>get_ssh_public_key</code> | Retrieves the specified SSH public key, including metadata about the k |
| <code>get_user</code> | Retrieves information about the specified IAM user, including the user |
| <code>get_user_policy</code> | Retrieves the specified inline policy document that is embedded in the |
| <code>list_access_keys</code> | Returns information about the access key IDs associated with the spec |
| <code>list_account_aliases</code> | Lists the account alias associated with the Amazon Web Services acco |
| <code>list_attached_group_policies</code> | Lists all managed policies that are attached to the specified IAM group |
| <code>list_attached_role_policies</code> | Lists all managed policies that are attached to the specified IAM role |
| <code>list_attached_user_policies</code> | Lists all managed policies that are attached to the specified IAM user |
| <code>list_entities_for_policy</code> | Lists all IAM users, groups, and roles that the specified managed polic |
| <code>list_group_policies</code> | Lists the names of the inline policies that are embedded in the specifie |
| <code>list_groups</code> | Lists the IAM groups that have the specified path prefix |
| <code>list_groups_for_user</code> | Lists the IAM groups that the specified IAM user belongs to |
| <code>list_instance_profiles</code> | Lists the instance profiles that have the specified path prefix |
| <code>list_instance_profiles_for_role</code> | Lists the instance profiles that have the specified associated IAM role |
| <code>list_instance_profile_tags</code> | Lists the tags that are attached to the specified IAM instance profile |
| <code>list_mfa_devices</code> | Lists the MFA devices for an IAM user |
| <code>list_mfa_device_tags</code> | Lists the tags that are attached to the specified IAM virtual multi-facto |
| <code>list_open_id_connect_providers</code> | Lists information about the IAM OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider re |
| <code>list_open_id_connect_provider_tags</code> | Lists the tags that are attached to the specified OpenID Connect (OIDC |
| <code>list_organizations_features</code> | Lists the centralized root access features enabled for your organization |

| | |
|--|--|
| list_policies | Lists all the managed policies that are available in your Amazon Web Services account. |
| list_policies_granting_service_access | Retrieves a list of policies that the IAM identity (user, group, or role) can use to access AWS services. |
| list_policy_tags | Lists the tags that are attached to the specified IAM customer managed policy. |
| list_policy_versions | Lists information about the versions of the specified managed policy, including the policy document. |
| list_role_policies | Lists the names of the inline policies that are embedded in the specified IAM role. |
| list_roles | Lists the IAM roles that have the specified path prefix. |
| list_role_tags | Lists the tags that are attached to the specified role. |
| list_saml_providers | Lists the SAML provider resource objects defined in IAM in the account. |
| list_saml_provider_tags | Lists the tags that are attached to the specified Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) provider. |
| list_server_certificates | Lists the server certificates stored in IAM that have the specified path prefix. |
| list_server_certificate_tags | Lists the tags that are attached to the specified IAM server certificate. |
| list_service_specific_credentials | Returns information about the service-specific credentials associated with the specified IAM user. |
| list_signing_certificates | Returns information about the signing certificates associated with the specified IAM user. |
| list_ssh_public_keys | Returns information about the SSH public keys associated with the specified IAM user. |
| list_user_policies | Lists the names of the inline policies embedded in the specified IAM user. |
| list_users | Lists the IAM users that have the specified path prefix. |
| list_user_tags | Lists the tags that are attached to the specified IAM user. |
| list_virtual_mfa_devices | Lists the virtual MFA devices defined in the Amazon Web Services account. |
| put_group_policy | Adds or updates an inline policy document that is embedded in the specified IAM group. |
| put_role_permissions_boundary | Adds or updates the policy that is specified as the IAM role's permissions boundary. |
| put_role_policy | Adds or updates an inline policy document that is embedded in the specified IAM role. |
| put_user_permissions_boundary | Adds or updates the policy that is specified as the IAM user's permissions boundary. |
| put_user_policy | Adds or updates an inline policy document that is embedded in the specified IAM user. |
| remove_client_id_from_open_id_connect_provider | Removes the specified client ID (also known as audience) from the list of client IDs for the specified OpenID Connect (OIDC)-compatible identity provider. |
| remove_role_from_instance_profile | Removes the specified IAM role from the specified Amazon EC2 instance profile. |
| remove_user_from_group | Removes the specified user from the specified group. |
| reset_service_specific_credential | Resets the password for a service-specific credential. |
| resync_mfa_device | Synchronizes the specified MFA device with its IAM resource object. |
| set_default_policy_version | Sets the specified version of the specified policy as the policy's default version. |
| set_security_token_service_preferences | Sets the specified version of the global endpoint token as the token version. |
| simulate_custom_policy | Simulate how a set of IAM policies and optionally a resource-based policy work together. |
| simulate_principal_policy | Simulate how a set of IAM policies attached to an IAM entity works with a resource-based policy. |
| tag_instance_profile | Adds one or more tags to an IAM instance profile. |
| tag_mfa_device | Adds one or more tags to an IAM virtual multi-factor authentication (MFA) device. |
| tag_open_id_connect_provider | Adds one or more tags to an OpenID Connect (OIDC)-compatible identity provider. |
| tag_policy | Adds one or more tags to an IAM customer managed policy. |
| tag_role | Adds one or more tags to an IAM role. |
| tag_saml_provider | Adds one or more tags to a Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) provider. |
| tag_server_certificate | Adds one or more tags to an IAM server certificate. |
| tag_user | Adds one or more tags to an IAM user. |
| untag_instance_profile | Removes the specified tags from the IAM instance profile. |
| untag_mfa_device | Removes the specified tags from the IAM virtual multi-factor authentication (MFA) device. |
| untag_open_id_connect_provider | Removes the specified tags from the specified OpenID Connect (OIDC)-compatible identity provider. |
| untag_policy | Removes the specified tags from the customer managed policy. |
| untag_role | Removes the specified tags from the role. |
| untag_saml_provider | Removes the specified tags from the specified Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) provider. |
| untag_server_certificate | Removes the specified tags from the IAM server certificate. |
| untag_user | Removes the specified tags from the user. |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>update_access_key</code> | Changes the status of the specified access key from Active to Inactive, |
| <code>update_account_password_policy</code> | Updates the password policy settings for the Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>update_assume_role_policy</code> | Updates the policy that grants an IAM entity permission to assume a role |
| <code>update_group</code> | Updates the name and/or the path of the specified IAM group |
| <code>update_login_profile</code> | Changes the password for the specified IAM user |
| <code>update_open_id_connect_provider_thumbprint</code> | Replaces the existing list of server certificate thumbprints associated with the specified OpenID Connect provider |
| <code>update_role</code> | Updates the description or maximum session duration setting of a role |
| <code>update_role_description</code> | Use <code>UpdateRole</code> instead |
| <code>update_saml_provider</code> | Updates the metadata document, SAML encryption settings, and private key |
| <code>update_server_certificate</code> | Updates the name and/or the path of the specified server certificate store |
| <code>update_service_specific_credential</code> | Sets the status of a service-specific credential to Active or Inactive |
| <code>update_signing_certificate</code> | Changes the status of the specified user signing certificate from active to inactive |
| <code>update_ssh_public_key</code> | Sets the status of an IAM user's SSH public key to active or inactive |
| <code>update_user</code> | Updates the name and/or the path of the specified IAM user |
| <code>upload_server_certificate</code> | Uploads a server certificate entity for the Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>upload_signing_certificate</code> | Uploads an X.509 certificate |
| <code>upload_ssh_public_key</code> | Uploads an SSH public key and associates it with the specified IAM user |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- iam()
# The following add-client-id-to-open-id-connect-provider command adds the
# client ID my-application-ID to the OIDC provider named
# server.example.com:
svc$add_client_id_to_open_id_connect_provider(
  ClientID = "my-application-ID",
  OpenIDConnectProviderArn = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/server.example.com"
)

## End(Not run)
```

iamrolesanywhere

IAM Roles Anywhere

Description

Identity and Access Management Roles Anywhere provides a secure way for your workloads such as servers, containers, and applications that run outside of Amazon Web Services to obtain temporary Amazon Web Services credentials. Your workloads can use the same IAM policies and roles you have for native Amazon Web Services applications to access Amazon Web Services resources. Using IAM Roles Anywhere eliminates the need to manage long-term credentials for workloads running outside of Amazon Web Services.

To use IAM Roles Anywhere, your workloads must use X.509 certificates issued by their certificate authority (CA). You register the CA with IAM Roles Anywhere as a trust anchor to establish trust

between your public key infrastructure (PKI) and IAM Roles Anywhere. If you don't manage your own PKI system, you can use Private Certificate Authority to create a CA and then use that to establish trust with IAM Roles Anywhere.

This guide describes the IAM Roles Anywhere operations that you can call programmatically. For more information about IAM Roles Anywhere, see the [IAM Roles Anywhere User Guide](#).

Usage

```
iamrolesanywhere(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- iamrolesanywhere(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_profile | Creates a profile, a list of the roles that Roles Anywhere service is trusted to assume |
| create_trust_anchor | Creates a trust anchor to establish trust between IAM Roles Anywhere and your certificate authority |
| delete_attribute_mapping | Delete an entry from the attribute mapping rules enforced by a given profile |
| delete_crl | Deletes a certificate revocation list (CRL) |
| delete_profile | Deletes a profile |
| delete_trust_anchor | Deletes a trust anchor |
| disable_crl | Disables a certificate revocation list (CRL) |
| disable_profile | Disables a profile |

| | |
|---|--|
| disable_trust_anchor | Disables a trust anchor |
| enable_crl | Enables a certificate revocation list (CRL) |
| enable_profile | Enables temporary credential requests for a profile |
| enable_trust_anchor | Enables a trust anchor |
| get_crl | Gets a certificate revocation list (CRL) |
| get_profile | Gets a profile |
| get_subject | Gets a subject, which associates a certificate identity with authentication attempts |
| get_trust_anchor | Gets a trust anchor |
| import_crl | Imports the certificate revocation list (CRL) |
| list_crls | Lists all certificate revocation lists (CRL) in the authenticated account and Amazon Web Services Region |
| list_profiles | Lists all profiles in the authenticated account and Amazon Web Services Region |
| list_subjects | Lists the subjects in the authenticated account and Amazon Web Services Region |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags attached to the resource |
| list_trust_anchors | Lists the trust anchors in the authenticated account and Amazon Web Services Region |
| put_attribute_mapping | Put an entry in the attribute mapping rules that will be enforced by a given profile |
| put_notification_settings | Attaches a list of notification settings to a trust anchor |
| reset_notification_settings | Resets the custom notification setting to IAM Roles Anywhere default setting |
| tag_resource | Attaches tags to a resource |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from the resource |
| update_crl | Updates the certificate revocation list (CRL) |
| update_profile | Updates a profile, a list of the roles that IAM Roles Anywhere service is trusted to assume |
| update_trust_anchor | Updates a trust anchor |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- iamrolesanywhere()
svc$create_profile(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

identitystore

AWS SSO Identity Store

Description

The Identity Store service used by IAM Identity Center provides a single place to retrieve all of your identities (users and groups). For more information, see the [IAM Identity Center User Guide](#).

This reference guide describes the identity store operations that you can call programmatically and includes detailed information about data types and errors.

IAM Identity Center uses the `sso` and `identitystore` API namespaces.

Usage

```
identitystore(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- identitystore(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| create_group | Creates a group within the specified identity store |
| create_group_membership | Creates a relationship between a member and a group |
| create_user | Creates a user within the specified identity store |
| delete_group | Delete a group within an identity store given GroupId |
| delete_group_membership | Delete a membership within a group given MembershipId |
| delete_user | Deletes a user within an identity store given UserId |
| describe_group | Retrieves the group metadata and attributes from GroupId in an identity store |
| describe_group_membership | Retrieves membership metadata and attributes from MembershipId in an identity store |
| describe_user | Retrieves the user metadata and attributes from the UserId in an identity store |
| get_group_id | Retrieves GroupId in an identity store |
| get_group_membership_id | Retrieves the MembershipId in an identity store |
| get_user_id | Retrieves the UserId in an identity store |
| is_member_in_groups | Checks the user's membership in all requested groups and returns if the member exists |

| | |
|---|--|
| list_group_memberships | For the specified group in the specified identity store, returns the list of all GroupMemberships |
| list_group_memberships_for_member | For the specified member in the specified identity store, returns the list of all GroupMemberships |
| list_groups | Lists all groups in the identity store |
| list_users | Lists all users in the identity store |
| update_group | For the specified group in the specified identity store, updates the group metadata and GroupMemberships |
| update_user | For the specified user in the specified identity store, updates the user metadata and GroupMemberships |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- identitystore()
svc$create_group(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

imagebuilder

EC2 Image Builder

Description

EC2 Image Builder is a fully managed Amazon Web Services service that makes it easier to automate the creation, management, and deployment of customized, secure, and up-to-date "golden" server images that are pre-installed and pre-configured with software and settings to meet specific IT standards.

Usage

```
imagebuilder(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- imagebuilder(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
```

```

        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| cancel_image_creation | CancelImageCreation cancels the creation of Image |
| cancel_lifecycle_execution | Cancel a specific image lifecycle policy runtime instance |
| create_component | Creates a new component that can be used to build, validate, test, and assess your ima |
| create_container_recipe | Creates a new container recipe |
| create_distribution_configuration | Creates a new distribution configuration |
| create_image | Creates a new image |
| create_image_pipeline | Creates a new image pipeline |
| create_image_recipe | Creates a new image recipe |
| create_infrastructure_configuration | Creates a new infrastructure configuration |
| create_lifecycle_policy | Create a lifecycle policy resource |
| create_workflow | Create a new workflow or a new version of an existing workflow |
| delete_component | Deletes a component build version |
| delete_container_recipe | Deletes a container recipe |
| delete_distribution_configuration | Deletes a distribution configuration |
| delete_image | Deletes an Image Builder image resource |
| delete_image_pipeline | Deletes an image pipeline |
| delete_image_recipe | Deletes an image recipe |
| delete_infrastructure_configuration | Deletes an infrastructure configuration |
| delete_lifecycle_policy | Delete the specified lifecycle policy resource |
| delete_workflow | Deletes a specific workflow resource |
| get_component | Gets a component object |
| get_component_policy | Gets a component policy |
| get_container_recipe | Retrieves a container recipe |
| get_container_recipe_policy | Retrieves the policy for a container recipe |
| get_distribution_configuration | Gets a distribution configuration |
| get_image | Gets an image |
| get_image_pipeline | Gets an image pipeline |
| get_image_policy | Gets an image policy |
| get_image_recipe | Gets an image recipe |

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>get_image_recipe_policy</code> | Gets an image recipe policy |
| <code>get_infrastructure_configuration</code> | Gets an infrastructure configuration |
| <code>get_lifecycle_execution</code> | Get the runtime information that was logged for a specific runtime instance of the lifecycle |
| <code>get_lifecycle_policy</code> | Get details for the specified image lifecycle policy |
| <code>get_marketplace_resource</code> | Verify the subscription and perform resource dependency checks on the requested Amazon Marketplace resource |
| <code>get_workflow</code> | Get a workflow resource object |
| <code>get_workflow_execution</code> | Get the runtime information that was logged for a specific runtime instance of the workflow |
| <code>get_workflow_step_execution</code> | Get the runtime information that was logged for a specific runtime instance of the workflow step |
| <code>import_component</code> | Imports a component and transforms its data into a component document |
| <code>import_disk_image</code> | Import a Windows operating system image from a verified Microsoft ISO disk file |
| <code>import_vm_image</code> | When you export your virtual machine (VM) from its virtualization environment, this operation imports the VM image into Amazon Machine Images |
| <code>list_component_build_versions</code> | Returns the list of component build versions for the specified component version Amazon Resource Name (ARN) |
| <code>list_components</code> | Returns the list of components that can be filtered by name, or by using the listed filters |
| <code>list_container_recipes</code> | Returns a list of container recipes |
| <code>list_distribution_configurations</code> | Returns a list of distribution configurations |
| <code>list_image_build_versions</code> | Returns a list of image build versions |
| <code>list_image_packages</code> | List the Packages that are associated with an Image Build Version, as determined by the Image Build Version's build recipe |
| <code>list_image_pipeline_images</code> | Returns a list of images created by the specified pipeline |
| <code>list_image_pipelines</code> | Returns a list of image pipelines |
| <code>list_image_recipes</code> | Returns a list of image recipes |
| <code>list_images</code> | Returns the list of images that you have access to |
| <code>list_image_scan_finding_aggregations</code> | Returns a list of image scan aggregations for your account |
| <code>list_image_scan_findings</code> | Returns a list of image scan findings for your account |
| <code>list_infrastructure_configurations</code> | Returns a list of infrastructure configurations |
| <code>list_lifecycle_execution_resources</code> | List resources that the runtime instance of the image lifecycle identified for lifecycle execution |
| <code>list_lifecycle_executions</code> | Get the lifecycle runtime history for the specified resource |
| <code>list_lifecycle_policies</code> | Get a list of lifecycle policies in your Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Returns the list of tags for the specified resource |
| <code>list_waiting_workflow_steps</code> | Get a list of workflow steps that are waiting for action for workflows in your Amazon Machine Images account |
| <code>list_workflow_build_versions</code> | Returns a list of build versions for a specific workflow resource |
| <code>list_workflow_executions</code> | Returns a list of workflow runtime instance metadata objects for a specific image build version |
| <code>list_workflows</code> | Lists workflow build versions based on filtering parameters |
| <code>list_workflow_step_executions</code> | Returns runtime data for each step in a runtime instance of the workflow that you specify |
| <code>put_component_policy</code> | Applies a policy to a component |
| <code>put_container_recipe_policy</code> | Applies a policy to a container image |
| <code>put_image_policy</code> | Applies a policy to an image |
| <code>put_image_recipe_policy</code> | Applies a policy to an image recipe |
| <code>send_workflow_step_action</code> | Pauses or resumes image creation when the associated workflow runs a WaitForResourceAction |
| <code>start_image_pipeline_execution</code> | Manually triggers a pipeline to create an image |
| <code>start_resource_state_update</code> | Begin asynchronous resource state update for lifecycle changes to the specified image |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds a tag to a resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes a tag from a resource |
| <code>update_distribution_configuration</code> | Updates a new distribution configuration |
| <code>update_image_pipeline</code> | Updates an image pipeline |
| <code>update_infrastructure_configuration</code> | Updates a new infrastructure configuration |
| <code>update_lifecycle_policy</code> | Update the specified lifecycle policy |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- imagebuilder()
svc$cancel_image_creation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

inspector

*Amazon Inspector***Description**

Amazon Inspector enables you to analyze the behavior of your AWS resources and to identify potential security issues. For more information, see [Amazon Inspector User Guide](#).

Usage

```
inspector(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>
- credentials Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter
- **creds:**
 - **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service’s operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you’ve assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- inspector(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
```

```

        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| add_attributes_to_findings | Assigns attributes (key and value pairs) to the findings that are specified by the ARNs of the findings |
| create_assessment_target | Creates a new assessment target using the ARN of the resource group that is generated by the <code>create_resource_group</code> operation |
| create_assessment_template | Creates an assessment template for the assessment target that is specified by the ARN of the assessment target |
| create_exclusions_preview | Starts the generation of an exclusions preview for the specified assessment template |
| create_resource_group | Creates a resource group using the specified set of tags (key and value pairs) that are used to identify the resource group |
| delete_assessment_run | Deletes the assessment run that is specified by the ARN of the assessment run |
| delete_assessment_target | Deletes the assessment target that is specified by the ARN of the assessment target |
| delete_assessment_template | Deletes the assessment template that is specified by the ARN of the assessment template |
| describe_assessment_runs | Describes the assessment runs that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment runs |
| describe_assessment_targets | Describes the assessment targets that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment targets |
| describe_assessment_templates | Describes the assessment templates that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment templates |
| describe_cross_account_access_role | Describes the IAM role that enables Amazon Inspector to access your AWS account |
| describe_exclusions | Describes the exclusions that are specified by the exclusions' ARNs |
| describe_findings | Describes the findings that are specified by the ARNs of the findings |
| describe_resource_groups | Describes the resource groups that are specified by the ARNs of the resource groups |
| describe_rules_packages | Describes the rules packages that are specified by the ARNs of the rules packages |
| get_assessment_report | Produces an assessment report that includes detailed and comprehensive results of a specified assessment run |
| get_exclusions_preview | Retrieves the exclusions preview (a list of <code>ExclusionPreview</code> objects) specified by the ARN of the assessment template |
| get_telemetry_metadata | Information about the data that is collected for the specified assessment run |
| list_assessment_run_agents | Lists the agents of the assessment runs that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment runs |
| list_assessment_runs | Lists the assessment runs that correspond to the assessment templates that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment templates |
| list_assessment_targets | Lists the ARNs of the assessment targets within this AWS account |
| list_assessment_templates | Lists the assessment templates that correspond to the assessment targets that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment targets |
| list_event_subscriptions | Lists all the event subscriptions for the assessment template that is specified by the ARN of the assessment template |
| list_exclusions | List exclusions that are generated by the assessment run |
| list_findings | Lists findings that are generated by the assessment runs that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment runs |
| list_rules_packages | Lists all available Amazon Inspector rules packages |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists all tags associated with an assessment template |
| preview_agents | Previews the agents installed on the EC2 instances that are part of the specified assessment run |
| register_cross_account_access_role | Registers the IAM role that grants Amazon Inspector access to AWS Services needed to perform the assessment |
| remove_attributes_from_findings | Removes entire attributes (key and value pairs) from the findings that are specified by the ARNs of the findings |
| set_tags_for_resource | Sets tags (key and value pairs) to the assessment template that is specified by the ARN of the assessment template |
| start_assessment_run | Starts the assessment run specified by the ARN of the assessment template |
| stop_assessment_run | Stops the assessment run that is specified by the ARN of the assessment run |
| subscribe_to_event | Enables the process of sending Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) notification messages to the specified SNS topic |
| unsubscribe_from_event | Disables the process of sending Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) notification messages to the specified SNS topic |
| update_assessment_target | Updates the assessment target that is specified by the ARN of the assessment target |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- inspector()
# Assigns attributes (key and value pairs) to the findings that are
# specified by the ARNs of the findings.
svc$add_attributes_to_findings(
  attributes = list(
    list(
      key = "Example",
      value = "example"
    )
  ),
  findingArns = list(
    "arn:aws:inspector:us-west-2:123456789012:target/0-0kFIPusq/template/0-..."
  )
)

## End(Not run)
```

inspector2

Inspector2

Description

Amazon Inspector is a vulnerability discovery service that automates continuous scanning for security vulnerabilities within your Amazon EC2, Amazon ECR, and Amazon Web Services Lambda environments.

Usage

```
inspector2(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- inspector2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
```

```

        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| associate_member | Associates an Amazon Web Services account with an Amazon Inspector |
| batch_get_account_status | Retrieves the Amazon Inspector status of multiple Amazon Web Servi |
| batch_get_code_snippet | Retrieves code snippets from findings that Amazon Inspector detected |
| batch_get_finding_details | Gets vulnerability details for findings |
| batch_get_free_trial_info | Gets free trial status for multiple Amazon Web Services accounts |
| batch_get_member_ec_2_deep_inspection_status | Retrieves Amazon Inspector deep inspection activation status of multi |
| batch_update_member_ec_2_deep_inspection_status | Activates or deactivates Amazon Inspector deep inspection for the pro |
| cancel_findings_report | Cancels the given findings report |
| cancel_sbom_export | Cancels a software bill of materials (SBOM) report |
| create_cis_scan_configuration | Creates a CIS scan configuration |
| create_filter | Creates a filter resource using specified filter criteria |
| create_findings_report | Creates a finding report |
| create_sbom_export | Creates a software bill of materials (SBOM) report |
| delete_cis_scan_configuration | Deletes a CIS scan configuration |
| delete_filter | Deletes a filter resource |
| describe_organization_configuration | Describe Amazon Inspector configuration settings for an Amazon Wel |
| disable | Disables Amazon Inspector scans for one or more Amazon Web Servi |
| disable_delegated_admin_account | Disables the Amazon Inspector delegated administrator for your organ |
| disassociate_member | Disassociates a member account from an Amazon Inspector delegated |
| enable | Enables Amazon Inspector scans for one or more Amazon Web Servic |
| enable_delegated_admin_account | Enables the Amazon Inspector delegated administrator for your Organ |
| get_cis_scan_report | Retrieves a CIS scan report |
| get_cis_scan_result_details | Retrieves CIS scan result details |
| get_configuration | Retrieves setting configurations for Inspector scans |
| get_delegated_admin_account | Retrieves information about the Amazon Inspector delegated administ |
| get_ec_2_deep_inspection_configuration | Retrieves the activation status of Amazon Inspector deep inspection an |
| get_encryption_key | Gets an encryption key |
| get_findings_report_status | Gets the status of a findings report |
| get_member | Gets member information for your organization |

| | |
|---|--|
| get_sbom_export | Gets details of a software bill of materials (SBOM) report |
| list_account_permissions | Lists the permissions an account has to configure Amazon Inspector |
| list_cis_scan_configurations | Lists CIS scan configurations |
| list_cis_scan_results_aggregated_by_checks | Lists scan results aggregated by checks |
| list_cis_scan_results_aggregated_by_target_resource | Lists scan results aggregated by a target resource |
| list_cis_scans | Returns a CIS scan list |
| list_coverage | Lists coverage details for your environment |
| list_coverage_statistics | Lists Amazon Inspector coverage statistics for your environment |
| list_delegated_admin_accounts | Lists information about the Amazon Inspector delegated administrators |
| list_filters | Lists the filters associated with your account |
| list_finding_aggregations | Lists aggregated finding data for your environment based on specific criteria |
| list_findings | Lists findings for your environment |
| list_members | List members associated with the Amazon Inspector delegated administrator |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists all tags attached to a given resource |
| list_usage_totals | Lists the Amazon Inspector usage totals over the last 30 days |
| reset_encryption_key | Resets an encryption key |
| search_vulnerabilities | Lists Amazon Inspector coverage details for a specific vulnerability |
| send_cis_session_health | Sends a CIS session health |
| send_cis_session_telemetry | Sends a CIS session telemetry |
| start_cis_session | Starts a CIS session |
| stop_cis_session | Stops a CIS session |
| tag_resource | Adds tags to a resource |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from a resource |
| update_cis_scan_configuration | Updates a CIS scan configuration |
| update_configuration | Updates setting configurations for your Amazon Inspector account |
| update_ec_2_deep_inspection_configuration | Activates, deactivates Amazon Inspector deep inspection, or updates custom paths |
| update_encryption_key | Updates an encryption key |
| update_filter | Specifies the action that is to be applied to the findings that match the filter |
| update_organization_configuration | Updates the configurations for your Amazon Inspector organization |
| update_org_ec_2_deep_inspection_configuration | Updates the Amazon Inspector deep inspection custom paths for your organization |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- inspector2()
svc$associate_member(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Introduction

The Amazon Interactive Video Service (IVS) API is REST compatible, using a standard HTTP API and an Amazon Web Services EventBridge event stream for responses. JSON is used for both requests and responses, including errors.

The API is an Amazon Web Services regional service. For a list of supported regions and Amazon IVS HTTPS service endpoints, see the [Amazon IVS page](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

*All API request parameters and URLs are case sensitive. *

For a summary of notable documentation changes in each release, see [Document History](#).

Allowed Header Values

- Accept: application/json
- Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
- Content-Type: application/json

Key Concepts

- **Channel** — Stores configuration data related to your live stream. You first create a channel and then use the channel's stream key to start your live stream.
- **Stream key** — An identifier assigned by Amazon IVS when you create a channel, which is then used to authorize streaming. *Treat the stream key like a secret, since it allows anyone to stream to the channel.*
- **Playback key pair** — Video playback may be restricted using playback-authorization tokens, which use public-key encryption. A playback key pair is the public-private pair of keys used to sign and validate the playback-authorization token.
- **Recording configuration** — Stores configuration related to recording a live stream and where to store the recorded content. Multiple channels can reference the same recording configuration.
- **Playback restriction policy** — Restricts playback by countries and/or origin sites.

For more information about your IVS live stream, also see [Getting Started with IVS Low-Latency Streaming](#).

Tagging

A *tag* is a metadata label that you assign to an Amazon Web Services resource. A tag comprises a *key* and a *value*, both set by you. For example, you might set a tag as `topic:nature` to label a particular video category. See [Best practices and strategies](#) in *Tagging Amazon Web Services Resources and Tag Editor* for details, including restrictions that apply to tags and "Tag naming limits and requirements"; Amazon IVS has no service-specific constraints beyond what is documented there.

Tags can help you identify and organize your Amazon Web Services resources. For example, you can use the same tag for different resources to indicate that they are related. You can also use tags to manage access (see [Access Tags](#)).

The Amazon IVS API has these tag-related operations: `tag_resource`, `untag_resource`, and `list_tags_for_resource`. The following resources support tagging: Channels, Stream Keys, Playback Key Pairs, and Recording Configurations.

At most 50 tags can be applied to a resource.

Authentication versus Authorization

Note the differences between these concepts:

- *Authentication* is about verifying identity. You need to be authenticated to sign Amazon IVS API requests.
- *Authorization* is about granting permissions. Your IAM roles need to have permissions for Amazon IVS API requests. In addition, authorization is needed to view **Amazon IVS private channels**. (Private channels are channels that are enabled for "playback authorization.")

Authentication

All Amazon IVS API requests must be authenticated with a signature. The Amazon Web Services Command-Line Interface (CLI) and Amazon IVS Player SDKs take care of signing the underlying API calls for you. However, if your application calls the Amazon IVS API directly, it's your responsibility to sign the requests.

You generate a signature using valid Amazon Web Services credentials that have permission to perform the requested action. For example, you must sign PutMetadata requests with a signature generated from a user account that has the `ivs:PutMetadata` permission.

For more information:

- Authentication and generating signatures — See **Authenticating Requests (Amazon Web Services Signature Version 4)** in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.
- Managing Amazon IVS permissions — See **Identity and Access Management** on the Security page of the *Amazon IVS User Guide*.

Amazon Resource Names (ARNs)

ARNs uniquely identify AWS resources. An ARN is required when you need to specify a resource unambiguously across all of AWS, such as in IAM policies and API calls. For more information, see **Amazon Resource Names** in the *AWS General Reference*.

Usage

```
ivs(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ivs(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
```

```

credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| batch_get_channel | Performs GetChannel on multiple ARNs simultaneously |
| batch_get_stream_key | Performs GetStreamKey on multiple ARNs simultaneously |
| batch_start_viewer_session_revocation | Performs StartViewerSessionRevocation on multiple channel ARN and viewer ID pairs |
| create_channel | Creates a new channel and an associated stream key to start streaming |
| create_playback_restriction_policy | Creates a new playback restriction policy, for constraining playback by countries and regions |
| create_recording_configuration | Creates a new recording configuration, used to enable recording to Amazon S3 |
| create_stream_key | Creates a stream key, used to initiate a stream, for the specified channel ARN |
| delete_channel | Deletes the specified channel and its associated stream keys |
| delete_playback_key_pair | Deletes a specified authorization key pair |
| delete_playback_restriction_policy | Deletes the specified playback restriction policy |
| delete_recording_configuration | Deletes the recording configuration for the specified ARN |
| delete_stream_key | Deletes the stream key for the specified ARN, so it can no longer be used to stream |
| get_channel | Gets the channel configuration for the specified channel ARN |
| get_playback_key_pair | Gets a specified playback authorization key pair and returns the arn and fingerprint |
| get_playback_restriction_policy | Gets the specified playback restriction policy |
| get_recording_configuration | Gets the recording configuration for the specified ARN |
| get_stream | Gets information about the active (live) stream on a specified channel |
| get_stream_key | Gets stream-key information for a specified ARN |
| get_stream_session | Gets metadata on a specified stream |
| import_playback_key_pair | Imports the public portion of a new key pair and returns its arn and fingerprint |
| list_channels | Gets summary information about all channels in your account, in the Amazon Web Services console |
| list_playback_key_pairs | Gets summary information about playback key pairs |
| list_playback_restriction_policies | Gets summary information about playback restriction policies |
| list_recording_configurations | Gets summary information about all recording configurations in your account, in the Amazon Web Services console |
| list_stream_keys | Gets summary information about stream keys for the specified channel |
| list_streams | Gets summary information about live streams in your account, in the Amazon Web Services console |
| list_stream_sessions | Gets a summary of current and previous streams for a specified channel in your account |
| list_tags_for_resource | Gets information about Amazon Web Services tags for the specified ARN |
| put_metadata | Inserts metadata into the active stream of the specified channel |
| start_viewer_session_revocation | Starts the process of revoking the viewer session associated with a specified channel |
| stop_stream | Disconnects the incoming RTMPS stream for the specified channel |
| tag_resource | Adds or updates tags for the Amazon Web Services resource with the specified ARN |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from the resource with the specified ARN |

| | |
|--|---|
| update_channel | Updates a channel's configuration |
| update_playback_restriction_policy | Updates a specified playback restriction policy |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ivs()
svc$batch_get_channel(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

ivschat

Amazon Interactive Video Service Chat

Description

Introduction

The Amazon IVS Chat control-plane API enables you to create and manage Amazon IVS Chat resources. You also need to integrate with the [Amazon IVS Chat Messaging API](#), to enable users to interact with chat rooms in real time.

The API is an AWS regional service. For a list of supported regions and Amazon IVS Chat HTTPS service endpoints, see the Amazon IVS Chat information on the [Amazon IVS page](#) in the *AWS General Reference*.

This document describes HTTP operations. There is a separate *messaging* API for managing Chat resources; see the [Amazon IVS Chat Messaging API Reference](#).

Notes on terminology:

- You create service applications using the Amazon IVS Chat API. We refer to these as *applications*.
- You create front-end client applications (browser and Android/iOS apps) using the Amazon IVS Chat Messaging API. We refer to these as *clients*.

Resources

The following resources are part of Amazon IVS Chat:

- **LoggingConfiguration** — A configuration that allows customers to store and record sent messages in a chat room. See the Logging Configuration endpoints for more information.
- **Room** — The central Amazon IVS Chat resource through which clients connect to and exchange chat messages. See the Room endpoints for more information.

Tagging

A *tag* is a metadata label that you assign to an AWS resource. A tag comprises a *key* and a *value*, both set by you. For example, you might set a tag as `topic:nature` to label a particular video category. See [Best practices and strategies](#) in *Tagging Amazon Web Services Resources and Tag Editor* for details, including restrictions that apply to tags and "Tag naming limits and requirements"; Amazon IVS Chat has no service-specific constraints beyond what is documented there.

Tags can help you identify and organize your AWS resources. For example, you can use the same tag for different resources to indicate that they are related. You can also use tags to manage access (see [Access Tags](#)).

The Amazon IVS Chat API has these tag-related operations: `tag_resource`, `untag_resource`, and `list_tags_for_resource`. The following resource supports tagging: `Room`.

At most 50 tags can be applied to a resource.

API Access Security

Your Amazon IVS Chat applications (service applications and clients) must be authenticated and authorized to access Amazon IVS Chat resources. Note the differences between these concepts:

- *Authentication* is about verifying identity. Requests to the Amazon IVS Chat API must be signed to verify your identity.
- *Authorization* is about granting permissions. Your IAM roles need to have permissions for Amazon IVS Chat API requests.

Users (viewers) connect to a room using secure access tokens that you create using the `create_chat_token` operation through the AWS SDK. You call `CreateChatToken` for every user's chat session, passing identity and authorization information about the user.

Signing API Requests

HTTP API requests must be signed with an AWS SigV4 signature using your AWS security credentials. The AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) and the AWS SDKs take care of signing the underlying API calls for you. However, if your application calls the Amazon IVS Chat HTTP API directly, it's your responsibility to sign the requests.

You generate a signature using valid AWS credentials for an IAM role that has permission to perform the requested action. For example, `DeleteMessage` requests must be made using an IAM role that has the `ivschat:DeleteMessage` permission.

For more information:

- Authentication and generating signatures — See [Authenticating Requests \(Amazon Web Services Signature Version 4\)](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.
- Managing Amazon IVS permissions — See [Identity and Access Management](#) on the Security page of the *Amazon IVS User Guide*.

Amazon Resource Names (ARNs)

ARNs uniquely identify AWS resources. An ARN is required when you need to specify a resource unambiguously across all of AWS, such as in IAM policies and API calls. For more information, see [Amazon Resource Names](#) in the *AWS General Reference*.

Usage

```
ivschat(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ivschat(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_chat_token | Creates an encrypted token that is used by a chat participant to establish an individual WebSoc |
| create_logging_configuration | Creates a logging configuration that allows clients to store and record sent messages |
| create_room | Creates a room that allows clients to connect and pass messages |
| delete_logging_configuration | Deletes the specified logging configuration |
| delete_message | Sends an event to a specific room which directs clients to delete a specific message; that is, un |
| delete_room | Deletes the specified room |
| disconnect_user | Disconnects all connections using a specified user ID from a room |
| get_logging_configuration | Gets the specified logging configuration |
| get_room | Gets the specified room |
| list_logging_configurations | Gets summary information about all your logging configurations in the AWS region where th |
| list_rooms | Gets summary information about all your rooms in the AWS region where the API request is |
| list_tags_for_resource | Gets information about AWS tags for the specified ARN |
| send_event | Sends an event to a room |
| tag_resource | Adds or updates tags for the AWS resource with the specified ARN |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from the resource with the specified ARN |
| update_logging_configuration | Updates a specified logging configuration |
| update_room | Updates a room's configuration |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ivschat()
svc$create_chat_token(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

ivsrealtime

Amazon Interactive Video Service RealTime

Description

The Amazon Interactive Video Service (IVS) real-time API is REST compatible, using a standard HTTP API and an AWS EventBridge event stream for responses. JSON is used for both requests and responses, including errors.

Key Concepts

- **Stage** — A virtual space where participants can exchange video in real time.
- **Participant token** — A token that authenticates a participant when they join a stage.
- **Participant object** — Represents participants (people) in the stage and contains information about them. When a token is created, it includes a participant ID; when a participant uses that token to join a stage, the participant is associated with that participant ID. There is a 1:1 mapping between participant tokens and participants.

For server-side composition:

- **Composition process** — Composites participants of a stage into a single video and forwards it to a set of outputs (e.g., IVS channels). Composition operations support this process.
- **Composition** — Controls the look of the outputs, including how participants are positioned in the video.

For more information about your IVS live stream, also see [Getting Started with Amazon IVS Real-Time Streaming](#).

Tagging

A *tag* is a metadata label that you assign to an AWS resource. A tag comprises a *key* and a *value*, both set by you. For example, you might set a tag as `topic:nature` to label a particular video category. See [Best practices and strategies](#) in *Tagging AWS Resources and Tag Editor* for details, including restrictions that apply to tags and "Tag naming limits and requirements"; Amazon IVS stages has no service-specific constraints beyond what is documented there.

Tags can help you identify and organize your AWS resources. For example, you can use the same tag for different resources to indicate that they are related. You can also use tags to manage access (see [Access Tags](#)).

The Amazon IVS real-time API has these tag-related operations: `tag_resource`, `untag_resource`, and `list_tags_for_resource`. The following resource supports tagging: Stage.

At most 50 tags can be applied to a resource.

Usage

```
ivsrealtime(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- ivsrealtime(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_encoder_configuration | Creates an EncoderConfiguration object |
| create_ingest_configuration | Creates a new IngestConfiguration resource, used to specify the ingest protocol for a stage |
| create_participant_token | Creates an additional token for a specified stage |
| create_stage | Creates a new stage (and optionally participant tokens) |
| create_storage_configuration | Creates a new storage configuration, used to enable recording to Amazon S3 |
| delete_encoder_configuration | Deletes an EncoderConfiguration resource |
| delete_ingest_configuration | Deletes a specified IngestConfiguration, so it can no longer be used to broadcast |
| delete_public_key | Deletes the specified public key used to sign stage participant tokens |
| delete_stage | Shuts down and deletes the specified stage (disconnecting all participants) |
| delete_storage_configuration | Deletes the storage configuration for the specified ARN |
| disconnect_participant | Disconnects a specified participant from a specified stage |
| get_composition | Get information about the specified Composition resource |
| get_encoder_configuration | Gets information about the specified EncoderConfiguration resource |

| | |
|---|---|
| get_ingest_configuration | Gets information about the specified IngestConfiguration |
| get_participant | Gets information about the specified participant token |
| get_public_key | Gets information for the specified public key |
| get_stage | Gets information for the specified stage |
| get_stage_session | Gets information for the specified stage session |
| get_storage_configuration | Gets the storage configuration for the specified ARN |
| import_public_key | Import a public key to be used for signing stage participant tokens |
| list_compositions | Gets summary information about all Compositions in your account, in the AWS region where the API request is processed |
| list_encoder_configurations | Gets summary information about all EncoderConfigurations in your account, in the AWS region where the API request is processed |
| list_ingest_configurations | Lists all IngestConfigurations in your account, in the AWS region where the API request is processed |
| list_participant_events | Lists events for a specified participant that occurred during a specified stage session |
| list_participants | Lists all participants in a specified stage session |
| list_public_keys | Gets summary information about all public keys in your account, in the AWS region where the API request is processed |
| list_stages | Gets summary information about all stages in your account, in the AWS region where the API request is processed |
| list_stage_sessions | Gets all sessions for a specified stage |
| list_storage_configurations | Gets summary information about all storage configurations in your account, in the AWS region where the API request is processed |
| list_tags_for_resource | Gets information about AWS tags for the specified ARN |
| start_composition | Starts a Composition from a stage based on the configuration provided in the request |
| stop_composition | Stops and deletes a Composition resource |
| tag_resource | Adds or updates tags for the AWS resource with the specified ARN |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from the resource with the specified ARN |
| update_ingest_configuration | Updates a specified IngestConfiguration |
| update_stage | Updates a stage's configuration |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ivsrealtime()
svc$create_encoder_configuration(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

kafka

Managed Streaming for Kafka

Description

The operations for managing an Amazon MSK cluster.

Usage

```
kafka(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- kafka(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| batch_associate_scram_secret | Associates one or more Scram Secrets with an Amazon MSK cluster |
| batch_disassociate_scram_secret | Disassociates one or more Scram Secrets from an Amazon MSK cluster |
| create_cluster | Creates a new MSK cluster |
| create_cluster_v2 | Creates a new MSK cluster |
| create_configuration | Creates a new MSK configuration |
| create_replicator | Creates the replicator |
| create_vpc_connection | Creates a new MSK VPC connection |
| delete_cluster | Deletes the MSK cluster specified by the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in the request |
| delete_cluster_policy | Deletes the MSK cluster policy specified by the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in the request |
| delete_configuration | Deletes an MSK Configuration |
| delete_replicator | Deletes a replicator |
| delete_vpc_connection | Deletes a MSK VPC connection |
| describe_cluster | Returns a description of the MSK cluster whose Amazon Resource Name (ARN) is specified |
| describe_cluster_operation | Returns a description of the cluster operation specified by the ARN |
| describe_cluster_operation_v2 | Returns a description of the cluster operation specified by the ARN |
| describe_cluster_v2 | Returns a description of the MSK cluster whose Amazon Resource Name (ARN) is specified |
| describe_configuration | Returns a description of this MSK configuration |
| describe_configuration_revision | Returns a description of this revision of the configuration |
| describe_replicator | Describes a replicator |
| describe_vpc_connection | Returns a description of this MSK VPC connection |

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>get_bootstrap_brokers</code> | A list of brokers that a client application can use to bootstrap |
| <code>get_cluster_policy</code> | Get the MSK cluster policy specified by the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in the request |
| <code>get_compatible_kafka_versions</code> | Gets the Apache Kafka versions to which you can update the MSK cluster |
| <code>list_client_vpc_connections</code> | Returns a list of all the VPC connections in this Region |
| <code>list_cluster_operations</code> | Returns a list of all the operations that have been performed on the specified MSK cluster |
| <code>list_cluster_operations_v2</code> | Returns a list of all the operations that have been performed on the specified MSK cluster |
| <code>list_clusters</code> | Returns a list of all the MSK clusters in the current Region |
| <code>list_clusters_v2</code> | Returns a list of all the MSK clusters in the current Region |
| <code>list_configuration_revisions</code> | Returns a list of all the MSK configurations in this Region |
| <code>list_configurations</code> | Returns a list of all the MSK configurations in this Region |
| <code>list_kafka_versions</code> | Returns a list of Apache Kafka versions |
| <code>list_nodes</code> | Returns a list of the broker nodes in the cluster |
| <code>list_replicators</code> | Lists the replicators |
| <code>list_scram_secrets</code> | Returns a list of the Scram Secrets associated with an Amazon MSK cluster |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Returns a list of the tags associated with the specified resource |
| <code>list_vpc_connections</code> | Returns a list of all the VPC connections in this Region |
| <code>put_cluster_policy</code> | Creates or updates the MSK cluster policy specified by the cluster Amazon Resource Name |
| <code>reboot_broker</code> | Reboots brokers |
| <code>reject_client_vpc_connection</code> | Returns empty response |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds tags to the specified MSK resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes the tags associated with the keys that are provided in the query |
| <code>update_broker_count</code> | Updates the number of broker nodes in the cluster |
| <code>update_broker_storage</code> | Updates the EBS storage associated with MSK brokers |
| <code>update_broker_type</code> | Updates EC2 instance type |
| <code>update_cluster_configuration</code> | Updates the cluster with the configuration that is specified in the request body |
| <code>update_cluster_kafka_version</code> | Updates the Apache Kafka version for the cluster |
| <code>update_configuration</code> | Updates an MSK configuration |
| <code>update_connectivity</code> | Updates the cluster's connectivity configuration |
| <code>update_monitoring</code> | Updates the monitoring settings for the cluster |
| <code>update_replication_info</code> | Updates replication info of a replicator |
| <code>update_security</code> | Updates the security settings for the cluster |
| <code>update_storage</code> | Updates cluster broker volume size (or) sets cluster storage mode to TIERED |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kafka()
svc$batch_associate_scram_secret(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|--------------|--|
| kafkaconnect | <i>Managed Streaming for Kafka Connect</i> |
|--------------|--|

Description

Managed Streaming for Kafka Connect

Usage

```
kafkaconnect(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. |

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- kafkaconnect(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

- | | |
|---|---|
| create_connector | Creates a connector using the specified properties |
| create_custom_plugin | Creates a custom plugin using the specified properties |
| create_worker_configuration | Creates a worker configuration using the specified properties |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>delete_connector</code> | Deletes the specified connector |
| <code>delete_custom_plugin</code> | Deletes a custom plugin |
| <code>delete_worker_configuration</code> | Deletes the specified worker configuration |
| <code>describe_connector</code> | Returns summary information about the connector |
| <code>describe_connector_operation</code> | Returns information about the specified connector's operations |
| <code>describe_custom_plugin</code> | A summary description of the custom plugin |
| <code>describe_worker_configuration</code> | Returns information about a worker configuration |
| <code>list_connector_operations</code> | Lists information about a connector's operation(s) |
| <code>list_connectors</code> | Returns a list of all the connectors in this account and Region |
| <code>list_custom_plugins</code> | Returns a list of all of the custom plugins in this account and Region |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists all the tags attached to the specified resource |
| <code>list_worker_configurations</code> | Returns a list of all of the worker configurations in this account and Region |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Attaches tags to the specified resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes tags from the specified resource |
| <code>update_connector</code> | Updates the specified connector |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kafkaconnect()
svc$create_connector(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

kendra

AWSKendraFrontendService

Description

Amazon Kendra is a service for indexing large document sets.

Usage

```
kendra(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- kendra(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
```

```

        close_connection = "logical",
        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| associate_entities_to_experience | Grants users or groups in your IAM Identity Center identity source access to your Amazon Kendra experience |
| associate_personas_to_entities | Defines the specific permissions of users or groups in your IAM Identity Center identity source access to your Amazon Kendra experience |
| batch_delete_document | Removes one or more documents from an index |
| batch_delete_featured_results_set | Removes one or more sets of featured results |
| batch_get_document_status | Returns the indexing status for one or more documents submitted with the BatchPutDocument operation |
| batch_put_document | Adds one or more documents to an index |
| clear_query_suggestions | Clears existing query suggestions from an index |
| create_access_control_configuration | Creates an access configuration for your documents |
| create_data_source | Creates a data source connector that you want to use with an Amazon Kendra index |
| create_experience | Creates an Amazon Kendra experience such as a search application |
| create_faq | Creates a set of frequently ask questions (FAQs) using a specified FAQ file stored in your Amazon S3 bucket |
| create_featured_results_set | Creates a set of featured results to display at the top of the search results page |
| create_index | Creates an Amazon Kendra index |
| create_query_suggestions_block_list | Creates a block list to exclude certain queries from suggestions |
| create_thesaurus | Creates a thesaurus for an index |
| delete_access_control_configuration | Deletes an access control configuration that you created for your documents in an index |
| delete_data_source | Deletes an Amazon Kendra data source connector |
| delete_experience | Deletes your Amazon Kendra experience such as a search application |
| delete_faq | Removes a FAQ from an index |
| delete_index | Deletes an Amazon Kendra index |
| delete_principal_mapping | Deletes a group so that all users that belong to the group can no longer access documents in your Amazon Kendra index |
| delete_query_suggestions_block_list | Deletes a block list used for query suggestions for an index |
| delete_thesaurus | Deletes an Amazon Kendra thesaurus |
| describe_access_control_configuration | Gets information about an access control configuration that you created for your documents in an index |
| describe_data_source | Gets information about an Amazon Kendra data source connector |
| describe_experience | Gets information about your Amazon Kendra experience such as a search application |
| describe_faq | Gets information about a FAQ |
| describe_featured_results_set | Gets information about a set of featured results |

| | |
|---|--|
| describe_index | Gets information about an Amazon Kendra index |
| describe_principal_mapping | Describes the processing of PUT and DELETE actions for mapping users to their groups |
| describe_query_suggestions_block_list | Gets information about a block list used for query suggestions for an index |
| describe_query_suggestions_config | Gets information on the settings of query suggestions for an index |
| describe_thesaurus | Gets information about an Amazon Kendra thesaurus |
| disassociate_entities_from_experience | Prevents users or groups in your IAM Identity Center identity source from accessing an Amazon Kendra experience |
| disassociate_personas_from_entities | Removes the specific permissions of users or groups in your IAM Identity Center identity source |
| get_query_suggestions | Fetches the queries that are suggested to your users |
| get_snapshots | Retrieves search metrics data |
| list_access_control_configurations | Lists one or more access control configurations for an index |
| list_data_sources | Lists the data source connectors that you have created |
| list_data_source_sync_jobs | Gets statistics about synchronizing a data source connector |
| list_entity_personas | Lists specific permissions of users and groups with access to your Amazon Kendra experience |
| list_experience_entities | Lists users or groups in your IAM Identity Center identity source that are granted access to an Amazon Kendra experience |
| list_experiences | Lists one or more Amazon Kendra experiences |
| list_faqs | Gets a list of FAQs associated with an index |
| list_featured_results_sets | Lists all your sets of featured results for a given index |
| list_groups_older_than_ordering_id | Provides a list of groups that are mapped to users before a given ordering or timestamp |
| list_indices | Lists the Amazon Kendra indexes that you created |
| list_query_suggestions_block_lists | Lists the block lists used for query suggestions for an index |
| list_tags_for_resource | Gets a list of tags associated with a resource |
| list_thesauri | Lists the thesauri for an index |
| put_principal_mapping | Maps users to their groups so that you only need to provide the user ID when you issue a query |
| query | Searches an index given an input query |
| retrieve | Retrieves relevant passages or text excerpts given an input query |
| start_data_source_sync_job | Starts a synchronization job for a data source connector |
| stop_data_source_sync_job | Stops a synchronization job that is currently running |
| submit_feedback | Enables you to provide feedback to Amazon Kendra to improve the performance of an Amazon Kendra experience |
| tag_resource | Adds the specified tag to the specified index, FAQ, data source, or other resource |
| untag_resource | Removes a tag from an index, FAQ, data source, or other resource |
| update_access_control_configuration | Updates an access control configuration for your documents in an index |
| update_data_source | Updates an Amazon Kendra data source connector |
| update_experience | Updates your Amazon Kendra experience such as a search application |
| update_featured_results_set | Updates a set of featured results |
| update_index | Updates an Amazon Kendra index |
| update_query_suggestions_block_list | Updates a block list used for query suggestions for an index |
| update_query_suggestions_config | Updates the settings of query suggestions for an index |
| update_thesaurus | Updates a thesaurus for an index |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kendra()
svc$associate_entities_to_experience(
  Foo = 123
)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

kendraraking

Amazon Kendra Intelligent Ranking

Description

Amazon Kendra Intelligent Ranking uses Amazon Kendra semantic search capabilities to intelligently re-rank a search service's results.

Usage

```
kendraraking(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config

Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

credentials

Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID

- **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
 - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
 - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- kendraring(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| create_rescore_execution_plan | Creates a rescore execution plan |
| delete_rescore_execution_plan | Deletes a rescore execution plan |
| describe_rescore_execution_plan | Gets information about a rescore execution plan |
| list_rescore_execution_plans | Lists your rescore execution plans |
| list_tags_for_resource | Gets a list of tags associated with a specified resource |
| rescore | Rescores or re-ranks search results from a search service such as OpenSearch (self managed) |
| tag_resource | Adds a specified tag to a specified rescore execution plan |
| untag_resource | Removes a tag from a rescore execution plan |
| update_rescore_execution_plan | Updates a rescore execution plan |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kendraranking()
svc$create_rescore_execution_plan(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

keyspaces

Amazon Keyspaces

Description

Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) is a scalable, highly available, and managed Apache Cassandra-compatible database service. Amazon Keyspaces makes it easy to migrate, run, and scale Cassandra workloads in the Amazon Web Services Cloud. With just a few clicks on the Amazon Web Services Management Console or a few lines of code, you can create keyspaces and tables in Amazon Keyspaces, without deploying any infrastructure or installing software.

In addition to supporting Cassandra Query Language (CQL) requests via open-source Cassandra drivers, Amazon Keyspaces supports data definition language (DDL) operations to manage keyspaces and tables using the Amazon Web Services SDK and CLI, as well as infrastructure as code (IaC) services and tools such as CloudFormation and Terraform. This API reference describes the supported DDL operations in detail.

For the list of all supported CQL APIs, see [Supported Cassandra APIs, operations, and data types in Amazon Keyspaces](#) in the *Amazon Keyspaces Developer Guide*.

To learn how Amazon Keyspaces API actions are recorded with CloudTrail, see [Amazon Keyspaces information in CloudTrail](#) in the *Amazon Keyspaces Developer Guide*.

For more information about Amazon Web Services APIs, for example how to implement retry logic or how to sign Amazon Web Services API requests, see [Amazon Web Services APIs](#) in the *General Reference*.

Usage

```
keyspaces(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- keyspaces(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| create_keyspace | The CreateKeyspace operation adds a new keyspace to your account |
| create_table | The CreateTable operation adds a new table to the specified keyspace |
| create_type | The CreateType operation creates a new user-defined type in the specified keyspace |
| delete_keyspace | The DeleteKeyspace operation deletes a keyspace and all of its tables |
| delete_table | The DeleteTable operation deletes a table and all of its data |
| delete_type | The DeleteType operation deletes a user-defined type (UDT) |
| get_keyspace | Returns the name of the specified keyspace, the Amazon Resource Name (ARN), the replic |
| get_table | Returns information about the table, including the table's name and current status, the keys |
| get_table_auto_scaling_settings | Returns auto scaling related settings of the specified table in JSON format |
| get_type | The GetType operation returns information about the type, for example the field definitions. |
| list_keyspaces | The ListKeyspaces operation returns a list of keyspaces |
| list_tables | The ListTables operation returns a list of tables for a specified keyspace |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns a list of all tags associated with the specified Amazon Keyspaces resource |

[list_types](#)
[restore_table](#)
[tag_resource](#)
[untag_resource](#)
[update_keyspace](#)
[update_table](#)

The ListTypes operation returns a list of types for a specified keyspace
 Restores the table to the specified point in time within the earliest_restorable_timestamp and
 Associates a set of tags with a Amazon Keyspaces resource
 Removes the association of tags from a Amazon Keyspaces resource
 Adds a new Amazon Web Services Region to the keyspace
 Adds new columns to the table or updates one of the table's settings, for example capacity r

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- keyspaces()
svc$create_keyspace(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
  
```

kinesis

Amazon Kinesis

Description

Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Service API Reference

Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is a managed service that scales elastically for real-time processing of streaming big data.

Usage

```
kinesis(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

config

Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- kinesis(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
```

```

creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
),
profile = "string",
anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| add_tags_to_stream | Adds or updates tags for the specified Kinesis data stream |
| create_stream | Creates a Kinesis data stream |
| decrease_stream_retention_period | Decreases the Kinesis data stream's retention period, which is the length of time data records are available |
| delete_resource_policy | Delete a policy for the specified data stream or consumer |
| delete_stream | Deletes a Kinesis data stream and all its shards and data |
| deregister_stream_consumer | To deregister a consumer, provide its ARN |
| describe_limits | Describes the shard limits and usage for the account |
| describe_stream | Describes the specified Kinesis data stream |
| describe_stream_consumer | To get the description of a registered consumer, provide the ARN of the consumer |
| describe_stream_summary | Provides a summarized description of the specified Kinesis data stream without the shard-level details |
| disable_enhanced_monitoring | Disables enhanced monitoring |
| enable_enhanced_monitoring | Enables enhanced Kinesis data stream monitoring for shard-level metrics |
| get_records | Gets data records from a Kinesis data stream's shard |
| get_resource_policy | Returns a policy attached to the specified data stream or consumer |
| get_shard_iterator | Gets an Amazon Kinesis shard iterator |
| increase_stream_retention_period | Increases the Kinesis data stream's retention period, which is the length of time data records are available |
| list_shards | Lists the shards in a stream and provides information about each shard |
| list_stream_consumers | Lists the consumers registered to receive data from a stream using enhanced fan-out, and provides information about each consumer |
| list_streams | Lists your Kinesis data streams |
| list_tags_for_stream | Lists the tags for the specified Kinesis data stream |
| merge_shards | Merges two adjacent shards in a Kinesis data stream and combines them into a single shard |
| put_record | Writes a single data record into an Amazon Kinesis data stream |
| put_records | Writes multiple data records into a Kinesis data stream in a single call (also referred to as batching) |
| put_resource_policy | Attaches a resource-based policy to a data stream or registered consumer |
| register_stream_consumer | Registers a consumer with a Kinesis data stream |
| remove_tags_from_stream | Removes tags from the specified Kinesis data stream |
| split_shard | Splits a shard into two new shards in the Kinesis data stream, to increase the stream's capacity |
| start_stream_encryption | Enables or updates server-side encryption using an Amazon Web Services KMS key for a specified stream |
| stop_stream_encryption | Disables server-side encryption for a specified stream |
| subscribe_to_shard | This operation establishes an HTTP/2 connection between the consumer you specify in the request and the specified shard |
| update_shard_count | Updates the shard count of the specified stream to the specified number of shards |
| update_stream_mode | Updates the capacity mode of the data stream |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kinesis()
svc$add_tags_to_stream(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

kinesisanalytics

Amazon Kinesis Analytics

Description

Overview

This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics API, which only supports SQL applications. Version 2 of the API supports SQL and Java applications. For more information about version 2, see [Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics API V2 Documentation](#).

This is the *Amazon Kinesis Analytics v1 API Reference*. The Amazon Kinesis Analytics Developer Guide provides additional information.

Usage

```
kinesisanalytics(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
 - **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
 - **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
 - **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- kinesisanalytics(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option | This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt |
| add_application_input | This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt |
| add_application_input_processing_configuration | This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt |
| add_application_output | This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt |
| add_application_reference_data_source | This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt |
| create_application | This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt |
| delete_application | This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt |
| delete_application_cloud_watch_logging_option | This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt |
| delete_application_input_processing_configuration | This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt |
| delete_application_output | This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt |
| delete_application_reference_data_source | This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt |
| describe_application | This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt |
| discover_input_schema | This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt |
| list_applications | This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt |
| list_tags_for_resource | Retrieves the list of key-value tags assigned to the application |
| start_application | This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt |
| stop_application | This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt |
| tag_resource | Adds one or more key-value tags to a Kinesis Analytics application |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from a Kinesis Analytics application |
| update_application | This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- kinesisanalytics()
svc$add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink was previously known as Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for Apache Flink.

Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink is a fully managed service that you can use to process and analyze streaming data using Java, Python, SQL, or Scala. The service enables you to quickly author and run Java, SQL, or Scala code against streaming sources to perform time series analytics, feed real-time dashboards, and create real-time metrics.

Usage

```
kinesisanalyticsv2(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
 - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
 - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- kinesisanalyticsv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option</code> | Adds an Amazon CloudWatch log stream to monitor application configuration |
| <code>add_application_input</code> | Adds a streaming source to your SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application |
| <code>add_application_input_processing_configuration</code> | Adds an InputProcessingConfiguration to a SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application |
| <code>add_application_output</code> | Adds an external destination to your SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application |
| <code>add_application_reference_data_source</code> | Adds a reference data source to an existing SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application |
| <code>add_application_vpc_configuration</code> | Adds a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) configuration to the application |
| <code>create_application</code> | Creates a Managed Service for Apache Flink application |
| <code>create_application_presigned_url</code> | Creates and returns a URL that you can use to connect to an application |
| <code>create_application_snapshot</code> | Creates a snapshot of the application's state data |
| <code>delete_application</code> | Deletes the specified application |
| <code>delete_application_cloud_watch_logging_option</code> | Deletes an Amazon CloudWatch log stream from an SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application |
| <code>delete_application_input_processing_configuration</code> | Deletes an InputProcessingConfiguration from an input |
| <code>delete_application_output</code> | Deletes the output destination configuration from your SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application |
| <code>delete_application_reference_data_source</code> | Deletes a reference data source configuration from the specified SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application |
| <code>delete_application_snapshot</code> | Deletes a snapshot of application state |
| <code>delete_application_vpc_configuration</code> | Removes a VPC configuration from a Managed Service for Apache Flink application |
| <code>describe_application</code> | Returns information about a specific Managed Service for Apache Flink application |
| <code>describe_application_operation</code> | Returns information about a specific operation performed on a Managed Service for Apache Flink application |
| <code>describe_application_snapshot</code> | Returns information about a snapshot of application state data |
| <code>describe_application_version</code> | Provides a detailed description of a specified version of the application |
| <code>discover_input_schema</code> | Infers a schema for a SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application by using a streaming source |
| <code>list_application_operations</code> | Lists information about operations performed on a Managed Service for Apache Flink application |
| <code>list_applications</code> | Returns a list of Managed Service for Apache Flink applications in your account |
| <code>list_application_snapshots</code> | Lists information about the current application snapshots |
| <code>list_application_versions</code> | Lists all the versions for the specified application, including versions that are not running |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Retrieves the list of key-value tags assigned to the application |
| <code>rollback_application</code> | Reverts the application to the previous running version |
| <code>start_application</code> | Starts the specified Managed Service for Apache Flink application |
| <code>stop_application</code> | Stops the application from processing data |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds one or more key-value tags to a Managed Service for Apache Flink application |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes one or more tags from a Managed Service for Apache Flink application |
| <code>update_application</code> | Updates an existing Managed Service for Apache Flink application |
| <code>update_application_maintenance_configuration</code> | Updates the maintenance configuration of the Managed Service for Apache Flink application |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kinesisanalyticsv2()
svc$add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Key Management Service

Key Management Service (KMS) is an encryption and key management web service. This guide describes the KMS operations that you can call programmatically. For general information about KMS, see the [Key Management Service Developer Guide](#).

KMS has replaced the term *customer master key (CMK)* with *KMS key* and *KMS key*. The concept has not changed. To prevent breaking changes, KMS is keeping some variations of this term.

Amazon Web Services provides SDKs that consist of libraries and sample code for various programming languages and platforms (Java, Ruby, .Net, macOS, Android, etc.). The SDKs provide a convenient way to create programmatic access to KMS and other Amazon Web Services services. For example, the SDKs take care of tasks such as signing requests (see below), managing errors, and retrying requests automatically. For more information about the Amazon Web Services SDKs, including how to download and install them, see [Tools for Amazon Web Services](#).

We recommend that you use the Amazon Web Services SDKs to make programmatic API calls to KMS.

If you need to use FIPS 140-2 validated cryptographic modules when communicating with Amazon Web Services, use the FIPS endpoint in your preferred Amazon Web Services Region. For more information about the available FIPS endpoints, see [Service endpoints](#) in the Key Management Service topic of the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

All KMS API calls must be signed and be transmitted using Transport Layer Security (TLS). KMS recommends you always use the latest supported TLS version. Clients must also support cipher suites with Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) such as Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (DHE) or Elliptic Curve Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE). Most modern systems such as Java 7 and later support these modes.

Signing Requests

Requests must be signed using an access key ID and a secret access key. We strongly recommend that you do not use your Amazon Web Services account root access key ID and secret access key for everyday work. You can use the access key ID and secret access key for an IAM user or you can use the Security Token Service (STS) to generate temporary security credentials and use those to sign requests.

All KMS requests must be signed with [Signature Version 4](#).

Logging API Requests

KMS supports CloudTrail, a service that logs Amazon Web Services API calls and related events for your Amazon Web Services account and delivers them to an Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. By using the information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine what requests were made to KMS, who made the request, when it was made, and so on. To learn more about CloudTrail, including how to turn it on and find your log files, see the [CloudTrail User Guide](#).

Additional Resources

For more information about credentials and request signing, see the following:

- [Amazon Web Services Security Credentials](#) - This topic provides general information about the types of credentials used to access Amazon Web Services.
- [Temporary Security Credentials](#) - This section of the *IAM User Guide* describes how to create and use temporary security credentials.
- [Signature Version 4 Signing Process](#) - This set of topics walks you through the process of signing a request using an access key ID and a secret access key.

Commonly Used API Operations

Of the API operations discussed in this guide, the following will prove the most useful for most applications. You will likely perform operations other than these, such as creating keys and assigning policies, by using the console.

- encrypt
- decrypt
- generate_data_key
- generate_data_key_without_plaintext

Usage

```
kms(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID

- **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
 - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
 - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- kms(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>cancel_key_deletion</code> | Cancels the deletion of a KMS key |
| <code>connect_custom_key_store</code> | Connects or reconnects a custom key store to its backing key store |
| <code>create_alias</code> | Creates a friendly name for a KMS key |
| <code>create_custom_key_store</code> | Creates a custom key store backed by a key store that you own and manage |
| <code>create_grant</code> | Adds a grant to a KMS key |
| <code>create_key</code> | Creates a unique customer managed KMS key in your Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>decrypt</code> | Decrypts ciphertext that was encrypted by a KMS key using any of the following algorithms |
| <code>delete_alias</code> | Deletes the specified alias |
| <code>delete_custom_key_store</code> | Deletes a custom key store |
| <code>delete_imported_key_material</code> | Deletes key material that was previously imported |
| <code>derive_shared_secret</code> | Derives a shared secret using a key agreement algorithm |
| <code>describe_custom_key_stores</code> | Gets information about custom key stores in the account and Region |
| <code>describe_key</code> | Provides detailed information about a KMS key |
| <code>disable_key</code> | Sets the state of a KMS key to disabled |
| <code>disable_key_rotation</code> | Disables automatic rotation of the key material of the specified symmetric encryption key |
| <code>disconnect_custom_key_store</code> | Disconnects the custom key store from its backing key store |
| <code>enable_key</code> | Sets the key state of a KMS key to enabled |
| <code>enable_key_rotation</code> | Enables automatic rotation of the key material of the specified symmetric encryption key |
| <code>encrypt</code> | Encrypts plaintext of up to 4,096 bytes using a KMS key |
| <code>generate_data_key</code> | Returns a unique symmetric data key for use outside of KMS |
| <code>generate_data_key_pair</code> | Returns a unique asymmetric data key pair for use outside of KMS |
| <code>generate_data_key_pair_without_plaintext</code> | Returns a unique asymmetric data key pair for use outside of KMS |
| <code>generate_data_key_without_plaintext</code> | Returns a unique symmetric data key for use outside of KMS |
| <code>generate_mac</code> | Generates a hash-based message authentication code (HMAC) for a message using a KMS key |
| <code>generate_random</code> | Returns a random byte string that is cryptographically secure |
| <code>get_key_policy</code> | Gets a key policy attached to the specified KMS key |
| <code>get_key_rotation_status</code> | Provides detailed information about the rotation status for a KMS key, including the rotation schedule |
| <code>get_parameters_for_import</code> | Returns the public key and an import token you need to import or reimport key material |
| <code>get_public_key</code> | Returns the public key of an asymmetric KMS key |
| <code>import_key_material</code> | Imports or reimports key material into an existing KMS key that was created with the <code>generate_data_key</code> operation |
| <code>list_aliases</code> | Gets a list of aliases in the caller's Amazon Web Services account and region |
| <code>list_grants</code> | Gets a list of all grants for the specified KMS key |
| <code>list_key_policies</code> | Gets the names of the key policies that are attached to a KMS key |
| <code>list_key_rotations</code> | Returns information about all completed key material rotations for the specified KMS key |
| <code>list_keys</code> | Gets a list of all KMS keys in the caller's Amazon Web Services account and Region |
| <code>list_resource_tags</code> | Returns all tags on the specified KMS key |
| <code>list_retirable_grants</code> | Returns information about all grants in the Amazon Web Services account and Region that are eligible for retirement |
| <code>put_key_policy</code> | Attaches a key policy to the specified KMS key |
| <code>re_encrypt</code> | Decrypts ciphertext and then reencrypts it entirely within KMS |
| <code>replicate_key</code> | Replicates a multi-Region key into the specified Region |
| <code>retire_grant</code> | Deletes a grant |
| <code>revoke_grant</code> | Deletes the specified grant |
| <code>rotate_key_on_demand</code> | Immediately initiates rotation of the key material of the specified symmetric encryption key |
| <code>schedule_key_deletion</code> | Schedules the deletion of a KMS key |
| <code>sign</code> | Creates a digital signature for a message or message digest by using the private key of a KMS key |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds or edits tags on a customer managed key |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Deletes tags from a customer managed key |
| <code>update_alias</code> | Associates an existing KMS alias with a different KMS key |
| <code>update_custom_key_store</code> | Changes the properties of a custom key store |
| <code>update_key_description</code> | Updates the description of a KMS key |
| <code>update_primary_region</code> | Changes the primary key of a multi-Region key |
| <code>verify</code> | Verifies a digital signature that was generated by the Sign operation |
| <code>verify_mac</code> | Verifies the hash-based message authentication code (HMAC) for a specified message |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kms()
# The following example cancels deletion of the specified KMS key.
svc$cancel_key_deletion(
  KeyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
)

## End(Not run)
```

lakeformation

AWS Lake Formation

Description

Lake Formation

Defines the public endpoint for the Lake Formation service.

Usage

```
lakeformation(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- lakeformation(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
```

```

        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| add_lf_tags_to_resource | Attaches one or more LF-tags to an existing resource |
| assume_decorated_role_with_saml | Allows a caller to assume an IAM role decorated as the SAML user |
| batch_grant_permissions | Batch operation to grant permissions to the principal |
| batch_revoke_permissions | Batch operation to revoke permissions from the principal |
| cancel_transaction | Attempts to cancel the specified transaction |
| commit_transaction | Attempts to commit the specified transaction |
| create_data_cells_filter | Creates a data cell filter to allow one to grant access to certain columns |
| create_lake_formation_identity_center_configuration | Creates an IAM Identity Center connection with Lake Formation to |
| create_lake_formation_opt_in | Enforce Lake Formation permissions for the given databases, tables |
| create_lf_tag | Creates an LF-tag with the specified name and values |
| create_lf_tag_expression | Creates a new LF-Tag expression with the provided name, description |
| delete_data_cells_filter | Deletes a data cell filter |
| delete_lake_formation_identity_center_configuration | Deletes an IAM Identity Center connection with Lake Formation |
| delete_lake_formation_opt_in | Remove the Lake Formation permissions enforcement of the given |
| delete_lf_tag | Deletes the specified LF-tag given a key name |
| delete_lf_tag_expression | Deletes the LF-Tag expression |
| delete_objects_on_cancel | For a specific governed table, provides a list of Amazon S3 objects |
| deregister_resource | Deregisters the resource as managed by the Data Catalog |
| describe_lake_formation_identity_center_configuration | Retrieves the instance ARN and application ARN for the connection |
| describe_resource | Retrieves the current data access role for the given resource register |
| describe_transaction | Returns the details of a single transaction |
| extend_transaction | Indicates to the service that the specified transaction is still active and |
| get_data_cells_filter | Returns a data cells filter |
| get_data_lake_principal | Returns the identity of the invoking principal |
| get_data_lake_settings | Retrieves the list of the data lake administrators of a Lake Formation |
| get_effective_permissions_for_path | Returns the Lake Formation permissions for a specified table or data |
| get_lf_tag | Returns an LF-tag definition |
| get_lf_tag_expression | Returns the details about the LF-Tag expression |
| get_query_state | Returns the state of a query previously submitted |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>get_query_statistics</code> | Retrieves statistics on the planning and execution of a query |
| <code>get_resource_lf_tags</code> | Returns the LF-tags applied to a resource |
| <code>get_table_objects</code> | Returns the set of Amazon S3 objects that make up the specified group |
| <code>get_temporary_glue_partition_credentials</code> | This API is identical to <code>GetTemporaryTableCredentials</code> except that it returns temporary credentials for a partition |
| <code>get_temporary_glue_table_credentials</code> | Allows a caller in a secure environment to assume a role with permissions to access metadata in the Data Catalog |
| <code>get_work_unit_results</code> | Returns the work units resulting from the query |
| <code>get_work_units</code> | Retrieves the work units generated by the <code>StartQueryPlanning</code> operation |
| <code>grant_permissions</code> | Grants permissions to the principal to access metadata in the Data Catalog |
| <code>list_data_cells_filter</code> | Lists all the data cell filters on a table |
| <code>list_lake_formation_opt_ins</code> | Retrieve the current list of resources and principals that are opted in to Lake Formation |
| <code>list_lf_tag_expressions</code> | Returns the LF-Tag expressions in caller's account filtered based on the specified LF-tag key |
| <code>list_lf_tags</code> | Lists LF-tags that the requester has permission to view |
| <code>list_permissions</code> | Returns a list of the principal permissions on the resource, filtered by the specified LF-tag key |
| <code>list_resources</code> | Lists the resources registered to be managed by the Data Catalog |
| <code>list_table_storage_optimizers</code> | Returns the configuration of all storage optimizers associated with a table |
| <code>list_transactions</code> | Returns metadata about transactions and their status |
| <code>put_data_lake_settings</code> | Sets the list of data lake administrators who have admin privileges on the data lake |
| <code>register_resource</code> | Registers the resource as managed by the Data Catalog |
| <code>remove_lf_tags_from_resource</code> | Removes an LF-tag from the resource |
| <code>revoke_permissions</code> | Revokes permissions to the principal to access metadata in the Data Catalog |
| <code>search_databases_by_lf_tags</code> | This operation allows a search on DATABASE resources by TagCombinations |
| <code>search_tables_by_lf_tags</code> | This operation allows a search on TABLE resources by LFTags |
| <code>start_query_planning</code> | Submits a request to process a query statement |
| <code>start_transaction</code> | Starts a new transaction and returns its transaction ID |
| <code>update_data_cells_filter</code> | Updates a data cell filter |
| <code>update_lake_formation_identity_center_configuration</code> | Updates the IAM Identity Center connection parameters |
| <code>update_lf_tag</code> | Updates the list of possible values for the specified LF-tag key |
| <code>update_lf_tag_expression</code> | Updates the name of the LF-Tag expression to the new description |
| <code>update_resource</code> | Updates the data access role used for vending access to the given resource |
| <code>update_table_objects</code> | Updates the manifest of Amazon S3 objects that make up the specified table |
| <code>update_table_storage_optimizer</code> | Updates the configuration of the storage optimizers for a table |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- lakeformation()
svc$add_lf_tags_to_resource(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Lambda

Overview

Lambda is a compute service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. Lambda runs your code on a high-availability compute infrastructure and performs all of the administration of the compute resources, including server and operating system maintenance, capacity provisioning and automatic scaling, code monitoring and logging. With Lambda, you can run code for virtually any type of application or backend service. For more information about the Lambda service, see [What is Lambda](#) in the **Lambda Developer Guide**.

The *Lambda API Reference* provides information about each of the API methods, including details about the parameters in each API request and response.

You can use Software Development Kits (SDKs), Integrated Development Environment (IDE) Toolkits, and command line tools to access the API. For installation instructions, see [Tools for Amazon Web Services](#).

For a list of Region-specific endpoints that Lambda supports, see [Lambda endpoints and quotas](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

When making the API calls, you will need to authenticate your request by providing a signature. Lambda supports signature version 4. For more information, see [Signature Version 4 signing process](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

CA certificates

Because Amazon Web Services SDKs use the CA certificates from your computer, changes to the certificates on the Amazon Web Services servers can cause connection failures when you attempt to use an SDK. You can prevent these failures by keeping your computer's CA certificates and operating system up-to-date. If you encounter this issue in a corporate environment and do not manage your own computer, you might need to ask an administrator to assist with the update process. The following list shows minimum operating system and Java versions:

- Microsoft Windows versions that have updates from January 2005 or later installed contain at least one of the required CAs in their trust list.
- Mac OS X 10.4 with Java for Mac OS X 10.4 Release 5 (February 2007), Mac OS X 10.5 (October 2007), and later versions contain at least one of the required CAs in their trust list.
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 (March 2007), 6, and 7 and CentOS 5, 6, and 7 all contain at least one of the required CAs in their default trusted CA list.
- Java 1.4.2_12 (May 2006), 5 Update 2 (March 2005), and all later versions, including Java 6 (December 2006), 7, and 8, contain at least one of the required CAs in their default trusted CA list.

When accessing the Lambda management console or Lambda API endpoints, whether through browsers or programmatically, you will need to ensure your client machines support any of the following CAs:

- Amazon Root CA 1
- Starfield Services Root Certificate Authority - G2
- Starfield Class 2 Certification Authority

Root certificates from the first two authorities are available from [Amazon trust services](#), but keeping your computer up-to-date is the more straightforward solution. To learn more about ACM-provided certificates, see [Amazon Web Services Certificate Manager FAQs](#).

Usage

```
lambda(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- lambda(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| add_layer_version_permission | Adds permissions to the resource-based policy of a version of an Lambda layer |
| add_permission | Grants a principal permission to use a function |
| create_alias | Creates an alias for a Lambda function version |
| create_code_signing_config | Creates a code signing configuration |
| create_event_source_mapping | Creates a mapping between an event source and an Lambda function |
| create_function | Creates a Lambda function |
| create_function_url_config | Creates a Lambda function URL with the specified configuration parameters |
| delete_alias | Deletes a Lambda function alias |

| | |
|---|---|
| delete_code_signing_config | Deletes the code signing configuration |
| delete_event_source_mapping | Deletes an event source mapping |
| delete_function | Deletes a Lambda function |
| delete_function_code_signing_config | Removes the code signing configuration from the function |
| delete_function_concurrency | Removes a concurrent execution limit from a function |
| delete_function_event_invoke_config | Deletes the configuration for asynchronous invocation for a function, version, or alias |
| delete_function_url_config | Deletes a Lambda function URL |
| delete_layer_version | Deletes a version of an Lambda layer |
| delete_provisioned_concurrency_config | Deletes the provisioned concurrency configuration for a function |
| get_account_settings | Retrieves details about your account's limits and usage in an Amazon Web Services account |
| get_alias | Returns details about a Lambda function alias |
| get_code_signing_config | Returns information about the specified code signing configuration |
| get_event_source_mapping | Returns details about an event source mapping |
| get_function | Returns information about the function or function version, with a link to download the code |
| get_function_code_signing_config | Returns the code signing configuration for the specified function |
| get_function_concurrency | Returns details about the reserved concurrency configuration for a function |
| get_function_configuration | Returns the version-specific settings of a Lambda function or version |
| get_function_event_invoke_config | Retrieves the configuration for asynchronous invocation for a function, version, or alias |
| get_function_recursion_config | Returns your function's recursive loop detection configuration |
| get_function_url_config | Returns details about a Lambda function URL |
| get_layer_version | Returns information about a version of an Lambda layer, with a link to download the code |
| get_layer_version_by_arn | Returns information about a version of an Lambda layer, with a link to download the code |
| get_layer_version_policy | Returns the permission policy for a version of an Lambda layer |
| get_policy | Returns the resource-based IAM policy for a function, version, or alias |
| get_provisioned_concurrency_config | Retrieves the provisioned concurrency configuration for a function's alias or version |
| get_runtime_management_config | Retrieves the runtime management configuration for a function's version |
| invoke | Invokes a Lambda function |
| invoke_async | For asynchronous function invocation, use Invoke |
| invoke_with_response_stream | Configure your Lambda functions to stream response payloads back to clients |
| list_aliases | Returns a list of aliases for a Lambda function |
| list_code_signing_configs | Returns a list of code signing configurations |
| list_event_source_mappings | Lists event source mappings |
| list_function_event_invoke_configs | Retrieves a list of configurations for asynchronous invocation for a function |
| list_functions | Returns a list of Lambda functions, with the version-specific configuration of each |
| list_functions_by_code_signing_config | List the functions that use the specified code signing configuration |
| list_function_url_configs | Returns a list of Lambda function URLs for the specified function |
| list_layers | Lists Lambda layers and shows information about the latest version of each |
| list_layer_versions | Lists the versions of an Lambda layer |
| list_provisioned_concurrency_configs | Retrieves a list of provisioned concurrency configurations for a function |
| list_tags | Returns a function, event source mapping, or code signing configuration's tags |
| list_versions_by_function | Returns a list of versions, with the version-specific configuration of each |
| publish_layer_version | Creates an Lambda layer from a ZIP archive |
| publish_version | Creates a version from the current code and configuration of a function |
| put_function_code_signing_config | Update the code signing configuration for the function |
| put_function_concurrency | Sets the maximum number of simultaneous executions for a function, and reserves the concurrency |
| put_function_event_invoke_config | Configures options for asynchronous invocation on a function, version, or alias |
| put_function_recursion_config | Sets your function's recursive loop detection configuration |
| put_provisioned_concurrency_config | Adds a provisioned concurrency configuration to a function's alias or version |

| | |
|---|--|
| put_runtime_management_config | Sets the runtime management configuration for a function's version |
| remove_layer_version_permission | Removes a statement from the permissions policy for a version of an Lambda layer |
| remove_permission | Revokes function-use permission from an Amazon Web Services service or another |
| tag_resource | Adds tags to a function, event source mapping, or code signing configuration |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from a function, event source mapping, or code signing configuration |
| update_alias | Updates the configuration of a Lambda function alias |
| update_code_signing_config | Update the code signing configuration |
| update_event_source_mapping | Updates an event source mapping |
| update_function_code | Updates a Lambda function's code |
| update_function_configuration | Modify the version-specific settings of a Lambda function |
| update_function_event_invoke_config | Updates the configuration for asynchronous invocation for a function, version, or al |
| update_function_url_config | Updates the configuration for a Lambda function URL |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- lambda()
# The following example grants permission for the account 223456789012 to
# use version 1 of a layer named my-layer.
svc$add_layer_version_permission(
  Action = "lambda:GetLayerVersion",
  LayerName = "my-layer",
  Principal = "223456789012",
  StatementId = "xaccount",
  VersionNumber = 1L
)

## End(Not run)
```

lexmodelbuildingservice

Amazon Lex Model Building Service

Description

Amazon Lex Build-Time Actions

Amazon Lex is an AWS service for building conversational voice and text interfaces. Use these actions to create, update, and delete conversational bots for new and existing client applications.

Usage

```
lexmodelbuildingservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
```

```

    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- lexmodelbuildingservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_bot_version | Creates a new version of the bot based on the \$LATEST version |
| create_intent_version | Creates a new version of an intent based on the \$LATEST version of the intent |
| create_slot_type_version | Creates a new version of a slot type based on the \$LATEST version of the specified slot type |
| delete_bot | Deletes all versions of the bot, including the \$LATEST version |
| delete_bot_alias | Deletes an alias for the specified bot |
| delete_bot_channel_association | Deletes the association between an Amazon Lex bot and a messaging platform |
| delete_bot_version | Deletes a specific version of a bot |
| delete_intent | Deletes all versions of the intent, including the \$LATEST version |
| delete_intent_version | Deletes a specific version of an intent |
| delete_slot_type | Deletes all versions of the slot type, including the \$LATEST version |
| delete_slot_type_version | Deletes a specific version of a slot type |
| delete_utterances | Deletes stored utterances |
| get_bot | Returns metadata information for a specific bot |

| | |
|--|---|
| get_bot_alias | Returns information about an Amazon Lex bot alias |
| get_bot_aliases | Returns a list of aliases for a specified Amazon Lex bot |
| get_bot_channel_association | Returns information about the association between an Amazon Lex bot and a messaging platform |
| get_bot_channel_associations | Returns a list of all of the channels associated with the specified bot |
| get_bots | Returns bot information as follows: |
| get_bot_versions | Gets information about all of the versions of a bot |
| get_builtin_intent | Returns information about a built-in intent |
| get_builtin_intents | Gets a list of built-in intents that meet the specified criteria |
| get_builtin_slot_types | Gets a list of built-in slot types that meet the specified criteria |
| get_export | Exports the contents of a Amazon Lex resource in a specified format |
| get_import | Gets information about an import job started with the StartImport operation |
| get_intent | Returns information about an intent |
| get_intents | Returns intent information as follows: |
| get_intent_versions | Gets information about all of the versions of an intent |
| get_migration | Provides details about an ongoing or complete migration from an Amazon Lex V1 bot to an Amazon Lex V2 bot |
| get_migrations | Gets a list of migrations between Amazon Lex V1 and Amazon Lex V2 |
| get_slot_type | Returns information about a specific version of a slot type |
| get_slot_types | Returns slot type information as follows: |
| get_slot_type_versions | Gets information about all versions of a slot type |
| get_utterances_view | Use the GetUtterancesView operation to get information about the utterances that your user has made |
| list_tags_for_resource | Gets a list of tags associated with the specified resource |
| put_bot | Creates an Amazon Lex conversational bot or replaces an existing bot |
| put_bot_alias | Creates an alias for the specified version of the bot or replaces an alias for the specified bot |
| put_intent | Creates an intent or replaces an existing intent |
| put_slot_type | Creates a custom slot type or replaces an existing custom slot type |
| start_import | Starts a job to import a resource to Amazon Lex |
| start_migration | Starts migrating a bot from Amazon Lex V1 to Amazon Lex V2 |
| tag_resource | Adds the specified tags to the specified resource |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from a bot, bot alias or bot channel |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- lexmodelbuildingservice()
# This example shows how to get configuration information for a bot.
svc$get_bot(
  name = "DocOrderPizza",
  versionOrAlias = "$LATEST"
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon Lex Model Building V2

Usage

```
lexmodelsv2(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- lexmodelsv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| batch_create_custom_vocabulary_item | Create a batch of custom vocabulary items for a given bot locale's custom vocabulary |
| batch_delete_custom_vocabulary_item | Delete a batch of custom vocabulary items for a given bot locale's custom vocabulary |
| batch_update_custom_vocabulary_item | Update a batch of custom vocabulary items for a given bot locale's custom vocabulary |
| build_bot_locale | Builds a bot, its intents, and its slot types into a specific locale |
| create_bot | Creates an Amazon Lex conversational bot |
| create_bot_alias | Creates an alias for the specified version of a bot |
| create_bot_locale | Creates a locale in the bot |
| create_bot_replica | Action to create a replication of the source bot in the secondary region |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>create_bot_version</code> | Creates an immutable version of the bot |
| <code>create_export</code> | Creates a zip archive containing the contents of a bot or a bot locale |
| <code>create_intent</code> | Creates an intent |
| <code>create_resource_policy</code> | Creates a new resource policy with the specified policy statements |
| <code>create_resource_policy_statement</code> | Adds a new resource policy statement to a bot or bot alias |
| <code>create_slot</code> | Creates a slot in an intent |
| <code>create_slot_type</code> | Creates a custom slot type |
| <code>create_test_set_discrepancy_report</code> | Create a report that describes the differences between the bot and the test set |
| <code>create_upload_url</code> | Gets a pre-signed S3 write URL that you use to upload the zip archive when importing |
| <code>delete_bot</code> | Deletes all versions of a bot, including the Draft version |
| <code>delete_bot_alias</code> | Deletes the specified bot alias |
| <code>delete_bot_locale</code> | Removes a locale from a bot |
| <code>delete_bot_replica</code> | The action to delete the replicated bot in the secondary region |
| <code>delete_bot_version</code> | Deletes a specific version of a bot |
| <code>delete_custom_vocabulary</code> | Removes a custom vocabulary from the specified locale in the specified bot |
| <code>delete_export</code> | Removes a previous export and the associated files stored in an S3 bucket |
| <code>delete_import</code> | Removes a previous import and the associated file stored in an S3 bucket |
| <code>delete_intent</code> | Removes the specified intent |
| <code>delete_resource_policy</code> | Removes an existing policy from a bot or bot alias |
| <code>delete_resource_policy_statement</code> | Deletes a policy statement from a resource policy |
| <code>delete_slot</code> | Deletes the specified slot from an intent |
| <code>delete_slot_type</code> | Deletes a slot type from a bot locale |
| <code>delete_test_set</code> | The action to delete the selected test set |
| <code>delete_utterances</code> | Deletes stored utterances |
| <code>describe_bot</code> | Provides metadata information about a bot |
| <code>describe_bot_alias</code> | Get information about a specific bot alias |
| <code>describe_bot_locale</code> | Describes the settings that a bot has for a specific locale |
| <code>describe_bot_recommendation</code> | Provides metadata information about a bot recommendation |
| <code>describe_bot_replica</code> | Monitors the bot replication status through the UI console |
| <code>describe_bot_resource_generation</code> | Returns information about a request to generate a bot through natural language desc |
| <code>describe_bot_version</code> | Provides metadata about a version of a bot |
| <code>describe_custom_vocabulary_metadata</code> | Provides metadata information about a custom vocabulary |
| <code>describe_export</code> | Gets information about a specific export |
| <code>describe_import</code> | Gets information about a specific import |
| <code>describe_intent</code> | Returns metadata about an intent |
| <code>describe_resource_policy</code> | Gets the resource policy and policy revision for a bot or bot alias |
| <code>describe_slot</code> | Gets metadata information about a slot |
| <code>describe_slot_type</code> | Gets metadata information about a slot type |
| <code>describe_test_execution</code> | Gets metadata information about the test execution |
| <code>describe_test_set</code> | Gets metadata information about the test set |
| <code>describe_test_set_discrepancy_report</code> | Gets metadata information about the test set discrepancy report |
| <code>describe_test_set_generation</code> | Gets metadata information about the test set generation |
| <code>generate_bot_element</code> | Generates sample utterances for an intent |
| <code>get_test_execution_artifacts_url</code> | The pre-signed Amazon S3 URL to download the test execution result artifacts |
| <code>list_aggregated_utterances</code> | Provides a list of utterances that users have sent to the bot |
| <code>list_bot_aliases</code> | Gets a list of aliases for the specified bot |
| <code>list_bot_alias_replicas</code> | The action to list the replicated bots created from the source bot alias |
| <code>list_bot_locales</code> | Gets a list of locales for the specified bot |

| | |
|--|--|
| list_bot_recommendations | Get a list of bot recommendations that meet the specified criteria |
| list_bot_replicas | The action to list the replicated bots |
| list_bot_resource_generations | Lists the generation requests made for a bot locale |
| list_bots | Gets a list of available bots |
| list_bot_version_replicas | Contains information about all the versions replication statuses applicable for Global Warnings |
| list_bot_versions | Gets information about all of the versions of a bot |
| list_built_in_intents | Gets a list of built-in intents provided by Amazon Lex that you can use in your bot |
| list_built_in_slot_types | Gets a list of built-in slot types that meet the specified criteria |
| list_custom_vocabulary_items | Paginated list of custom vocabulary items for a given bot locale's custom vocabulary |
| list_exports | Lists the exports for a bot, bot locale, or custom vocabulary |
| list_imports | Lists the imports for a bot, bot locale, or custom vocabulary |
| list_intent_metrics | Retrieves summary metrics for the intents in your bot |
| list_intent_paths | Retrieves summary statistics for a path of intents that users take over sessions with your bot |
| list_intents | Get a list of intents that meet the specified criteria |
| list_intent_stage_metrics | Retrieves summary metrics for the stages within intents in your bot |
| list_recommended_intents | Gets a list of recommended intents provided by the bot recommendation that you can use in your bot |
| list_session_analytics_data | Retrieves a list of metadata for individual user sessions with your bot |
| list_session_metrics | Retrieves summary metrics for the user sessions with your bot |
| list_slots | Gets a list of slots that match the specified criteria |
| list_slot_types | Gets a list of slot types that match the specified criteria |
| list_tags_for_resource | Gets a list of tags associated with a resource |
| list_test_execution_result_items | Gets a list of test execution result items |
| list_test_executions | The list of test set executions |
| list_test_set_records | The list of test set records |
| list_test_sets | The list of the test sets |
| list_utterance_analytics_data | To use this API operation, your IAM role must have permissions to perform the ListUtteranceAnalyticsData action. |
| list_utterance_metrics | To use this API operation, your IAM role must have permissions to perform the ListUtteranceMetrics action. |
| search_associated_transcripts | Search for associated transcripts that meet the specified criteria |
| start_bot_recommendation | Use this to provide your transcript data, and to start the bot recommendation process |
| start_bot_resource_generation | Starts a request for the descriptive bot builder to generate a bot locale configuration |
| start_import | Starts importing a bot, bot locale, or custom vocabulary from a zip archive that you have downloaded |
| start_test_execution | The action to start test set execution |
| start_test_set_generation | The action to start the generation of test set |
| stop_bot_recommendation | Stop an already running Bot Recommendation request |
| tag_resource | Adds the specified tags to the specified resource |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from a bot, bot alias, or bot channel |
| update_bot | Updates the configuration of an existing bot |
| update_bot_alias | Updates the configuration of an existing bot alias |
| update_bot_locale | Updates the settings that a bot has for a specific locale |
| update_bot_recommendation | Updates an existing bot recommendation request |
| update_export | Updates the password used to protect an export zip archive |
| update_intent | Updates the settings for an intent |
| update_resource_policy | Replaces the existing resource policy for a bot or bot alias with a new one |
| update_slot | Updates the settings for a slot |
| update_slot_type | Updates the configuration of an existing slot type |
| update_test_set | The action to update the test set |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- lexmodelsv2()
svc$batch_create_custom_vocabulary_item(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

lexruntime-service *Amazon Lex Runtime Service*

Description

Amazon Lex provides both build and runtime endpoints. Each endpoint provides a set of operations (API). Your conversational bot uses the runtime API to understand user utterances (user input text or voice). For example, suppose a user says "I want pizza", your bot sends this input to Amazon Lex using the runtime API. Amazon Lex recognizes that the user request is for the OrderPizza intent (one of the intents defined in the bot). Then Amazon Lex engages in user conversation on behalf of the bot to elicit required information (slot values, such as pizza size and crust type), and then performs fulfillment activity (that you configured when you created the bot). You use the build-time API to create and manage your Amazon Lex bot. For a list of build-time operations, see the build-time API, .

Usage

```
lexruntime-service(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
 - **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- lexruntimeservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
```

```

credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| delete_session | Removes session information for a specified bot, alias, and user ID |
| get_session | Returns session information for a specified bot, alias, and user ID |
| post_content | Sends user input (text or speech) to Amazon Lex |
| post_text | Sends user input to Amazon Lex |
| put_session | Creates a new session or modifies an existing session with an Amazon Lex bot |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- lexruntimeservice()
svc$delete_session(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

lexruntimev2

Amazon Lex Runtime V2

Description

This section contains documentation for the Amazon Lex V2 Runtime V2 API operations.

Usage

```

lexruntimev2(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- lexruntimev2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| delete_session | Removes session information for a specified bot, alias, and user ID |
| get_session | Returns session information for a specified bot, alias, and user |
| put_session | Creates a new session or modifies an existing session with an Amazon Lex V2 bot |
| recognize_text | Sends user input to Amazon Lex V2 |
| recognize_utterance | Sends user input to Amazon Lex V2 |
| start_conversation | Starts an HTTP/2 bidirectional event stream that enables you to send audio, text, or DTMF input in real |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- lexruntimev2()
svc$delete_session(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| licensemanager | <i>AWS License Manager</i> |
|----------------|----------------------------|

Description

License Manager makes it easier to manage licenses from software vendors across multiple Amazon Web Services accounts and on-premises servers.

Usage

```
licensemanager(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- licensemanager(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| accept_grant | Accepts the specified grant |
| check_in_license | Checks in the specified license |
| checkout_borrow_license | Checks out the specified license for offline use |
| checkout_license | Checks out the specified license |
| create_grant | Creates a grant for the specified license |
| create_grant_version | Creates a new version of the specified grant |
| create_license | Creates a license |
| create_license_configuration | Creates a license configuration |
| create_license_conversion_task_for_resource | Creates a new license conversion task |
| create_license_manager_report_generator | Creates a report generator |
| create_license_version | Creates a new version of the specified license |
| create_token | Creates a long-lived token |
| delete_grant | Deletes the specified grant |
| delete_license | Deletes the specified license |
| delete_license_configuration | Deletes the specified license configuration |
| delete_license_manager_report_generator | Deletes the specified report generator |
| delete_token | Deletes the specified token |
| extend_license_consumption | Extends the expiration date for license consumption |
| get_access_token | Gets a temporary access token to use with AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity |
| get_grant | Gets detailed information about the specified grant |
| get_license | Gets detailed information about the specified license |
| get_license_configuration | Gets detailed information about the specified license configuration |
| get_license_conversion_task | Gets information about the specified license type conversion task |
| get_license_manager_report_generator | Gets information about the specified report generator |
| get_license_usage | Gets detailed information about the usage of the specified license |
| get_service_settings | Gets the License Manager settings for the current Region |
| list_associations_for_license_configuration | Lists the resource associations for the specified license configuration |
| list_distributed_grants | Lists the grants distributed for the specified license |
| list_failures_for_license_configuration_operations | Lists the license configuration operations that failed |
| list_license_configurations | Lists the license configurations for your account |
| list_license_conversion_tasks | Lists the license type conversion tasks for your account |
| list_license_manager_report_generators | Lists the report generators for your account |
| list_licenses | Lists the licenses for your account |
| list_license_specifications_for_resource | Describes the license configurations for the specified resource |
| list_license_versions | Lists all versions of the specified license |
| list_received_grants | Lists grants that are received |
| list_received_grants_for_organization | Lists the grants received for all accounts in the organization |
| list_received_licenses | Lists received licenses |
| list_received_licenses_for_organization | Lists the licenses received for all accounts in the organization |
| list_resource_inventory | Lists resources managed using Systems Manager inventory |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags for the specified license configuration |
| list_tokens | Lists your tokens |
| list_usage_for_license_configuration | Lists all license usage records for a license configuration, displaying licen |
| reject_grant | Rejects the specified grant |
| tag_resource | Adds the specified tags to the specified license configuration |
| untag_resource | Removes the specified tags from the specified license configuration |
| update_license_configuration | Modifies the attributes of an existing license configuration |
| update_license_manager_report_generator | Updates a report generator |

[update_license_specifications_for_resource](#)
[update_service_settings](#)

Adds or removes the specified license configurations for the specified Amazon Region.
 Updates License Manager settings for the current Region.

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- licensemanager()
svc$accept_grant(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

licensemanagerlinuxsubscriptions

AWS License Manager Linux Subscriptions

Description

With License Manager, you can discover and track your commercial Linux subscriptions on running Amazon EC2 instances.

Usage

```
licensemanagerlinuxsubscriptions(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- licensemanagerlinuxsubscriptions(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
```

```

credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| deregister_subscription_provider | Remove a third-party subscription provider from the Bring Your Own License (BYOL) |
| get_registered_subscription_provider | Get details for a Bring Your Own License (BYOL) subscription that's registered to you |
| get_service_settings | Lists the Linux subscriptions service settings for your account |
| list_linux_subscription_instances | Lists the running Amazon EC2 instances that were discovered with commercial Linux |
| list_linux_subscriptions | Lists the Linux subscriptions that have been discovered |
| list_registered_subscription_providers | List Bring Your Own License (BYOL) subscription registration resources for your account |
| list_tags_for_resource | List the metadata tags that are assigned to the specified Amazon Web Services resource |
| register_subscription_provider | Register the supported third-party subscription provider for your Bring Your Own License |
| tag_resource | Add metadata tags to the specified Amazon Web Services resource |
| untag_resource | Remove one or more metadata tag from the specified Amazon Web Services resource |
| update_service_settings | Updates the service settings for Linux subscriptions |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- licensemanagerlinuxsubscriptions()
svc$deregister_subscription_provider(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

licensemanagerusersubscriptions

AWS License Manager User Subscriptions

Description

With License Manager, you can create user-based subscriptions to utilize licensed software with a per user subscription fee on Amazon EC2 instances.

Usage

```
licensemanagerusersubscriptions(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- licensemanagerusersubscriptions(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| associate_user | Associates the user to an EC2 instance to utilize user-based subscriptions |
| create_license_server_endpoint | Creates a network endpoint for the Remote Desktop Services (RDS) license server |
| delete_license_server_endpoint | Deletes a LicenseServerEndpoint resource |
| deregister_identity_provider | Deregisters the Active Directory identity provider from License Manager user-based subscriptions |
| disassociate_user | Disassociates the user from an EC2 instance providing user-based subscriptions |
| list_identity_providers | Lists the Active Directory identity providers for user-based subscriptions |
| list_instances | Lists the EC2 instances providing user-based subscriptions |
| list_license_server_endpoints | List the Remote Desktop Services (RDS) License Server endpoints |
| list_product_subscriptions | Lists the user-based subscription products available from an identity provider |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns the list of tags for the specified resource |
| list_user_associations | Lists user associations for an identity provider |
| register_identity_provider | Registers an identity provider for user-based subscriptions |
| start_product_subscription | Starts a product subscription for a user with the specified identity provider |

| | |
|---|--|
| stop_product_subscription | Stops a product subscription for a user with the specified identity provider |
| tag_resource | Adds tags to a resource |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from a resource |
| update_identity_provider_settings | Updates additional product configuration settings for the registered identity provider |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- licensemanagerusersubscriptions()
svc$associate_user(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

lightsail

Amazon Lightsail

Description

Amazon Lightsail is the easiest way to get started with Amazon Web Services (Amazon Web Services) for developers who need to build websites or web applications. It includes everything you need to launch your project quickly - instances (virtual private servers), container services, storage buckets, managed databases, SSD-based block storage, static IP addresses, load balancers, content delivery network (CDN) distributions, DNS management of registered domains, and resource snapshots (backups) - for a low, predictable monthly price.

You can manage your Lightsail resources using the Lightsail console, Lightsail API, Command Line Interface (CLI), or SDKs. For more information about Lightsail concepts and tasks, see the [Amazon Lightsail Developer Guide](#).

This API Reference provides detailed information about the actions, data types, parameters, and errors of the Lightsail service. For more information about the supported Amazon Web Services Regions, endpoints, and service quotas of the Lightsail service, see [Amazon Lightsail Endpoints and Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Usage

```
lightsail(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- lightsail(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| allocate_static_ip | Allocates a static IP address |
| attach_certificate_to_distribution | Attaches an SSL/TLS certificate to your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network |
| attach_disk | Attaches a block storage disk to a running or stopped Lightsail instance and makes it available to the instance |
| attach_instances_to_load_balancer | Attaches one or more Lightsail instances to a load balancer |
| attach_load_balancer_tls_certificate | Attaches a Transport Layer Security (TLS) certificate to your load balancer |
| attach_static_ip | Attaches a static IP address to a specific Amazon Lightsail instance |
| close_instance_public_ports | Closes ports for a specific Amazon Lightsail instance |
| copy_snapshot | Copies a manual snapshot of an instance or disk as another manual snapshot |
| create_bucket | Creates an Amazon Lightsail bucket |
| create_bucket_access_key | Creates a new access key for the specified Amazon Lightsail bucket |
| create_certificate | Creates an SSL/TLS certificate for an Amazon Lightsail content delivery network |
| create_cloud_formation_stack | Creates an AWS CloudFormation stack, which creates a new Amazon EC2 instance |
| create_contact_method | Creates an email or SMS text message contact method |
| create_container_service | Creates an Amazon Lightsail container service |
| create_container_service_deployment | Creates a deployment for your Amazon Lightsail container service |
| create_container_service_registry_login | Creates a temporary set of log in credentials that you can use to log in to the container registry |
| create_disk | Creates a block storage disk that can be attached to an Amazon Lightsail instance |
| create_disk_from_snapshot | Creates a block storage disk from a manual or automatic snapshot of a disk |
| create_disk_snapshot | Creates a snapshot of a block storage disk |
| create_distribution | Creates an Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CDN) distribution |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>create_domain</code> | Creates a domain resource for the specified domain (example |
| <code>create_domain_entry</code> | Creates one of the following domain name system (DNS) records in a domain |
| <code>create_gui_session_access_details</code> | Creates two URLs that are used to access a virtual computer's graphical user interface |
| <code>create_instances</code> | Creates one or more Amazon Lightsail instances |
| <code>create_instances_from_snapshot</code> | Creates one or more new instances from a manual or automatic snapshot of an instance |
| <code>create_instance_snapshot</code> | Creates a snapshot of a specific virtual private server, or instance |
| <code>create_key_pair</code> | Creates a custom SSH key pair that you can use with an Amazon Lightsail instance |
| <code>create_load_balancer</code> | Creates a Lightsail load balancer |
| <code>create_load_balancer_tls_certificate</code> | Creates an SSL/TLS certificate for an Amazon Lightsail load balancer |
| <code>create_relational_database</code> | Creates a new database in Amazon Lightsail |
| <code>create_relational_database_from_snapshot</code> | Creates a new database from an existing database snapshot in Amazon Lightsail |
| <code>create_relational_database_snapshot</code> | Creates a snapshot of your database in Amazon Lightsail |
| <code>delete_alarm</code> | Deletes an alarm |
| <code>delete_auto_snapshot</code> | Deletes an automatic snapshot of an instance or disk |
| <code>delete_bucket</code> | Deletes a Amazon Lightsail bucket |
| <code>delete_bucket_access_key</code> | Deletes an access key for the specified Amazon Lightsail bucket |
| <code>delete_certificate</code> | Deletes an SSL/TLS certificate for your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network |
| <code>delete_contact_method</code> | Deletes a contact method |
| <code>delete_container_image</code> | Deletes a container image that is registered to your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network |
| <code>delete_container_service</code> | Deletes your Amazon Lightsail container service |
| <code>delete_disk</code> | Deletes the specified block storage disk |
| <code>delete_disk_snapshot</code> | Deletes the specified disk snapshot |
| <code>delete_distribution</code> | Deletes your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CDN) distribution |
| <code>delete_domain</code> | Deletes the specified domain recordset and all of its domain records |
| <code>delete_domain_entry</code> | Deletes a specific domain entry |
| <code>delete_instance</code> | Deletes an Amazon Lightsail instance |
| <code>delete_instance_snapshot</code> | Deletes a specific snapshot of a virtual private server (or instance) |
| <code>delete_key_pair</code> | Deletes the specified key pair by removing the public key from Amazon Lightsail |
| <code>delete_known_host_keys</code> | Deletes the known host key or certificate used by the Amazon Lightsail browser |
| <code>delete_load_balancer</code> | Deletes a Lightsail load balancer and all its associated SSL/TLS certificates |
| <code>delete_load_balancer_tls_certificate</code> | Deletes an SSL/TLS certificate associated with a Lightsail load balancer |
| <code>delete_relational_database</code> | Deletes a database in Amazon Lightsail |
| <code>delete_relational_database_snapshot</code> | Deletes a database snapshot in Amazon Lightsail |
| <code>detach_certificate_from_distribution</code> | Detaches an SSL/TLS certificate from your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network |
| <code>detach_disk</code> | Detaches a stopped block storage disk from a Lightsail instance |
| <code>detach_instances_from_load_balancer</code> | Detaches the specified instances from a Lightsail load balancer |
| <code>detach_static_ip</code> | Detaches a static IP from the Amazon Lightsail instance to which it is attached |
| <code>disable_add_on</code> | Disables an add-on for an Amazon Lightsail resource |
| <code>download_default_key_pair</code> | Downloads the regional Amazon Lightsail default key pair |
| <code>enable_add_on</code> | Enables or modifies an add-on for an Amazon Lightsail resource |
| <code>export_snapshot</code> | Exports an Amazon Lightsail instance or block storage disk snapshot to Amazon S3 |
| <code>get_active_names</code> | Returns the names of all active (not deleted) resources |
| <code>get_alarms</code> | Returns information about the configured alarms |
| <code>get_auto_snapshots</code> | Returns the available automatic snapshots for an instance or disk |
| <code>get_blueprints</code> | Returns the list of available instance images, or blueprints |
| <code>get_bucket_access_keys</code> | Returns the existing access key IDs for the specified Amazon Lightsail bucket |
| <code>get_bucket_bundles</code> | Returns the bundles that you can apply to a Amazon Lightsail bucket |
| <code>get_bucket_metric_data</code> | Returns the data points of a specific metric for an Amazon Lightsail bucket |

| | |
|---|--|
| get_buckets | Returns information about one or more Amazon Lightsail buckets |
| get_bundles | Returns the bundles that you can apply to an Amazon Lightsail instance wh |
| get_certificates | Returns information about one or more Amazon Lightsail SSL/TLS certifica |
| get_cloud_formation_stack_records | Returns the CloudFormation stack record created as a result of the create cl |
| get_contact_methods | Returns information about the configured contact methods |
| get_container_api_metadata | Returns information about Amazon Lightsail containers, such as the current |
| get_container_images | Returns the container images that are registered to your Amazon Lightsail c |
| get_container_log | Returns the log events of a container of your Amazon Lightsail container se |
| get_container_service_deployments | Returns the deployments for your Amazon Lightsail container service |
| get_container_service_metric_data | Returns the data points of a specific metric of your Amazon Lightsail contai |
| get_container_service_powers | Returns the list of powers that can be specified for your Amazon Lightsail c |
| get_container_services | Returns information about one or more of your Amazon Lightsail container |
| get_cost_estimate | Retrieves information about the cost estimate for a specified resource |
| get_disk | Returns information about a specific block storage disk |
| get_disks | Returns information about all block storage disks in your AWS account and |
| get_disk_snapshot | Returns information about a specific block storage disk snapshot |
| get_disk_snapshots | Returns information about all block storage disk snapshots in your AWS acc |
| get_distribution_bundles | Returns the bundles that can be applied to your Amazon Lightsail content d |
| get_distribution_latest_cache_reset | Returns the timestamp and status of the last cache reset of a specific Amazo |
| get_distribution_metric_data | Returns the data points of a specific metric for an Amazon Lightsail content |
| get_distributions | Returns information about one or more of your Amazon Lightsail content d |
| get_domain | Returns information about a specific domain recordset |
| get_domains | Returns a list of all domains in the user's account |
| get_export_snapshot_records | Returns all export snapshot records created as a result of the export snapsho |
| get_instance | Returns information about a specific Amazon Lightsail instance, which is a |
| get_instance_access_details | Returns temporary SSH keys you can use to connect to a specific virtual pri |
| get_instance_metric_data | Returns the data points for the specified Amazon Lightsail instance metric, , |
| get_instance_port_states | Returns the firewall port states for a specific Amazon Lightsail instance, the |
| get_instances | Returns information about all Amazon Lightsail virtual private servers, or in |
| get_instance_snapshot | Returns information about a specific instance snapshot |
| get_instance_snapshots | Returns all instance snapshots for the user's account |
| get_instance_state | Returns the state of a specific instance |
| get_key_pair | Returns information about a specific key pair |
| get_key_pairs | Returns information about all key pairs in the user's account |
| get_load_balancer | Returns information about the specified Lightsail load balancer |
| get_load_balancer_metric_data | Returns information about health metrics for your Lightsail load balancer |
| get_load_balancers | Returns information about all load balancers in an account |
| get_load_balancer_tls_certificates | Returns information about the TLS certificates that are associated with the s |
| get_load_balancer_tls_policies | Returns a list of TLS security policies that you can apply to Lightsail load b |
| get_operation | Returns information about a specific operation |
| get_operations | Returns information about all operations |
| get_operations_for_resource | Gets operations for a specific resource (an instance or a static IP) |
| get_regions | Returns a list of all valid regions for Amazon Lightsail |
| get_relational_database | Returns information about a specific database in Amazon Lightsail |
| get_relational_database_blueprints | Returns a list of available database blueprints in Amazon Lightsail |
| get_relational_database_bundles | Returns the list of bundles that are available in Amazon Lightsail |
| get_relational_database_events | Returns a list of events for a specific database in Amazon Lightsail |
| get_relational_database_log_events | Returns a list of log events for a database in Amazon Lightsail |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>get_relational_database_log_streams</code> | Returns a list of available log streams for a specific database in Amazon Lightsail |
| <code>get_relational_database_master_user_password</code> | Returns the current, previous, or pending versions of the master user password for a specific database in Amazon Lightsail |
| <code>get_relational_database_metric_data</code> | Returns the data points of the specified metric for a database in Amazon Lightsail |
| <code>get_relational_database_parameters</code> | Returns all of the runtime parameters offered by the underlying database software |
| <code>get_relational_databases</code> | Returns information about all of your databases in Amazon Lightsail |
| <code>get_relational_database_snapshot</code> | Returns information about a specific database snapshot in Amazon Lightsail |
| <code>get_relational_database_snapshots</code> | Returns information about all of your database snapshots in Amazon Lightsail |
| <code>get_setup_history</code> | Returns detailed information for five of the most recent SetupInstanceHttpRequests |
| <code>get_static_ip</code> | Returns information about an Amazon Lightsail static IP |
| <code>get_static_ips</code> | Returns information about all static IPs in the user's account |
| <code>import_key_pair</code> | Imports a public SSH key from a specific key pair |
| <code>is_vpc_peered</code> | Returns a Boolean value indicating whether your Lightsail VPC is peered with the user's default VPC |
| <code>open_instance_public_ports</code> | Opens ports for a specific Amazon Lightsail instance, and specifies the IP address |
| <code>peer_vpc</code> | Peers the Lightsail VPC with the user's default VPC |
| <code>put_alarm</code> | Creates or updates an alarm, and associates it with the specified metric |
| <code>put_instance_public_ports</code> | Opens ports for a specific Amazon Lightsail instance, and specifies the IP address |
| <code>reboot_instance</code> | Restarts a specific instance |
| <code>reboot_relational_database</code> | Restarts a specific database in Amazon Lightsail |
| <code>register_container_image</code> | Registers a container image to your Amazon Lightsail container service |
| <code>release_static_ip</code> | Deletes a specific static IP from your account |
| <code>reset_distribution_cache</code> | Deletes currently cached content from your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CDN) |
| <code>send_contact_method_verification</code> | Sends a verification request to an email contact method to ensure it's owned by the user |
| <code>set_ip_address_type</code> | Sets the IP address type for an Amazon Lightsail resource |
| <code>set_resource_access_for_bucket</code> | Sets the Amazon Lightsail resources that can access the specified Lightsail bucket |
| <code>setup_instance_https</code> | Creates an SSL/TLS certificate that secures traffic for your website |
| <code>start_gui_session</code> | Initiates a graphical user interface (GUI) session that's used to access a virtual machine |
| <code>start_instance</code> | Starts a specific Amazon Lightsail instance from a stopped state |
| <code>start_relational_database</code> | Starts a specific database from a stopped state in Amazon Lightsail |
| <code>stop_gui_session</code> | Terminates a web-based Amazon DCV session that's used to access a virtual machine |
| <code>stop_instance</code> | Stops a specific Amazon Lightsail instance that is currently running |
| <code>stop_relational_database</code> | Stops a specific database that is currently running in Amazon Lightsail |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds one or more tags to the specified Amazon Lightsail resource |
| <code>test_alarm</code> | Tests an alarm by displaying a banner on the Amazon Lightsail console |
| <code>unpeer_vpc</code> | Unpeers the Lightsail VPC from the user's default VPC |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Deletes the specified set of tag keys and their values from the specified Amazon Lightsail resource |
| <code>update_bucket</code> | Updates an existing Amazon Lightsail bucket |
| <code>update_bucket_bundle</code> | Updates the bundle, or storage plan, of an existing Amazon Lightsail bucket |
| <code>update_container_service</code> | Updates the configuration of your Amazon Lightsail container service, such as the number of containers |
| <code>update_distribution</code> | Updates an existing Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CDN) distribution |
| <code>update_distribution_bundle</code> | Updates the bundle of your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CDN) distribution |
| <code>update_domain_entry</code> | Updates a domain recordset after it is created |
| <code>update_instance_metadata_options</code> | Modifies the Amazon Lightsail instance metadata parameters on a running instance |
| <code>update_load_balancer_attribute</code> | Updates the specified attribute for a load balancer |
| <code>update_relational_database</code> | Allows the update of one or more attributes of a database in Amazon Lightsail |
| <code>update_relational_database_parameters</code> | Allows the update of one or more parameters of a database in Amazon Lightsail |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- lightsail()
svc$allocate_static_ip(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

locationservice

Amazon Location Service

Description

"Suite of geospatial services including Maps, Places, Routes, Tracking, and Geofencing"

Usage

```
locationservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- locationservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
```

```

        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| associate_tracker_consumer | Creates an association between a geofence collection and a tracker resource |
| batch_delete_device_position_history | Deletes the position history of one or more devices from a tracker resource |
| batch_delete_geofence | Deletes a batch of geofences from a geofence collection |
| batch_evaluate_geofences | Evaluates device positions against the geofence geometries from a given geofence collection |
| batch_get_device_position | Lists the latest device positions for requested devices |
| batch_put_geofence | A batch request for storing geofence geometries into a given geofence collection, or updating existing geofences |
| batch_update_device_position | Uploads position update data for one or more devices to a tracker resource (up to 10 devices) |
| calculate_route | Calculates a route given the following required parameters: DeparturePosition and DestinationPosition |
| calculate_route_matrix | Calculates a route matrix given the following required parameters: DeparturePosition and DestinationPosition |
| create_geofence_collection | Creates a geofence collection, which manages and stores geofences |
| create_key | Creates an API key resource in your Amazon Web Services account, which lets you grant access to your Amazon Web Services account |
| create_map | Creates a map resource in your Amazon Web Services account, which provides map tiles and labels |
| create_place_index | Creates a place index resource in your Amazon Web Services account |
| create_route_calculator | Creates a route calculator resource in your Amazon Web Services account |
| create_tracker | Creates a tracker resource in your Amazon Web Services account, which lets you retrieve and update device positions |
| delete_geofence_collection | Deletes a geofence collection from your Amazon Web Services account |
| delete_key | Deletes the specified API key |
| delete_map | Deletes a map resource from your Amazon Web Services account |
| delete_place_index | Deletes a place index resource from your Amazon Web Services account |
| delete_route_calculator | Deletes a route calculator resource from your Amazon Web Services account |
| delete_tracker | Deletes a tracker resource from your Amazon Web Services account |
| describe_geofence_collection | Retrieves the geofence collection details |
| describe_key | Retrieves the API key resource details |
| describe_map | Retrieves the map resource details |
| describe_place_index | Retrieves the place index resource details |
| describe_route_calculator | Retrieves the route calculator resource details |
| describe_tracker | Retrieves the tracker resource details |
| disassociate_tracker_consumer | Removes the association between a tracker resource and a geofence collection |
| forecast_geofence_events | Evaluates device positions against geofence geometries from a given geofence collection |
| get_device_position | Retrieves a device's most recent position according to its sample time |
| get_device_position_history | Retrieves the device position history from a tracker resource within a specified range |
| get_geofence | Retrieves the geofence details from a geofence collection |
| get_map_glyphs | Retrieves glyphs used to display labels on a map |
| get_map_sprites | Retrieves the sprite sheet corresponding to a map resource |
| get_map_style_descriptor | Retrieves the map style descriptor from a map resource |
| get_map_tile | Retrieves a vector data tile from the map resource |
| get_place | Finds a place by its unique ID |
| list_device_positions | A batch request to retrieve all device positions |
| list_geofence_collections | Lists geofence collections in your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_geofences | Lists geofences stored in a given geofence collection |

| | |
|--|--|
| list_keys | Lists API key resources in your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_maps | Lists map resources in your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_place_indexes | Lists place index resources in your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_route_calculators | Lists route calculator resources in your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns a list of tags that are applied to the specified Amazon Location resource |
| list_tracker_consumers | Lists geofence collections currently associated to the given tracker resource |
| list_trackers | Lists tracker resources in your Amazon Web Services account |
| put_geofence | Stores a geofence geometry in a given geofence collection, or updates the geometry of |
| search_place_index_for_position | Reverse geocodes a given coordinate and returns a legible address |
| search_place_index_for_suggestions | Generates suggestions for addresses and points of interest based on partial or misspell |
| search_place_index_for_text | Geocodes free-form text, such as an address, name, city, or region to allow you to sea |
| tag_resource | Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified Amazon Location Service |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from the specified Amazon Location resource |
| update_geofence_collection | Updates the specified properties of a given geofence collection |
| update_key | Updates the specified properties of a given API key resource |
| update_map | Updates the specified properties of a given map resource |
| update_place_index | Updates the specified properties of a given place index resource |
| update_route_calculator | Updates the specified properties for a given route calculator resource |
| update_tracker | Updates the specified properties of a given tracker resource |
| verify_device_position | Verifies the integrity of the device's position by determining if it was reported behind |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- locationservice()
svc$associate_tracker_consumer(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

lookoutequipment

Amazon Lookout for Equipment

Description

Amazon Lookout for Equipment is a machine learning service that uses advanced analytics to identify anomalies in machines from sensor data for use in predictive maintenance.

Usage

```
lookoutequipment(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
```

```

    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- lookoutequipment(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| create_dataset | Creates a container for a collection of data being ingested for analysis |
| create_inference_scheduler | Creates a scheduled inference |
| create_label | Creates a label for an event |
| create_label_group | Creates a group of labels |
| create_model | Creates a machine learning model for data inference |
| create_retraining_scheduler | Creates a retraining scheduler on the specified model |
| delete_dataset | Deletes a dataset and associated artifacts |
| delete_inference_scheduler | Deletes an inference scheduler that has been set up |
| delete_label | Deletes a label |
| delete_label_group | Deletes a group of labels |
| delete_model | Deletes a machine learning model currently available for Amazon Lookout for Equipment |
| delete_resource_policy | Deletes the resource policy attached to the resource |
| delete_retraining_scheduler | Deletes a retraining scheduler from a model |

| | |
|---|---|
| describe_data_ingestion_job | Provides information on a specific data ingestion job such as creation time, dataset ARN, and |
| describe_dataset | Provides a JSON description of the data in each time series dataset, including names, column |
| describe_inference_scheduler | Specifies information about the inference scheduler being used, including name, model, statu |
| describe_label | Returns the name of the label |
| describe_label_group | Returns information about the label group |
| describe_model | Provides a JSON containing the overall information about a specific machine learning model, |
| describe_model_version | Retrieves information about a specific machine learning model version |
| describe_resource_policy | Provides the details of a resource policy attached to a resource |
| describe_retraining_scheduler | Provides a description of the retraining scheduler, including information such as the model na |
| import_dataset | Imports a dataset |
| import_model_version | Imports a model that has been trained successfully |
| list_data_ingestion_jobs | Provides a list of all data ingestion jobs, including dataset name and ARN, S3 location of the |
| list_datasets | Lists all datasets currently available in your account, filtering on the dataset name |
| list_inference_events | Lists all inference events that have been found for the specified inference scheduler |
| list_inference_executions | Lists all inference executions that have been performed by the specified inference scheduler |
| list_inference_schedulers | Retrieves a list of all inference schedulers currently available for your account |
| list_label_groups | Returns a list of the label groups |
| list_labels | Provides a list of labels |
| list_models | Generates a list of all models in the account, including model name and ARN, dataset, and sta |
| list_model_versions | Generates a list of all model versions for a given model, including the model version, model v |
| list_retraining_schedulers | Lists all retraining schedulers in your account, filtering by model name prefix and status |
| list_sensor_statistics | Lists statistics about the data collected for each of the sensors that have been successfully ing |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists all the tags for a specified resource, including key and value |
| put_resource_policy | Creates a resource control policy for a given resource |
| start_data_ingestion_job | Starts a data ingestion job |
| start_inference_scheduler | Starts an inference scheduler |
| start_retraining_scheduler | Starts a retraining scheduler |
| stop_inference_scheduler | Stops an inference scheduler |
| stop_retraining_scheduler | Stops a retraining scheduler |
| tag_resource | Associates a given tag to a resource in your account |
| untag_resource | Removes a specific tag from a given resource |
| update_active_model_version | Sets the active model version for a given machine learning model |
| update_inference_scheduler | Updates an inference scheduler |
| update_label_group | Updates the label group |
| update_model | Updates a model in the account |
| update_retraining_scheduler | Updates a retraining scheduler |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- lookoutequipment()
svc$create_dataset(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

lookoutmetrics

*Amazon Lookout for Metrics***Description**

This is the *Amazon Lookout for Metrics API Reference*. For an introduction to the service with tutorials for getting started, visit [Amazon Lookout for Metrics Developer Guide](#).

Usage

```
lookoutmetrics(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- lookoutmetrics(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>activate_anomaly_detector</code> | Activates an anomaly detector |
| <code>back_test_anomaly_detector</code> | Runs a backtest for anomaly detection for the specified resource |
| <code>create_alert</code> | Creates an alert for an anomaly detector |
| <code>create_anomaly_detector</code> | Creates an anomaly detector |
| <code>create_metric_set</code> | Creates a dataset |
| <code>deactivate_anomaly_detector</code> | Deactivates an anomaly detector |
| <code>delete_alert</code> | Deletes an alert |
| <code>delete_anomaly_detector</code> | Deletes a detector |
| <code>describe_alert</code> | Describes an alert |
| <code>describe_anomaly_detection_executions</code> | Returns information about the status of the specified anomaly detection jobs |
| <code>describe_anomaly_detector</code> | Describes a detector |
| <code>describe_metric_set</code> | Describes a dataset |
| <code>detect_metric_set_config</code> | Detects an Amazon S3 dataset's file format, interval, and offset |
| <code>get_anomaly_group</code> | Returns details about a group of anomalous metrics |
| <code>get_data_quality_metrics</code> | Returns details about the requested data quality metrics |
| <code>get_feedback</code> | Get feedback for an anomaly group |
| <code>get_sample_data</code> | Returns a selection of sample records from an Amazon S3 datasource |
| <code>list_alerts</code> | Lists the alerts attached to a detector |
| <code>list_anomaly_detectors</code> | Lists the detectors in the current AWS Region |
| <code>list_anomaly_group_related_metrics</code> | Returns a list of measures that are potential causes or effects of an anomaly group |
| <code>list_anomaly_group_summaries</code> | Returns a list of anomaly groups |
| <code>list_anomaly_group_time_series</code> | Gets a list of anomalous metrics for a measure in an anomaly group |
| <code>list_metric_sets</code> | Lists the datasets in the current AWS Region |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Gets a list of tags for a detector, dataset, or alert |
| <code>put_feedback</code> | Add feedback for an anomalous metric |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds tags to a detector, dataset, or alert |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes tags from a detector, dataset, or alert |
| <code>update_alert</code> | Make changes to an existing alert |
| <code>update_anomaly_detector</code> | Updates a detector |
| <code>update_metric_set</code> | Updates a dataset |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- lookoutmetrics()
svc$activate_anomaly_detector(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Definition of the public APIs exposed by Amazon Machine Learning

Usage

```
machinelearning(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- machinelearning(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| add_tags | Adds one or more tags to an object, up to a limit of 10 |
| create_batch_prediction | Generates predictions for a group of observations |
| create_data_source_from_rds | Creates a DataSource object from an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) |
| create_data_source_from_redshift | Creates a DataSource from a database hosted on an Amazon Redshift cluster |
| create_data_source_from_s3 | Creates a DataSource object |
| create_evaluation | Creates a new Evaluation of an MLModel |
| create_ml_model | Creates a new MLModel using the DataSource and the recipe as information sources |
| create_realtime_endpoint | Creates a real-time endpoint for the MLModel |

| | |
|--|--|
| delete_batch_prediction | Assigns the DELETED status to a BatchPrediction, rendering it unusable |
| delete_data_source | Assigns the DELETED status to a DataSource, rendering it unusable |
| delete_evaluation | Assigns the DELETED status to an Evaluation, rendering it unusable |
| delete_ml_model | Assigns the DELETED status to an MLModel, rendering it unusable |
| delete_realtime_endpoint | Deletes a real time endpoint of an MLModel |
| delete_tags | Deletes the specified tags associated with an ML object |
| describe_batch_predictions | Returns a list of BatchPrediction operations that match the search criteria in the request |
| describe_data_sources | Returns a list of DataSource that match the search criteria in the request |
| describe_evaluations | Returns a list of DescribeEvaluations that match the search criteria in the request |
| describe_ml_models | Returns a list of MLModel that match the search criteria in the request |
| describe_tags | Describes one or more of the tags for your Amazon ML object |
| get_batch_prediction | Returns a BatchPrediction that includes detailed metadata, status, and data file information |
| get_data_source | Returns a DataSource that includes metadata and data file information, as well as the current status |
| get_evaluation | Returns an Evaluation that includes metadata as well as the current status of the Evaluation |
| get_ml_model | Returns an MLModel that includes detailed metadata, data source information, and the current status |
| predict | Generates a prediction for the observation using the specified ML Model |
| update_batch_prediction | Updates the BatchPredictionName of a BatchPrediction |
| update_data_source | Updates the DataSourceName of a DataSource |
| update_evaluation | Updates the EvaluationName of an Evaluation |
| update_ml_model | Updates the MLModelName and the ScoreThreshold of an MLModel |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- machinelearning()
svc$add_tags(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

macie2

Amazon Macie 2

Description

Amazon Macie

Usage

```
macie2(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- macie2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| accept_invitation | Accepts an Amazon Macie membership invitation that was received from a sp |
| batch_get_custom_data_identifiers | Retrieves information about one or more custom data identifiers |
| batch_update_automated_discovery_accounts | Changes the status of automated sensitive data discovery for one or more acco |
| create_allow_list | Creates and defines the settings for an allow list |
| create_classification_job | Creates and defines the settings for a classification job |
| create_custom_data_identifier | Creates and defines the criteria and other settings for a custom data identifier |
| create_findings_filter | Creates and defines the criteria and other settings for a findings filter |
| create_invitations | Sends an Amazon Macie membership invitation to one or more accounts |
| create_member | Associates an account with an Amazon Macie administrator account |
| create_sample_findings | Creates sample findings |
| decline_invitations | Declines Amazon Macie membership invitations that were received from spec |
| delete_allow_list | Deletes an allow list |
| delete_custom_data_identifier | Soft deletes a custom data identifier |
| delete_findings_filter | Deletes a findings filter |
| delete_invitations | Deletes Amazon Macie membership invitations that were received from speci |
| delete_member | Deletes the association between an Amazon Macie administrator account and |
| describe_buckets | Retrieves (queries) statistical data and other information about one or more S |
| describe_classification_job | Retrieves the status and settings for a classification job |
| describe_organization_configuration | Retrieves the Amazon Macie configuration settings for an organization in Org |
| disable_macie | Disables Amazon Macie and deletes all settings and resources for a Macie acc |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>disable_organization_admin_account</code> | Disables an account as the delegated Amazon Macie administrator account for an Amazon Macie account |
| <code>disassociate_from_administrator_account</code> | Disassociates a member account from its Amazon Macie administrator account |
| <code>disassociate_from_master_account</code> | (Deprecated) Disassociates a member account from its Amazon Macie administrator account |
| <code>disassociate_member</code> | Disassociates an Amazon Macie administrator account from a member account |
| <code>enable_macie</code> | Enables Amazon Macie and specifies the configuration settings for a Macie account |
| <code>enable_organization_admin_account</code> | Designates an account as the delegated Amazon Macie administrator account for an Amazon Macie account |
| <code>get_administrator_account</code> | Retrieves information about the Amazon Macie administrator account for an Amazon Macie account |
| <code>get_allow_list</code> | Retrieves the settings and status of an allow list |
| <code>get_automated_discovery_configuration</code> | Retrieves the configuration settings and status of automated sensitive data discovery for an Amazon Macie account |
| <code>get_bucket_statistics</code> | Retrieves (queries) aggregated statistical data about all the S3 buckets that Amazon Macie scanned |
| <code>get_classification_export_configuration</code> | Retrieves the configuration settings for storing data classification results |
| <code>get_classification_scope</code> | Retrieves the classification scope settings for an account |
| <code>get_custom_data_identifier</code> | Retrieves the criteria and other settings for a custom data identifier |
| <code>get_findings</code> | Retrieves the details of one or more findings |
| <code>get_findings_filter</code> | Retrieves the criteria and other settings for a findings filter |
| <code>get_findings_publication_configuration</code> | Retrieves the configuration settings for publishing findings to Security Hub |
| <code>get_finding_statistics</code> | Retrieves (queries) aggregated statistical data about findings |
| <code>get_invitations_count</code> | Retrieves the count of Amazon Macie membership invitations that were received by an Amazon Macie account |
| <code>get_macie_session</code> | Retrieves the status and configuration settings for an Amazon Macie account |
| <code>get_master_account</code> | (Deprecated) Retrieves information about the Amazon Macie administrator account for an Amazon Macie account |
| <code>get_member</code> | Retrieves information about an account that's associated with an Amazon Macie account |
| <code>get_resource_profile</code> | Retrieves (queries) sensitive data discovery statistics and the sensitivity score for a resource profile |
| <code>get_reveal_configuration</code> | Retrieves the status and configuration settings for retrieving occurrences of sensitive data |
| <code>get_sensitive_data_occurrences</code> | Retrieves occurrences of sensitive data reported by a finding |
| <code>get_sensitive_data_occurrences_availability</code> | Checks whether occurrences of sensitive data can be retrieved for a finding |
| <code>get_sensitivity_inspection_template</code> | Retrieves the settings for the sensitivity inspection template for an account |
| <code>get_usage_statistics</code> | Retrieves (queries) quotas and aggregated usage data for one or more accounts |
| <code>get_usage_totals</code> | Retrieves (queries) aggregated usage data for an account |
| <code>list_allow_lists</code> | Retrieves a subset of information about all the allow lists for an account |
| <code>list_automated_discovery_accounts</code> | Retrieves the status of automated sensitive data discovery for one or more accounts |
| <code>list_classification_jobs</code> | Retrieves a subset of information about one or more classification jobs |
| <code>list_classification_scopes</code> | Retrieves a subset of information about the classification scope for an account |
| <code>list_custom_data_identifiers</code> | Retrieves a subset of information about the custom data identifiers for an account |
| <code>list_findings</code> | Retrieves a subset of information about one or more findings |
| <code>list_findings_filters</code> | Retrieves a subset of information about all the findings filters for an account |
| <code>list_invitations</code> | Retrieves information about Amazon Macie membership invitations that were received by an Amazon Macie account |
| <code>list_managed_data_identifiers</code> | Retrieves information about all the managed data identifiers that Amazon Macie discovered |
| <code>list_members</code> | Retrieves information about the accounts that are associated with an Amazon Macie account |
| <code>list_organization_admin_accounts</code> | Retrieves information about the delegated Amazon Macie administrator accounts for an Amazon Macie account |
| <code>list_resource_profile_artifacts</code> | Retrieves information about objects that Amazon Macie selected from an S3 bucket |
| <code>list_resource_profile_detections</code> | Retrieves information about the types and amount of sensitive data that Amazon Macie discovered |
| <code>list_sensitivity_inspection_templates</code> | Retrieves a subset of information about the sensitivity inspection template for an account |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Retrieves the tags (keys and values) that are associated with an Amazon Macie account |
| <code>put_classification_export_configuration</code> | Adds or updates the configuration settings for storing data classification results |
| <code>put_findings_publication_configuration</code> | Updates the configuration settings for publishing findings to Security Hub |
| <code>search_resources</code> | Retrieves (queries) statistical data and other information about Amazon Web Services resources |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds or updates one or more tags (keys and values) that are associated with an Amazon Macie account |
| <code>test_custom_data_identifier</code> | Tests criteria for a custom data identifier |

| | |
|--|--|
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags (keys and values) from an Amazon Macie resource |
| update_allow_list | Updates the settings for an allow list |
| update_automated_discovery_configuration | Changes the configuration settings and status of automated sensitive data discovery |
| update_classification_job | Changes the status of a classification job |
| update_classification_scope | Updates the classification scope settings for an account |
| update_findings_filter | Updates the criteria and other settings for a findings filter |
| update_macie_session | Suspends or re-enables Amazon Macie, or updates the configuration settings for an account |
| update_member_session | Enables an Amazon Macie administrator to suspend or re-enable Macie for an account |
| update_organization_configuration | Updates the Amazon Macie configuration settings for an organization in Organizations |
| update_resource_profile | Updates the sensitivity score for an S3 bucket |
| update_resource_profile_detections | Updates the sensitivity scoring settings for an S3 bucket |
| update_reveal_configuration | Updates the status and configuration settings for retrieving occurrences of sensitive data |
| update_sensitivity_inspection_template | Updates the settings for the sensitivity inspection template for an account |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- macie2()
svc$accept_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

managedgrafana

Amazon Managed Grafana

Description

Amazon Managed Grafana is a fully managed and secure data visualization service that you can use to instantly query, correlate, and visualize operational metrics, logs, and traces from multiple sources. Amazon Managed Grafana makes it easy to deploy, operate, and scale Grafana, a widely deployed data visualization tool that is popular for its extensible data support.

With Amazon Managed Grafana, you create logically isolated Grafana servers called *workspaces*. In a workspace, you can create Grafana dashboards and visualizations to analyze your metrics, logs, and traces without having to build, package, or deploy any hardware to run Grafana servers.

Usage

```
managedgrafana(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- managedgrafana(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| associate_license | Assigns a Grafana Enterprise license to a workspace |
| create_workspace | Creates a workspace |
| create_workspace_api_key | Creates a Grafana API key for the workspace |
| create_workspace_service_account | Creates a service account for the workspace |
| create_workspace_service_account_token | Creates a token that can be used to authenticate and authorize Grafana HTTP API |
| delete_workspace | Deletes an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace |
| delete_workspace_api_key | Deletes a Grafana API key for the workspace |
| delete_workspace_service_account | Deletes a workspace service account from the workspace |
| delete_workspace_service_account_token | Deletes a token for the workspace service account |
| describe_workspace | Displays information about one Amazon Managed Grafana workspace |
| describe_workspace_authentication | Displays information about the authentication methods used in one Amazon Man |
| describe_workspace_configuration | Gets the current configuration string for the given workspace |
| disassociate_license | Removes the Grafana Enterprise license from a workspace |
| list_permissions | Lists the users and groups who have the Grafana Admin and Editor roles in this w |
| list_tags_for_resource | The ListTagsForResource operation returns the tags that are associated with the A |
| list_versions | Lists available versions of Grafana |
| list_workspaces | Returns a list of Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces in the account, with some |
| list_workspace_service_accounts | Returns a list of service accounts for a workspace |
| list_workspace_service_account_tokens | Returns a list of tokens for a workspace service account |
| tag_resource | The TagResource operation associates tags with an Amazon Managed Grafana re |

[untag_resource](#)
[update_permissions](#)
[update_workspace](#)
[update_workspace_authentication](#)
[update_workspace_configuration](#)

The UntagResource operation removes the association of the tag with the Amazon
 Updates which users in a workspace have the Grafana Admin or Editor roles
 Modifies an existing Amazon Managed Grafana workspace
 Use this operation to define the identity provider (IdP) that this workspace authen
 Updates the configuration string for the given workspace

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- managedgrafana()
svc$associate_license(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

marketplacecatalog *AWS Marketplace Catalog Service*

Description

Catalog API actions allow you to manage your entities through list, describe, and update capabilities. An entity can be a product or an offer on AWS Marketplace.

You can automate your entity update process by integrating the AWS Marketplace Catalog API with your AWS Marketplace product build or deployment pipelines. You can also create your own applications on top of the Catalog API to manage your products on AWS Marketplace.

Usage

```

marketplacecatalog(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- marketplacecatalog(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
```

```

    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| batch_describe_entities | Returns metadata and content for multiple entities |
| cancel_change_set | Used to cancel an open change request |
| delete_resource_policy | Deletes a resource-based policy on an entity that is identified by its resource ARN |
| describe_change_set | Provides information about a given change set |
| describe_entity | Returns the metadata and content of the entity |
| get_resource_policy | Gets a resource-based policy of an entity that is identified by its resource ARN |
| list_change_sets | Returns the list of change sets owned by the account being used to make the call |
| list_entities | Provides the list of entities of a given type |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists all tags that have been added to a resource (either an entity or change set) |
| put_resource_policy | Attaches a resource-based policy to an entity |
| start_change_set | Allows you to request changes for your entities |
| tag_resource | Tags a resource (either an entity or change set) |
| untag_resource | Removes a tag or list of tags from a resource (either an entity or change set) |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- marketplacecatalog()
svc$batch_describe_entities(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

 marketplacecommerceanalytics

AWS Marketplace Commerce Analytics

Description

Provides AWS Marketplace business intelligence data on-demand.

Usage

```
marketplacecommerceanalytics(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- marketplacecommerceanalytics(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

`generate_data_set` Given a data set type and data set publication date, asynchronously publishes the requested data s
`start_support_data_export` This target has been deprecated

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- marketplacecommerceanalytics()
svc$generate_data_set(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

marketplaceentitlementservice
AWS Marketplace Entitlement Service

Description

This reference provides descriptions of the AWS Marketplace Entitlement Service API.

AWS Marketplace Entitlement Service is used to determine the entitlement of a customer to a given product. An entitlement represents capacity in a product owned by the customer. For example, a customer might own some number of users or seats in an SaaS application or some amount of data capacity in a multi-tenant database.

Getting Entitlement Records

- *GetEntitlements*- Gets the entitlements for a Marketplace product.

Usage

```
marketplaceentitlementservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- marketplaceentitlementservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
```

```

    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[get_entitlements](#) GetEntitlements retrieves entitlement values for a given product

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- marketplaceentitlementservice()
svc$get_entitlements(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

marketplacemetering *AWSMarketplace Metering*

Description

AWS Marketplace Metering Service

This reference provides descriptions of the low-level AWS Marketplace Metering Service API.

AWS Marketplace sellers can use this API to submit usage data for custom usage dimensions.

For information on the permissions you need to use this API, see [AWS Marketplace metering and entitlement API permissions](#) in the *AWS Marketplace Seller Guide*.

Submitting Metering Records

- *MeterUsage* - Submits the metering record for an AWS Marketplace product. `meter_usage` is called from an EC2 instance or a container running on EKS or ECS.
- *BatchMeterUsage* - Submits the metering record for a set of customers. `batch_meter_usage` is called from a software-as-a-service (SaaS) application.

Accepting New Customers

- *ResolveCustomer* - Called by a SaaS application during the registration process. When a buyer visits your website during the registration process, the buyer submits a Registration Token through the browser. The Registration Token is resolved through this API to obtain a CustomerIdentifier along with the CustomerAWSAccountId and ProductCode.

Entitlement and Metering for Paid Container Products

- Paid container software products sold through AWS Marketplace must integrate with the AWS Marketplace Metering Service and call the `register_usage` operation for software entitlement and metering. Free and BYOL products for Amazon ECS or Amazon EKS aren't required to call `register_usage`, but you can do so if you want to receive usage data in your seller reports. For more information on using the `register_usage` operation, see [Container-Based Products](#).

`batch_meter_usage` API calls are captured by AWS CloudTrail. You can use Cloudtrail to verify that the SaaS metering records that you sent are accurate by searching for records with the `eventName` of `batch_meter_usage`. You can also use CloudTrail to audit records over time. For more information, see the [AWS CloudTrail User Guide](#).

Usage

```
marketplacemetering(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
 - **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
 - **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
 - **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- marketplacemetering(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| batch_meter_usage | BatchMeterUsage is called from a SaaS application listed on AWS Marketplace to post metering records |
| meter_usage | API to emit metering records |
| register_usage | Paid container software products sold through AWS Marketplace must integrate with the AWS Marketplace |
| resolve_customer | ResolveCustomer is called by a SaaS application during the registration process |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- marketplacemetering()
svc$batch_meter_usage(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

memorydb

Amazon MemoryDB

Description

MemoryDB is a fully managed, Redis OSS-compatible, in-memory database that delivers ultra-fast performance and Multi-AZ durability for modern applications built using microservices architectures. MemoryDB stores the entire database in-memory, enabling low latency and high throughput data access. It is compatible with Redis OSS, a popular open source data store, enabling you to leverage Redis OSS' flexible and friendly data structures, APIs, and commands.

Usage

```
memorydb(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- memorydb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| batch_update_cluster | Apply the service update to a list of clusters supplied |
| copy_snapshot | Makes a copy of an existing snapshot |
| create_acl | Creates an Access Control List |
| create_cluster | Creates a cluster |
| create_multi_region_cluster | Creates a new multi-Region cluster |
| create_parameter_group | Creates a new MemoryDB parameter group |
| create_snapshot | Creates a copy of an entire cluster at a specific moment in time |
| create_subnet_group | Creates a subnet group |
| create_user | Creates a MemoryDB user |
| delete_acl | Deletes an Access Control List |
| delete_cluster | Deletes a cluster |
| delete_multi_region_cluster | Deletes an existing multi-Region cluster |
| delete_parameter_group | Deletes the specified parameter group |
| delete_snapshot | Deletes an existing snapshot |
| delete_subnet_group | Deletes a subnet group |
| delete_user | Deletes a user |
| describe_acl_ls | Returns a list of ACLs |
| describe_clusters | Returns information about all provisioned clusters if no cluster identifier is specified |
| describe_engine_versions | Returns a list of the available Redis OSS engine versions |
| describe_events | Returns events related to clusters, security groups, and parameter groups |

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>describe_multi_region_clusters</code> | Returns details about one or more multi-Region clusters |
| <code>describe_parameter_groups</code> | Returns a list of parameter group descriptions |
| <code>describe_parameters</code> | Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular parameter group |
| <code>describe_reserved_nodes</code> | Returns information about reserved nodes for this account, or about a specified resource |
| <code>describe_reserved_nodes_offerings</code> | Lists available reserved node offerings |
| <code>describe_service_updates</code> | Returns details of the service updates |
| <code>describe_snapshots</code> | Returns information about cluster snapshots |
| <code>describe_subnet_groups</code> | Returns a list of subnet group descriptions |
| <code>describe_users</code> | Returns a list of users |
| <code>failover_shard</code> | Used to failover a shard |
| <code>list_allowed_multi_region_cluster_updates</code> | Lists the allowed updates for a multi-Region cluster |
| <code>list_allowed_node_type_updates</code> | Lists all available node types that you can scale to from your cluster's current node type |
| <code>list_tags</code> | Lists all tags currently on a named resource |
| <code>purchase_reserved_nodes_offering</code> | Allows you to purchase a reserved node offering |
| <code>reset_parameter_group</code> | Modifies the parameters of a parameter group to the engine or system default values |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | A tag is a key-value pair where the key and value are case-sensitive |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Use this operation to remove tags on a resource |
| <code>update_acl</code> | Changes the list of users that belong to the Access Control List |
| <code>update_cluster</code> | Modifies the settings for a cluster |
| <code>update_multi_region_cluster</code> | Updates the configuration of an existing multi-Region cluster |
| <code>update_parameter_group</code> | Updates the parameters of a parameter group |
| <code>update_subnet_group</code> | Updates a subnet group |
| <code>update_user</code> | Changes user password(s) and/or access string |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- memorydb()
svc$batch_update_cluster(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon MQ is a managed message broker service for Apache ActiveMQ and RabbitMQ that makes it easy to set up and operate message brokers in the cloud. A message broker allows software applications and components to communicate using various programming languages, operating systems, and formal messaging protocols.

Usage

```
mq(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**
 - **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- mq(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| create_broker | Creates a broker |
| create_configuration | Creates a new configuration for the specified configuration name |
| create_tags | Add a tag to a resource |
| create_user | Creates an ActiveMQ user |
| delete_broker | Deletes a broker |
| delete_tags | Removes a tag from a resource |
| delete_user | Deletes an ActiveMQ user |
| describe_broker | Returns information about the specified broker |
| describe_broker_engine_types | Describe available engine types and versions |
| describe_broker_instance_options | Describe available broker instance options |
| describe_configuration | Returns information about the specified configuration |
| describe_configuration_revision | Returns the specified configuration revision for the specified configuration |
| describe_user | Returns information about an ActiveMQ user |

| | |
|--|---|
| list_brokers | Returns a list of all brokers |
| list_configuration_revisions | Returns a list of all revisions for the specified configuration |
| list_configurations | Returns a list of all configurations |
| list_tags | Lists tags for a resource |
| list_users | Returns a list of all ActiveMQ users |
| promote | Promotes a data replication replica broker to the primary broker role |
| reboot_broker | Reboots a broker |
| update_broker | Adds a pending configuration change to a broker |
| update_configuration | Updates the specified configuration |
| update_user | Updates the information for an ActiveMQ user |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- mq()
svc$create_broker(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

mturk

Amazon Mechanical Turk

Description

Amazon Mechanical Turk API Reference

Usage

```
mturk(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- mturk(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
```

```

    ),
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| accept_qualification_request | The AcceptQualificationRequest operation approves a Worker's request for a Qualification |
| approve_assignment | The ApproveAssignment operation approves the results of a completed assignment |
| associate_qualification_with_worker | The AssociateQualificationWithWorker operation gives a Worker a Qualification |
| create_additional_assignments_for_hit | The CreateAdditionalAssignmentsForHIT operation increases the maximum number of assignments for a HIT |
| create_hit | The CreateHIT operation creates a new Human Intelligence Task (HIT) |
| create_hit_type | The CreateHITType operation creates a new HIT type |
| create_hit_with_hit_type | The CreateHITWithHITType operation creates a new Human Intelligence Task (HIT) with a HIT type |
| create_qualification_type | The CreateQualificationType operation creates a new Qualification type, which is ready for use |
| create_worker_block | The CreateWorkerBlock operation allows you to prevent a Worker from working on HITs |
| delete_hit | The DeleteHIT operation is used to delete HIT that is no longer needed |
| delete_qualification_type | The DeleteQualificationType deletes a Qualification type and deletes any HIT types of that type |
| delete_worker_block | The DeleteWorkerBlock operation allows you to reinstate a blocked Worker to work on HITs |
| disassociate_qualification_from_worker | The DisassociateQualificationFromWorker revokes a previously granted Qualification from a Worker |
| get_account_balance | The GetAccountBalance operation retrieves the Prepaid HITs balance in your Amazon account |
| get_assignment | The GetAssignment operation retrieves the details of the specified Assignment |
| get_file_upload_url | The GetFileUploadURL operation generates and returns a temporary URL for uploading files |
| get_hit | The GetHIT operation retrieves the details of the specified HIT |
| get_qualification_score | The GetQualificationScore operation returns the value of a Worker's Qualification for a Qualification type |
| get_qualification_type | The GetQualificationType operation retrieves information about a Qualification type |
| list_assignments_for_hit | The ListAssignmentsForHIT operation retrieves completed assignments for a HIT |
| list_bonus_payments | The ListBonusPayments operation retrieves the amounts of bonuses you have paid to Workers |
| list_hi_ts | The ListHITs operation returns all of a Requester's HITs |
| list_hi_ts_for_qualification_type | The ListHITsForQualificationType operation returns the HITs that use the given Qualification type |
| list_qualification_requests | The ListQualificationRequests operation retrieves requests for Qualifications of a particular type |
| list_qualification_types | The ListQualificationTypes operation returns a list of Qualification types, filtered by a specific criteria |
| list_reviewable_hi_ts | The ListReviewableHITs operation retrieves the HITs with Status equal to Reviewable |
| list_review_policy_results_for_hit | The ListReviewPolicyResultsForHIT operation retrieves the computed results and the status of the HIT |
| list_worker_blocks | The ListWorkersBlocks operation retrieves a list of Workers who are blocked from working on HITs |
| list_workers_with_qualification_type | The ListWorkersWithQualificationType operation returns all of the Workers that have a specific Qualification type |
| notify_workers | The NotifyWorkers operation sends an email to one or more Workers that you specify |
| reject_assignment | The RejectAssignment operation rejects the results of a completed assignment |
| reject_qualification_request | The RejectQualificationRequest operation rejects a user's request for a Qualification |

[send_bonus](#)
[send_test_event_notification](#)
[update_expiration_for_hit](#)
[update_hit_review_status](#)
[update_hit_type_of_hit](#)
[update_notification_settings](#)
[update_qualification_type](#)

The SendBonus operation issues a payment of money from your account to a Worker.
 The SendTestEventNotification operation causes Amazon Mechanical Turk to send a test event notification to a Worker.
 The UpdateExpirationForHIT operation allows you update the expiration time of a HIT.
 The UpdateHITReviewStatus operation updates the status of a HIT.
 The UpdateHITTypeOfHIT operation allows you to change the HITType properties of a HIT.
 The UpdateNotificationSettings operation creates, updates, disables or re-enables notification settings for a HIT.
 The UpdateQualificationType operation modifies the attributes of an existing QualificationType.

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- mturk()
svc$accept_qualification_request(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
  
```

mwaa

AmazonMWAA

Description

Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow

This section contains the Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (MWAA) API reference documentation. For more information, see [What is Amazon MWAA?](#).

Endpoints

- `api.airflow.{region}.amazonaws.com` - This endpoint is used for environment management.
 - `create_environment`
 - `delete_environment`
 - `get_environment`
 - `list_environments`
 - `list_tags_for_resource`
 - `tag_resource`
 - `untag_resource`
 - `update_environment`
- `env.airflow.{region}.amazonaws.com` - This endpoint is used to operate the Airflow environment.
 - `create_cli_token`
 - `create_web_login_token`

– `invoke_rest_api`

Regions

For a list of supported regions, see [Amazon MWAAs endpoints and quotas](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Usage

```
mwaas(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>config</code> | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| <code>credentials</code> | Optional credentials shorthand for the <code>config</code> parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| <code>endpoint</code> | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| <code>region</code> | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the *Operations* section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- mwaa(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| create_cli_token | Creates a CLI token for the Airflow CLI |
| create_environment | Creates an Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (Amazon MWAA) environment |
| create_web_login_token | Creates a web login token for the Airflow Web UI |
| delete_environment | Deletes an Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (Amazon MWAA) environment |
| get_environment | Describes an Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (MWAA) environment |
| invoke_rest_api | Invokes the Apache Airflow REST API on the webserver with the specified inputs |
| list_environments | Lists the Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (MWAA) environments |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the key-value tag pairs associated to the Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (M |
| publish_metrics | Internal only |
| tag_resource | Associates key-value tag pairs to your Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (MWAA) |
| untag_resource | Removes key-value tag pairs associated to your Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow |
| update_environment | Updates an Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (MWAA) environment |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- mwaas()
svc$create_cli_token(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

 neptune

Amazon Neptune

Description

Amazon Neptune is a fast, reliable, fully-managed graph database service that makes it easy to build and run applications that work with highly connected datasets. The core of Amazon Neptune is a purpose-built, high-performance graph database engine optimized for storing billions of relationships and querying the graph with milliseconds latency. Amazon Neptune supports popular graph models Property Graph and W3C's RDF, and their respective query languages Apache TinkerPop Gremlin and SPARQL, allowing you to easily build queries that efficiently navigate highly connected datasets. Neptune powers graph use cases such as recommendation engines, fraud detection, knowledge graphs, drug discovery, and network security.

This interface reference for Amazon Neptune contains documentation for a programming or command line interface you can use to manage Amazon Neptune. Note that Amazon Neptune is asynchronous, which means that some interfaces might require techniques such as polling or callback functions to determine when a command has been applied. In this reference, the parameter descriptions indicate whether a command is applied immediately, on the next instance reboot, or during the maintenance window. The reference structure is as follows, and we list following some related topics from the user guide.

Usage

```
neptune(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- neptune(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
```

```

    ),
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| add_role_to_db_cluster | Associates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role with an Neptune DB cluster |
| add_source_identifier_to_subscription | Adds a source identifier to an existing event notification subscription |
| add_tags_to_resource | Adds metadata tags to an Amazon Neptune resource |
| apply_pending_maintenance_action | Applies a pending maintenance action to a resource (for example, to a DB instance) |
| copy_db_cluster_parameter_group | Copies the specified DB cluster parameter group |
| copy_db_cluster_snapshot | Copies a snapshot of a DB cluster |
| copy_db_parameter_group | Copies the specified DB parameter group |
| create_db_cluster | Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB cluster |
| create_db_cluster_endpoint | Creates a new custom endpoint and associates it with an Amazon Neptune DB cluster |
| create_db_cluster_parameter_group | Creates a new DB cluster parameter group |
| create_db_cluster_snapshot | Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster |
| create_db_instance | Creates a new DB instance |
| create_db_parameter_group | Creates a new DB parameter group |
| create_db_subnet_group | Creates a new DB subnet group |
| create_event_subscription | Creates an event notification subscription |
| create_global_cluster | Creates a Neptune global database spread across multiple Amazon Regions |
| delete_db_cluster | The DeleteDBCluster action deletes a previously provisioned DB cluster |
| delete_db_cluster_endpoint | Deletes a custom endpoint and removes it from an Amazon Neptune DB cluster |
| delete_db_cluster_parameter_group | Deletes a specified DB cluster parameter group |
| delete_db_cluster_snapshot | Deletes a DB cluster snapshot |
| delete_db_instance | The DeleteDBInstance action deletes a previously provisioned DB instance |
| delete_db_parameter_group | Deletes a specified DBParameterGroup |
| delete_db_subnet_group | Deletes a DB subnet group |
| delete_event_subscription | Deletes an event notification subscription |
| delete_global_cluster | Deletes a global database |
| describe_db_cluster_endpoints | Returns information about endpoints for an Amazon Neptune DB cluster |
| describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups | Returns a list of DBClusterParameterGroup descriptions |
| describe_db_cluster_parameters | Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB cluster parameter group |
| describe_db_clusters | Returns information about provisioned DB clusters, and supports pagination |
| describe_db_cluster_snapshot_attributes | Returns a list of DB cluster snapshot attribute names and values for a manual snapshot |
| describe_db_cluster_snapshots | Returns information about DB cluster snapshots |
| describe_db_engine_versions | Returns a list of the available DB engines |

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>describe_db_instances</code> | Returns information about provisioned instances, and supports pagination |
| <code>describe_db_parameter_groups</code> | Returns a list of DBParameterGroup descriptions |
| <code>describe_db_parameters</code> | Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB parameter group |
| <code>describe_db_subnet_groups</code> | Returns a list of DBSubnetGroup descriptions |
| <code>describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters</code> | Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the cluster da |
| <code>describe_engine_default_parameters</code> | Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the specified |
| <code>describe_event_categories</code> | Displays a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for a spe |
| <code>describe_events</code> | Returns events related to DB instances, DB security groups, DB snapshots, and |
| <code>describe_event_subscriptions</code> | Lists all the subscription descriptions for a customer account |
| <code>describe_global_clusters</code> | Returns information about Neptune global database clusters |
| <code>describe_orderable_db_instance_options</code> | Returns a list of orderable DB instance options for the specified engine |
| <code>describe_pending_maintenance_actions</code> | Returns a list of resources (for example, DB instances) that have at least one p |
| <code>describe_valid_db_instance_modifications</code> | You can call DescribeValidDBInstanceModifications to learn what modificatio |
| <code>failover_db_cluster</code> | Forces a failover for a DB cluster |
| <code>failover_global_cluster</code> | Initiates the failover process for a Neptune global database |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists all tags on an Amazon Neptune resource |
| <code>modify_db_cluster</code> | Modify a setting for a DB cluster |
| <code>modify_db_cluster_endpoint</code> | Modifies the properties of an endpoint in an Amazon Neptune DB cluster |
| <code>modify_db_cluster_parameter_group</code> | Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group |
| <code>modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute</code> | Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a mar |
| <code>modify_db_instance</code> | Modifies settings for a DB instance |
| <code>modify_db_parameter_group</code> | Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group |
| <code>modify_db_subnet_group</code> | Modifies an existing DB subnet group |
| <code>modify_event_subscription</code> | Modifies an existing event notification subscription |
| <code>modify_global_cluster</code> | Modify a setting for an Amazon Neptune global cluster |
| <code>promote_read_replica_db_cluster</code> | Not supported |
| <code>reboot_db_instance</code> | You might need to reboot your DB instance, usually for maintenance reasons |
| <code>remove_from_global_cluster</code> | Detaches a Neptune DB cluster from a Neptune global database |
| <code>remove_role_from_db_cluster</code> | Disassociates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from a DB clus |
| <code>remove_source_identifier_from_subscription</code> | Removes a source identifier from an existing event notification subscription |
| <code>remove_tags_from_resource</code> | Removes metadata tags from an Amazon Neptune resource |
| <code>reset_db_cluster_parameter_group</code> | Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group to the default value |
| <code>reset_db_parameter_group</code> | Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group to the engine/system default |
| <code>restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot</code> | Creates a new DB cluster from a DB snapshot or DB cluster snapshot |
| <code>restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time</code> | Restores a DB cluster to an arbitrary point in time |
| <code>start_db_cluster</code> | Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster that was stopped using the Amazon con |
| <code>stop_db_cluster</code> | Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- neptune()
svc$add_role_to_db_cluster(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

neptunedata

*Amazon NeptuneData***Description**

Neptune Data API

The Amazon Neptune data API provides SDK support for more than 40 of Neptune's data operations, including data loading, query execution, data inquiry, and machine learning. It supports the Gremlin and openCypher query languages, and is available in all SDK languages. It automatically signs API requests and greatly simplifies integrating Neptune into your applications.

Usage

```
neptunedata(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**
 - **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- neptunedata(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>cancel_gremlin_query</code> | Cancels a Gremlin query |
| <code>cancel_loader_job</code> | Cancels a specified load job |
| <code>cancel_ml_data_processing_job</code> | Cancels a Neptune ML data processing job |
| <code>cancel_ml_model_training_job</code> | Cancels a Neptune ML model training job |
| <code>cancel_ml_model_transform_job</code> | Cancels a specified model transform job |
| <code>cancel_open_cypher_query</code> | Cancels a specified openCypher query |
| <code>create_ml_endpoint</code> | Creates a new Neptune ML inference endpoint that lets you query one specific model |
| <code>delete_ml_endpoint</code> | Cancels the creation of a Neptune ML inference endpoint |
| <code>delete_propertygraph_statistics</code> | Deletes statistics for Gremlin and openCypher (property graph) data |
| <code>delete_sparql_statistics</code> | Deletes SPARQL statistics |
| <code>execute_fast_reset</code> | The fast reset REST API lets you reset a Neptune graph quickly and easily, removing a |
| <code>execute_gremlin_explain_query</code> | Executes a Gremlin Explain query |
| <code>execute_gremlin_profile_query</code> | Executes a Gremlin Profile query, which runs a specified traversal, collects various me |
| <code>execute_gremlin_query</code> | This commands executes a Gremlin query |
| <code>execute_open_cypher_explain_query</code> | Executes an openCypher explain request |
| <code>execute_open_cypher_query</code> | Executes an openCypher query |
| <code>get_engine_status</code> | Retrieves the status of the graph database on the host |
| <code>get_gremlin_query_status</code> | Gets the status of a specified Gremlin query |
| <code>get_loader_job_status</code> | Gets status information about a specified load job |
| <code>get_ml_data_processing_job</code> | Retrieves information about a specified data processing job |
| <code>get_ml_endpoint</code> | Retrieves details about an inference endpoint |
| <code>get_ml_model_training_job</code> | Retrieves information about a Neptune ML model training job |
| <code>get_ml_model_transform_job</code> | Gets information about a specified model transform job |
| <code>get_open_cypher_query_status</code> | Retrieves the status of a specified openCypher query |
| <code>get_propertygraph_statistics</code> | Gets property graph statistics (Gremlin and openCypher) |
| <code>get_propertygraph_stream</code> | Gets a stream for a property graph |
| <code>get_propertygraph_summary</code> | Gets a graph summary for a property graph |
| <code>get_rdf_graph_summary</code> | Gets a graph summary for an RDF graph |
| <code>get_sparql_statistics</code> | Gets RDF statistics (SPARQL) |
| <code>get_sparql_stream</code> | Gets a stream for an RDF graph |
| <code>list_gremlin_queries</code> | Lists active Gremlin queries |
| <code>list_loader_jobs</code> | Retrieves a list of the loadIds for all active loader jobs |
| <code>list_ml_data_processing_jobs</code> | Returns a list of Neptune ML data processing jobs |
| <code>list_ml_endpoints</code> | Lists existing inference endpoints |
| <code>list_ml_model_training_jobs</code> | Lists Neptune ML model-training jobs |
| <code>list_ml_model_transform_jobs</code> | Returns a list of model transform job IDs |
| <code>list_open_cypher_queries</code> | Lists active openCypher queries |
| <code>manage_propertygraph_statistics</code> | Manages the generation and use of property graph statistics |
| <code>manage_sparql_statistics</code> | Manages the generation and use of RDF graph statistics |
| <code>start_loader_job</code> | Starts a Neptune bulk loader job to load data from an Amazon S3 bucket into a Neptun |
| <code>start_ml_data_processing_job</code> | Creates a new Neptune ML data processing job for processing the graph data exported |
| <code>start_ml_model_training_job</code> | Creates a new Neptune ML model training job |
| <code>start_ml_model_transform_job</code> | Creates a new model transform job |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- neptunedata()
svc$cancel_gremlin_query(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

networkfirewall

AWS Network Firewall

Description

This is the API Reference for Network Firewall. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the Network Firewall API actions, data types, and errors.

The REST API requires you to handle connection details, such as calculating signatures, handling request retries, and error handling. For general information about using the Amazon Web Services REST APIs, see [Amazon Web Services APIs](#).

To view the complete list of Amazon Web Services Regions where Network Firewall is available, see [Service endpoints and quotas](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

To access Network Firewall using the IPv4 REST API endpoint: <https://network-firewall.<region>.amazonaws.com>

To access Network Firewall using the Dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) REST API endpoint: <https://network-firewall.<region>.amazonaws.com>

Alternatively, you can use one of the Amazon Web Services SDKs to access an API that's tailored to the programming language or platform that you're using. For more information, see [Amazon Web Services SDKs](#).

For descriptions of Network Firewall features, including and step-by-step instructions on how to use them through the Network Firewall console, see the [Network Firewall Developer Guide](#).

Network Firewall is a stateful, managed, network firewall and intrusion detection and prevention service for Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC). With Network Firewall, you can filter traffic at the perimeter of your VPC. This includes filtering traffic going to and coming from an internet gateway, NAT gateway, or over VPN or Direct Connect. Network Firewall uses rules that are compatible with Suricata, a free, open source network analysis and threat detection engine. Network Firewall supports Suricata version 7.0.3. For information about Suricata, see the [Suricata website](#) and the [Suricata User Guide](#).

You can use Network Firewall to monitor and protect your VPC traffic in a number of ways. The following are just a few examples:

- Allow domains or IP addresses for known Amazon Web Services service endpoints, such as Amazon S3, and block all other forms of traffic.
- Use custom lists of known bad domains to limit the types of domain names that your applications can access.
- Perform deep packet inspection on traffic entering or leaving your VPC.

- Use stateful protocol detection to filter protocols like HTTPS, regardless of the port used.

To enable Network Firewall for your VPCs, you perform steps in both Amazon VPC and in Network Firewall. For information about using Amazon VPC, see [Amazon VPC User Guide](#).

To start using Network Firewall, do the following:

1. (Optional) If you don't already have a VPC that you want to protect, create it in Amazon VPC.
2. In Amazon VPC, in each Availability Zone where you want to have a firewall endpoint, create a subnet for the sole use of Network Firewall.
3. In Network Firewall, create stateless and stateful rule groups, to define the components of the network traffic filtering behavior that you want your firewall to have.
4. In Network Firewall, create a firewall policy that uses your rule groups and specifies additional default traffic filtering behavior.
5. In Network Firewall, create a firewall and specify your new firewall policy and VPC subnets. Network Firewall creates a firewall endpoint in each subnet that you specify, with the behavior that's defined in the firewall policy.
6. In Amazon VPC, use ingress routing enhancements to route traffic through the new firewall endpoints.

Usage

```
networkfirewall(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- networkfirewall(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
```

```

        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| associate_firewall_policy | Associates a FirewallPolicy to a Firewall |
| associate_subnets | Associates the specified subnets in the Amazon VPC to the firewall |
| create_firewall | Creates an Network Firewall Firewall and accompanying FirewallStatus for a VPC |
| create_firewall_policy | Creates the firewall policy for the firewall according to the specifications |
| create_rule_group | Creates the specified stateless or stateful rule group, which includes the rules for the firewall |
| create_tls_inspection_configuration | Creates an Network Firewall TLS inspection configuration |
| delete_firewall | Deletes the specified Firewall and its FirewallStatus |
| delete_firewall_policy | Deletes the specified FirewallPolicy |
| delete_resource_policy | Deletes a resource policy that you created in a PutResourcePolicy request |
| delete_rule_group | Deletes the specified RuleGroup |
| delete_tls_inspection_configuration | Deletes the specified TLSInspectionConfiguration |
| describe_firewall | Returns the data objects for the specified firewall |
| describe_firewall_policy | Returns the data objects for the specified firewall policy |
| describe_logging_configuration | Returns the logging configuration for the specified firewall |
| describe_resource_policy | Retrieves a resource policy that you created in a PutResourcePolicy request |
| describe_rule_group | Returns the data objects for the specified rule group |
| describe_rule_group_metadata | High-level information about a rule group, returned by operations like create and delete |
| describe_tls_inspection_configuration | Returns the data objects for the specified TLS inspection configuration |
| disassociate_subnets | Removes the specified subnet associations from the firewall |
| get_analysis_report_results | The results of a COMPLETED analysis report generated with StartAnalysisReport |
| list_analysis_reports | Returns a list of all traffic analysis reports generated within the last 30 days |
| list_firewall_policies | Retrieves the metadata for the firewall policies that you have defined |
| list_firewalls | Retrieves the metadata for the firewalls that you have defined |
| list_rule_groups | Retrieves the metadata for the rule groups that you have defined |
| list_tags_for_resource | Retrieves the tags associated with the specified resource |
| list_tls_inspection_configurations | Retrieves the metadata for the TLS inspection configurations that you have defined |
| put_resource_policy | Creates or updates an IAM policy for your rule group or firewall policy |
| start_analysis_report | Generates a traffic analysis report for the timeframe and traffic type you specify |
| tag_resource | Adds the specified tags to the specified resource |
| untag_resource | Removes the tags with the specified keys from the specified resource |
| update_firewall_analysis_settings | Enables specific types of firewall analysis on a specific firewall you define |
| update_firewall_delete_protection | Modifies the flag, DeleteProtection, which indicates whether it is possible to delete the firewall |
| update_firewall_description | Modifies the description for the specified firewall |
| update_firewall_encryption_configuration | A complex type that contains settings for encryption of your firewall resources |
| update_firewall_policy | Updates the properties of the specified firewall policy |
| update_firewall_policy_change_protection | Modifies the flag, ChangeProtection, which indicates whether it is possible to change the firewall policy |
| update_logging_configuration | Sets the logging configuration for the specified firewall |
| update_rule_group | Updates the rule settings for the specified rule group |
| update_subnet_change_protection | Update subnet change protection |
| update_tls_inspection_configuration | Updates the TLS inspection configuration settings for the specified TLS inspection configuration |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- networkfirewall()
svc$associate_firewall_policy(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

networkmanager

AWS Network Manager

Description

Amazon Web Services enables you to centrally manage your Amazon Web Services Cloud WAN core network and your Transit Gateway network across Amazon Web Services accounts, Regions, and on-premises locations.

Usage

```
networkmanager(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config

Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

• **credentials:**– **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

– **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

– **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- networkmanager(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| accept_attachment | Accepts a core network attachment request |
| associate_connect_peer | Associates a core network Connect peer with a device and optionally, with a link |
| associate_customer_gateway | Associates a customer gateway with a device and optionally, with a link |
| associate_link | Associates a link to a device |
| associate_transit_gateway_connect_peer | Associates a transit gateway Connect peer with a device, and optionally, with a link |
| create_connect_attachment | Creates a core network Connect attachment from a specified core network connect peer |
| create_connection | Creates a connection between two devices |
| create_connect_peer | Creates a core network Connect peer for a specified core network connect peer |
| create_core_network | Creates a core network as part of your global network, and optionally, with a link |
| create_device | Creates a new device in a global network |
| create_direct_connect_gateway_attachment | Creates an Amazon Web Services Direct Connect gateway attachment |
| create_global_network | Creates a new, empty global network |
| create_link | Creates a new link for a specified site |
| create_site | Creates a new site in a global network |
| create_site_to_site_vpn_attachment | Creates an Amazon Web Services site-to-site VPN attachment on an edge location |
| create_transit_gateway_peering | Creates a transit gateway peering connection |
| create_transit_gateway_route_table_attachment | Creates a transit gateway route table attachment |
| create_vpc_attachment | Creates a VPC attachment on an edge location of a core network |
| delete_attachment | Deletes an attachment |
| delete_connection | Deletes the specified connection in your global network |
| delete_connect_peer | Deletes a Connect peer |
| delete_core_network | Deletes a core network along with all core network policies |
| delete_core_network_policy_version | Deletes a policy version from a core network |
| delete_device | Deletes an existing device |
| delete_global_network | Deletes an existing global network |
| delete_link | Deletes an existing link |
| delete_peering | Deletes an existing peering connection |
| delete_resource_policy | Deletes a resource policy for the specified resource |
| delete_site | Deletes an existing site |
| deregister_transit_gateway | Deregisters a transit gateway from your global network |
| describe_global_networks | Describes one or more global networks |
| disassociate_connect_peer | Disassociates a core network Connect peer from a device and a link |
| disassociate_customer_gateway | Disassociates a customer gateway from a device and a link |
| disassociate_link | Disassociates an existing device from a link |
| disassociate_transit_gateway_connect_peer | Disassociates a transit gateway Connect peer from a device and link |
| execute_core_network_change_set | Executes a change set on your core network |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>get_connect_attachment</code> | Returns information about a core network Connect attachment |
| <code>get_connections</code> | Gets information about one or more of your connections in a global network |
| <code>get_connect_peer</code> | Returns information about a core network Connect peer |
| <code>get_connect_peer_associations</code> | Returns information about a core network Connect peer associations |
| <code>get_core_network</code> | Returns information about the LIVE policy for a core network |
| <code>get_core_network_change_events</code> | Returns information about a core network change event |
| <code>get_core_network_change_set</code> | Returns a change set between the LIVE core network policy and a submitted change set |
| <code>get_core_network_policy</code> | Returns details about a core network policy |
| <code>get_customer_gateway_associations</code> | Gets the association information for customer gateways that are associated with a core network |
| <code>get_devices</code> | Gets information about one or more of your devices in a global network |
| <code>get_direct_connect_gateway_attachment</code> | Returns information about a specific Amazon Web Services Direct Connect gateway attachment |
| <code>get_link_associations</code> | Gets the link associations for a device or a link |
| <code>get_links</code> | Gets information about one or more links in a specified global network |
| <code>get_network_resource_counts</code> | Gets the count of network resources, by resource type, for the specified global network |
| <code>get_network_resource_relationships</code> | Gets the network resource relationships for the specified global network |
| <code>get_network_resources</code> | Describes the network resources for the specified global network |
| <code>get_network_routes</code> | Gets the network routes of the specified global network |
| <code>get_network_telemetry</code> | Gets the network telemetry of the specified global network |
| <code>get_resource_policy</code> | Returns information about a resource policy |
| <code>get_route_analysis</code> | Gets information about the specified route analysis |
| <code>get_sites</code> | Gets information about one or more of your sites in a global network |
| <code>get_site_to_site_vpn_attachment</code> | Returns information about a site-to-site VPN attachment |
| <code>get_transit_gateway_connect_peer_associations</code> | Gets information about one or more of your transit gateway Connect peer associations |
| <code>get_transit_gateway_peering</code> | Returns information about a transit gateway peer |
| <code>get_transit_gateway_registrations</code> | Gets information about the transit gateway registrations in a specified global network |
| <code>get_transit_gateway_route_table_attachment</code> | Returns information about a transit gateway route table attachment |
| <code>get_vpc_attachment</code> | Returns information about a VPC attachment |
| <code>list_attachments</code> | Returns a list of core network attachments |
| <code>list_connect_peers</code> | Returns a list of core network Connect peers |
| <code>list_core_network_policy_versions</code> | Returns a list of core network policy versions |
| <code>list_core_networks</code> | Returns a list of owned and shared core networks |
| <code>list_organization_service_access_status</code> | Gets the status of the Service Linked Role (SLR) deployment for the account |
| <code>list_peerings</code> | Lists the peerings for a core network |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists the tags for a specified resource |
| <code>put_core_network_policy</code> | Creates a new, immutable version of a core network policy |
| <code>put_resource_policy</code> | Creates or updates a resource policy |
| <code>register_transit_gateway</code> | Registers a transit gateway in your global network |
| <code>reject_attachment</code> | Rejects a core network attachment request |
| <code>restore_core_network_policy_version</code> | Restores a previous policy version as a new, immutable version of a core network policy |
| <code>start_organization_service_access_update</code> | Enables the Network Manager service for an Amazon Web Services Organization |
| <code>start_route_analysis</code> | Starts analyzing the routing path between the specified source and destination |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Tags a specified resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes tags from a specified resource |
| <code>update_connection</code> | Updates the information for an existing connection |
| <code>update_core_network</code> | Updates the description of a core network |
| <code>update_device</code> | Updates the details for an existing device |
| <code>update_direct_connect_gateway_attachment</code> | Updates the edge locations associated with an Amazon Web Services Direct Connect gateway attachment |
| <code>update_global_network</code> | Updates an existing global network |

| | |
|--|--|
| update_link | Updates the details for an existing link |
| update_network_resource_metadata | Updates the resource metadata for the specified global network |
| update_site | Updates the information for an existing site |
| update_vpc_attachment | Updates a VPC attachment |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- networkmanager()
svc$accept_attachment(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

omics

Amazon Omics

Description

This is the *AWS HealthOmics API Reference*. For an introduction to the service, see [What is AWS HealthOmics?](#) in the *AWS HealthOmics User Guide*.

Usage

```
omics(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- omics(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    )
  )
)
```

```

    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| abort_multipart_read_set_upload | Stops a multipart upload |
| accept_share | Accept a resource share request |
| batch_delete_read_set | Deletes one or more read sets |
| cancel_annotation_import_job | Cancels an annotation import job |
| cancel_run | Cancels a run |
| cancel_variant_import_job | Cancels a variant import job |
| complete_multipart_read_set_upload | Concludes a multipart upload once you have uploaded all the components |
| create_annotation_store | Creates an annotation store |
| create_annotation_store_version | Creates a new version of an annotation store |
| create_multipart_read_set_upload | Begins a multipart read set upload |
| create_reference_store | Creates a reference store |
| create_run_cache | You can create a run cache to save the task outputs from completed tasks in a run for a |
| create_run_group | You can optionally create a run group to limit the compute resources for the runs that |
| create_sequence_store | Creates a sequence store |
| create_share | Creates a cross-account shared resource |
| create_variant_store | Creates a variant store |
| create_workflow | Creates a workflow |
| delete_annotation_store | Deletes an annotation store |
| delete_annotation_store_versions | Deletes one or multiple versions of an annotation store |
| delete_reference | Deletes a genome reference |
| delete_reference_store | Deletes a genome reference store |
| delete_run | Deletes a workflow run |
| delete_run_cache | Delete a run cache |
| delete_run_group | Deletes a workflow run group |
| delete_s3_access_policy | Deletes an access policy for the specified store |
| delete_sequence_store | Deletes a sequence store |
| delete_share | Deletes a resource share |
| delete_variant_store | Deletes a variant store |
| delete_workflow | Deletes a workflow |
| get_annotation_import_job | Gets information about an annotation import job |
| get_annotation_store | Gets information about an annotation store |
| get_annotation_store_version | Retrieves the metadata for an annotation store version |
| get_read_set | Gets a file from a read set |
| get_read_set_activation_job | Gets information about a read set activation job |
| get_read_set_export_job | Gets information about a read set export job |
| get_read_set_import_job | Gets information about a read set import job |
| get_read_set_metadata | Gets details about a read set |
| get_reference | Gets a reference file |

| | |
|---|---|
| get_reference_import_job | Gets information about a reference import job |
| get_reference_metadata | Gets information about a genome reference's metadata |
| get_reference_store | Gets information about a reference store |
| get_run | Gets information about a workflow run |
| get_run_cache | Retrieve the details for the specified run cache |
| get_run_group | Gets information about a workflow run group |
| get_run_task | Gets information about a workflow run task |
| get_s3_access_policy | Retrieves details about an access policy on a given store |
| get_sequence_store | Gets information about a sequence store |
| get_share | Retrieves the metadata for the specified resource share |
| get_variant_import_job | Gets information about a variant import job |
| get_variant_store | Gets information about a variant store |
| get_workflow | Gets information about a workflow |
| list_annotation_import_jobs | Retrieves a list of annotation import jobs |
| list_annotation_stores | Retrieves a list of annotation stores |
| list_annotation_store_versions | Lists the versions of an annotation store |
| list_multipart_read_set_uploads | Lists multipart read set uploads and for in progress uploads |
| list_read_set_activation_jobs | Retrieves a list of read set activation jobs |
| list_read_set_export_jobs | Retrieves a list of read set export jobs |
| list_read_set_import_jobs | Retrieves a list of read set import jobs |
| list_read_sets | Retrieves a list of read sets |
| list_read_set_upload_parts | This operation will list all parts in a requested multipart upload for a sequence store |
| list_reference_import_jobs | Retrieves a list of reference import jobs |
| list_references | Retrieves a list of references |
| list_reference_stores | Retrieves a list of reference stores |
| list_run_caches | Retrieves a list of your run caches |
| list_run_groups | Retrieves a list of run groups |
| list_runs | Retrieves a list of runs |
| list_run_tasks | Retrieves a list of tasks for a run |
| list_sequence_stores | Retrieves a list of sequence stores |
| list_shares | Retrieves the resource shares associated with an account |
| list_tags_for_resource | Retrieves a list of tags for a resource |
| list_variant_import_jobs | Retrieves a list of variant import jobs |
| list_variant_stores | Retrieves a list of variant stores |
| list_workflows | Retrieves a list of workflows |
| put_s3_access_policy | Adds an access policy to the specified store |
| start_annotation_import_job | Starts an annotation import job |
| start_read_set_activation_job | Activates an archived read set |
| start_read_set_export_job | Exports a read set to Amazon S3 |
| start_read_set_import_job | Starts a read set import job |
| start_reference_import_job | Starts a reference import job |
| start_run | Starts a workflow run |
| start_variant_import_job | Starts a variant import job |
| tag_resource | Tags a resource |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from a resource |
| update_annotation_store | Updates an annotation store |
| update_annotation_store_version | Updates the description of an annotation store version |
| update_run_cache | Update a run cache |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <code>update_run_group</code> | Updates a run group |
| <code>update_sequence_store</code> | Update one or more parameters for the sequence store |
| <code>update_variant_store</code> | Updates a variant store |
| <code>update_workflow</code> | Updates a workflow |
| <code>upload_read_set_part</code> | This operation uploads a specific part of a read set |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- omics()
svc$abort_multipart_read_set_upload(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

opensearchingestion *Amazon OpenSearch Ingestion*

Description

Use the Amazon OpenSearch Ingestion API to create and manage ingestion pipelines. OpenSearch Ingestion is a fully managed data collector that delivers real-time log and trace data to OpenSearch Service domains. For more information, see [Getting data into your cluster using OpenSearch Ingestion](#).

Usage

```
opensearchingestion(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- opensearchingestion(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
```

```

        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_pipeline | Creates an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline |
| delete_pipeline | Deletes an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline |
| get_pipeline | Retrieves information about an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline |
| get_pipeline_blueprint | Retrieves information about a specific blueprint for OpenSearch Ingestion |
| get_pipeline_change_progress | Returns progress information for the current change happening on an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline |
| list_pipeline_blueprints | Retrieves a list of all available blueprints for Data Prepper |
| list_pipelines | Lists all OpenSearch Ingestion pipelines in the current Amazon Web Services account and Region |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists all resource tags associated with an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline |
| start_pipeline | Starts an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline |
| stop_pipeline | Stops an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline |
| tag_resource | Tags an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline |
| update_pipeline | Updates an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline |
| validate_pipeline | Checks whether an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline configuration is valid prior to creation |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- opensearchingestion()
svc$create_pipeline(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| opensearchservice | <i>Amazon OpenSearch Service</i> |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|

Description

Use the Amazon OpenSearch Service configuration API to create, configure, and manage OpenSearch Service domains. The endpoint for configuration service requests is Region specific: `es.region.amazonaws.com`. For example, `es.us-east-1.amazonaws.com`. For a current list of supported Regions and endpoints, see [Amazon Web Services service endpoints](#).

Usage

```
opensearchservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key |

- **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
 - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- opensearchservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>accept_inbound_connection</code> | Allows the destination Amazon OpenSearch Service domain owner to accept an inbound connection |
| <code>add_data_source</code> | Creates a new direct-query data source to the specified domain |
| <code>add_direct_query_data_source</code> | Adds a new data source in Amazon OpenSearch Service so that you can perform direct queries |
| <code>add_tags</code> | Attaches tags to an existing Amazon OpenSearch Service domain, data source, or application |
| <code>associate_package</code> | Associates a package with an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain |
| <code>associate_packages</code> | Operation in the Amazon OpenSearch Service API for associating multiple packages with a domain |
| <code>authorize_vpc_endpoint_access</code> | Provides access to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain through the use of an interface VPC endpoint |
| <code>cancel_domain_config_change</code> | Cancels a pending configuration change on an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain |
| <code>cancel_service_software_update</code> | Cancels a scheduled service software update for an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain |
| <code>create_application</code> | Creates an OpenSearch Application |
| <code>create_domain</code> | Creates an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain |
| <code>create_outbound_connection</code> | Creates a new cross-cluster search connection from a source Amazon OpenSearch Service domain to a destination |
| <code>create_package</code> | Creates a package for use with Amazon OpenSearch Service domains |
| <code>create_vpc_endpoint</code> | Creates an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoint |
| <code>delete_application</code> | Deletes an existing OpenSearch Application |
| <code>delete_data_source</code> | Deletes a direct-query data source |
| <code>delete_direct_query_data_source</code> | Deletes a previously configured direct query data source from Amazon OpenSearch Service |
| <code>delete_domain</code> | Deletes an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain and all of its data |
| <code>delete_inbound_connection</code> | Allows the destination Amazon OpenSearch Service domain owner to delete an existing inbound connection |
| <code>delete_outbound_connection</code> | Allows the source Amazon OpenSearch Service domain owner to delete an existing outbound connection |
| <code>delete_package</code> | Deletes an Amazon OpenSearch Service package |
| <code>delete_vpc_endpoint</code> | Deletes an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed interface VPC endpoint |
| <code>describe_domain</code> | Describes the domain configuration for the specified Amazon OpenSearch Service domain |
| <code>describe_domain_auto_tunes</code> | Returns the list of optimizations that Auto-Tune has made to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain |
| <code>describe_domain_change_progress</code> | Returns information about the current blue/green deployment happening on an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain |
| <code>describe_domain_config</code> | Returns the configuration of an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain |
| <code>describe_domain_health</code> | Returns information about domain and node health, the standby Availability Zone, and the standby node |
| <code>describe_domain_nodes</code> | Returns information about domain and nodes, including data nodes, master nodes, and ultrawarm nodes |
| <code>describe_domains</code> | Returns domain configuration information about the specified Amazon OpenSearch Service domains |
| <code>describe_dry_run_progress</code> | Describes the progress of a pre-update dry run analysis on an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain |
| <code>describe_inbound_connections</code> | Lists all the inbound cross-cluster search connections for a destination (remote) Amazon OpenSearch Service domain |
| <code>describe_instance_type_limits</code> | Describes the instance count, storage, and master node limits for a given OpenSearch Service instance type |
| <code>describe_outbound_connections</code> | Lists all the outbound cross-cluster connections for a local (source) Amazon OpenSearch Service domain |
| <code>describe_packages</code> | Describes all packages available to OpenSearch Service |
| <code>describe_reserved_instance_offerings</code> | Describes the available Amazon OpenSearch Service Reserved Instance offerings for a given instance type |
| <code>describe_reserved_instances</code> | Describes the Amazon OpenSearch Service instances that you have reserved in a given region |
| <code>describe_vpc_endpoints</code> | Describes one or more Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints |
| <code>dissociate_package</code> | Removes a package from the specified Amazon OpenSearch Service domain |
| <code>dissociate_packages</code> | Dissociates multiple packages from a domain simultaneously |
| <code>get_application</code> | Check the configuration and status of an existing OpenSearch Application |
| <code>get_compatible_versions</code> | Returns a map of OpenSearch or Elasticsearch versions and the versions you can upgrade to |
| <code>get_data_source</code> | Retrieves information about a direct query data source |
| <code>get_direct_query_data_source</code> | Returns detailed configuration information for a specific direct query data source in a domain |
| <code>get_domain_maintenance_status</code> | The status of the maintenance action |
| <code>get_package_version_history</code> | Returns a list of Amazon OpenSearch Service package versions, along with their creation and update dates |
| <code>get_upgrade_history</code> | Retrieves the complete history of the last 10 upgrades performed on an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain |
| <code>get_upgrade_status</code> | Returns the most recent status of the last upgrade or upgrade eligibility check performed on a domain |
| <code>list_applications</code> | List all OpenSearch Applications under your account |

| | |
|---|---|
| list_data_sources | Lists direct-query data sources for a specific domain |
| list_direct_query_data_sources | Lists an inventory of all the direct query data sources that you have configured within |
| list_domain_maintenances | A list of maintenance actions for the domain |
| list_domain_names | Returns the names of all Amazon OpenSearch Service domains owned by the current |
| list_domains_for_package | Lists all Amazon OpenSearch Service domains associated with a given package |
| list_instance_type_details | Lists all instance types and available features for a given OpenSearch or Elasticsearch |
| list_packages_for_domain | Lists all packages associated with an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain |
| list_scheduled_actions | Retrieves a list of configuration changes that are scheduled for a domain |
| list_tags | Returns all resource tags for an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain, data source, or |
| list_versions | Lists all versions of OpenSearch and Elasticsearch that Amazon OpenSearch Service |
| list_vpc_endpoint_access | Retrieves information about each Amazon Web Services principal that is allowed to a |
| list_vpc_endpoints | Retrieves all Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints in the current An |
| list_vpc_endpoints_for_domain | Retrieves all Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints associated with a |
| purchase_reserved_instance_offering | Allows you to purchase Amazon OpenSearch Service Reserved Instances |
| reject_inbound_connection | Allows the remote Amazon OpenSearch Service domain owner to reject an inbound c |
| remove_tags | Removes the specified set of tags from an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain, data |
| revoke_vpc_endpoint_access | Revokes access to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain that was provided through |
| start_domain_maintenance | Starts the node maintenance process on the data node |
| start_service_software_update | Schedules a service software update for an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain |
| update_application | Update the OpenSearch Application |
| update_data_source | Updates a direct-query data source |
| update_direct_query_data_source | Updates the configuration or properties of an existing direct query data source in Ama |
| update_domain_config | Modifies the cluster configuration of the specified Amazon OpenSearch Service doma |
| update_package | Updates a package for use with Amazon OpenSearch Service domains |
| update_package_scope | Updates the scope of a package |
| update_scheduled_action | Reschedules a planned domain configuration change for a later time |
| update_vpc_endpoint | Modifies an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed interface VPC endpoint |
| upgrade_domain | Allows you to either upgrade your Amazon OpenSearch Service domain or perform a |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- opensearchservice()
svc$accept_inbound_connection(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Use the Amazon OpenSearch Serverless API to create, configure, and manage OpenSearch Serverless collections and security policies.

OpenSearch Serverless is an on-demand, pre-provisioned serverless configuration for Amazon OpenSearch Service. OpenSearch Serverless removes the operational complexities of provisioning, configuring, and tuning your OpenSearch clusters. It enables you to easily search and analyze petabytes of data without having to worry about the underlying infrastructure and data management.

To learn more about OpenSearch Serverless, see [What is Amazon OpenSearch Serverless?](#)

Usage

```
opensearchserviceserverless(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- opensearchserviceserverless(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>batch_get_collection</code> | Returns attributes for one or more collections, including the collection endpoint and the |
| <code>batch_get_effective_lifecycle_policy</code> | Returns a list of successful and failed retrievals for the OpenSearch Serverless indexes |
| <code>batch_get_lifecycle_policy</code> | Returns one or more configured OpenSearch Serverless lifecycle policies |
| <code>batch_get_vpc_endpoint</code> | Returns attributes for one or more VPC endpoints associated with the current account |
| <code>create_access_policy</code> | Creates a data access policy for OpenSearch Serverless |
| <code>create_collection</code> | Creates a new OpenSearch Serverless collection |
| <code>create_lifecycle_policy</code> | Creates a lifecycle policy to be applied to OpenSearch Serverless indexes |
| <code>create_security_config</code> | Specifies a security configuration for OpenSearch Serverless |
| <code>create_security_policy</code> | Creates a security policy to be used by one or more OpenSearch Serverless collections |
| <code>create_vpc_endpoint</code> | Creates an OpenSearch Serverless-managed interface VPC endpoint |
| <code>delete_access_policy</code> | Deletes an OpenSearch Serverless access policy |
| <code>delete_collection</code> | Deletes an OpenSearch Serverless collection |
| <code>delete_lifecycle_policy</code> | Deletes an OpenSearch Serverless lifecycle policy |
| <code>delete_security_config</code> | Deletes a security configuration for OpenSearch Serverless |
| <code>delete_security_policy</code> | Deletes an OpenSearch Serverless security policy |
| <code>delete_vpc_endpoint</code> | Deletes an OpenSearch Serverless-managed interface endpoint |
| <code>get_access_policy</code> | Returns an OpenSearch Serverless access policy |
| <code>get_account_settings</code> | Returns account-level settings related to OpenSearch Serverless |
| <code>get_policies_stats</code> | Returns statistical information about your OpenSearch Serverless access policies, security |
| <code>get_security_config</code> | Returns information about an OpenSearch Serverless security configuration |
| <code>get_security_policy</code> | Returns information about a configured OpenSearch Serverless security policy |
| <code>list_access_policies</code> | Returns information about a list of OpenSearch Serverless access policies |
| <code>list_collections</code> | Lists all OpenSearch Serverless collections |
| <code>list_lifecycle_policies</code> | Returns a list of OpenSearch Serverless lifecycle policies |
| <code>list_security_configs</code> | Returns information about configured OpenSearch Serverless security configurations |
| <code>list_security_policies</code> | Returns information about configured OpenSearch Serverless security policies |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Returns the tags for an OpenSearch Serverless resource |
| <code>list_vpc_endpoints</code> | Returns the OpenSearch Serverless-managed interface VPC endpoints associated with |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Associates tags with an OpenSearch Serverless resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes a tag or set of tags from an OpenSearch Serverless resource |
| <code>update_access_policy</code> | Updates an OpenSearch Serverless access policy |
| <code>update_account_settings</code> | Update the OpenSearch Serverless settings for the current Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>update_collection</code> | Updates an OpenSearch Serverless collection |
| <code>update_lifecycle_policy</code> | Updates an OpenSearch Serverless access policy |
| <code>update_security_config</code> | Updates a security configuration for OpenSearch Serverless |
| <code>update_security_policy</code> | Updates an OpenSearch Serverless security policy |
| <code>update_vpc_endpoint</code> | Updates an OpenSearch Serverless-managed interface endpoint |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- opensearchserviceserverless()
svc$batch_get_collection(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

OpsWorks

Welcome to the *OpsWorks Stacks API Reference*. This guide provides descriptions, syntax, and usage examples for OpsWorks Stacks actions and data types, including common parameters and error codes.

OpsWorks Stacks is an application management service that provides an integrated experience for managing the complete application lifecycle. For information about OpsWorks, see the [OpsWorks information page](#).

SDKs and CLI

Use the OpsWorks Stacks API by using the Command Line Interface (CLI) or by using one of the Amazon Web Services SDKs to implement applications in your preferred language. For more information, see:

- [CLI](#)
- [SDK for Java](#)
- [SDK for .NET](#)
- [SDK for PHP](#)
- [SDK for Ruby](#)
- [Amazon Web Services SDK for Node.js](#)
- [SDK for Python \(Boto\)](#)

Endpoints

OpsWorks Stacks supports the following endpoints, all HTTPS. You must connect to one of the following endpoints. Stacks can only be accessed or managed within the endpoint in which they are created.

- opsworks.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.us-east-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.us-west-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.us-west-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com (API only; not available in the Amazon Web Services Management Console)
- opsworks.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com

- opsworks.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com

Chef Versions

When you call `create_stack`, `clone_stack`, or `update_stack` we recommend you use the `ConfigurationManager` parameter to specify the Chef version. The recommended and default value for Linux stacks is currently 12. Windows stacks use Chef 12.2. For more information, see [Chef Versions](#).

You can specify Chef 12, 11.10, or 11.4 for your Linux stack. We recommend migrating your existing Linux stacks to Chef 12 as soon as possible.

Usage

```
opsworks(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token |

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- opsworks(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>assign_instance</code> | Assign a registered instance to a layer |
| <code>assign_volume</code> | Assigns one of the stack's registered Amazon EBS volumes to a specified instance |
| <code>associate_elastic_ip</code> | Associates one of the stack's registered Elastic IP addresses with a specified instance |
| <code>attach_elastic_load_balancer</code> | Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer to a specified layer |
| <code>clone_stack</code> | Creates a clone of a specified stack |
| <code>create_app</code> | Creates an app for a specified stack |
| <code>create_deployment</code> | Runs deployment or stack commands |
| <code>create_instance</code> | Creates an instance in a specified stack |
| <code>create_layer</code> | Creates a layer |
| <code>create_stack</code> | Creates a new stack |
| <code>create_user_profile</code> | Creates a new user profile |
| <code>delete_app</code> | Deletes a specified app |
| <code>delete_instance</code> | Deletes a specified instance, which terminates the associated Amazon EC2 instance |
| <code>delete_layer</code> | Deletes a specified layer |
| <code>delete_stack</code> | Deletes a specified stack |
| <code>delete_user_profile</code> | Deletes a user profile |
| <code>deregister_ecs_cluster</code> | Deregisters a specified Amazon ECS cluster from a stack |
| <code>deregister_elastic_ip</code> | Deregisters a specified Elastic IP address |
| <code>deregister_instance</code> | Deregister an instance from OpsWorks Stacks |
| <code>deregister_rds_db_instance</code> | Deregisters an Amazon RDS instance |
| <code>deregister_volume</code> | Deregisters an Amazon EBS volume |
| <code>describe_agent_versions</code> | Describes the available OpsWorks Stacks agent versions |
| <code>describe_apps</code> | Requests a description of a specified set of apps |
| <code>describe_commands</code> | Describes the results of specified commands |
| <code>describe_deployments</code> | Requests a description of a specified set of deployments |
| <code>describe_ecs_clusters</code> | Describes Amazon ECS clusters that are registered with a stack |
| <code>describe_elastic_ips</code> | Describes Elastic IP addresses |
| <code>describe_elastic_load_balancers</code> | Describes a stack's Elastic Load Balancing instances |
| <code>describe_instances</code> | Requests a description of a set of instances |
| <code>describe_layers</code> | Requests a description of one or more layers in a specified stack |
| <code>describe_load_based_auto_scaling</code> | Describes load-based auto scaling configurations for specified layers |
| <code>describe_my_user_profile</code> | Describes a user's SSH information |
| <code>describe_operating_systems</code> | Describes the operating systems that are supported by OpsWorks Stacks |
| <code>describe_permissions</code> | Describes the permissions for a specified stack |
| <code>describe_raid_arrays</code> | Describe an instance's RAID arrays |
| <code>describe_rds_db_instances</code> | Describes Amazon RDS instances |
| <code>describe_service_errors</code> | Describes OpsWorks Stacks service errors |
| <code>describe_stack_provisioning_parameters</code> | Requests a description of a stack's provisioning parameters |
| <code>describe_stacks</code> | Requests a description of one or more stacks |
| <code>describe_stack_summary</code> | Describes the number of layers and apps in a specified stack, and the number of instances |
| <code>describe_time_based_auto_scaling</code> | Describes time-based auto scaling configurations for specified instances |
| <code>describe_user_profiles</code> | Describe specified users |
| <code>describe_volumes</code> | Describes an instance's Amazon EBS volumes |
| <code>detach_elastic_load_balancer</code> | Detaches a specified Elastic Load Balancing instance from its layer |
| <code>disassociate_elastic_ip</code> | Disassociates an Elastic IP address from its instance |
| <code>get_hostname_suggestion</code> | Gets a generated host name for the specified layer, based on the current host name |
| <code>grant_access</code> | This action can be used only with Windows stacks |
| <code>list_tags</code> | Returns a list of tags that are applied to the specified stack or layer |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>reboot_instance</code> | Reboots a specified instance |
| <code>register_ecs_cluster</code> | Registers a specified Amazon ECS cluster with a stack |
| <code>register_elastic_ip</code> | Registers an Elastic IP address with a specified stack |
| <code>register_instance</code> | Registers instances that were created outside of OpsWorks Stacks with a specified stack |
| <code>register_rds_db_instance</code> | Registers an Amazon RDS instance with a stack |
| <code>register_volume</code> | Registers an Amazon EBS volume with a specified stack |
| <code>set_load_based_auto_scaling</code> | Specify the load-based auto scaling configuration for a specified layer |
| <code>set_permission</code> | Specifies a user's permissions |
| <code>set_time_based_auto_scaling</code> | Specify the time-based auto scaling configuration for a specified instance |
| <code>start_instance</code> | Starts a specified instance |
| <code>start_stack</code> | Starts a stack's instances |
| <code>stop_instance</code> | Stops a specified instance |
| <code>stop_stack</code> | Stops a specified stack |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Apply cost-allocation tags to a specified stack or layer in OpsWorks Stacks |
| <code>unassign_instance</code> | Unassigns a registered instance from all layers that are using the instance |
| <code>unassign_volume</code> | Unassigns an assigned Amazon EBS volume |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes tags from a specified stack or layer |
| <code>update_app</code> | Updates a specified app |
| <code>update_elastic_ip</code> | Updates a registered Elastic IP address's name |
| <code>update_instance</code> | Updates a specified instance |
| <code>update_layer</code> | Updates a specified layer |
| <code>update_my_user_profile</code> | Updates a user's SSH public key |
| <code>update_rds_db_instance</code> | Updates an Amazon RDS instance |
| <code>update_stack</code> | Updates a specified stack |
| <code>update_user_profile</code> | Updates a specified user profile |
| <code>update_volume</code> | Updates an Amazon EBS volume's name or mount point |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- opsworks()
svc$assign_instance(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

AWS OpsWorks for configuration management (CM) is a service that runs and manages configuration management servers. You can use AWS OpsWorks CM to create and manage AWS OpsWorks

for Chef Automate and AWS OpsWorks for Puppet Enterprise servers, and add or remove nodes for the servers to manage.

Glossary of terms

- **Server:** A configuration management server that can be highly-available. The configuration management server runs on an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instance, and may use various other AWS services, such as Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) and Elastic Load Balancing. A server is a generic abstraction over the configuration manager that you want to use, much like Amazon RDS. In AWS OpsWorks CM, you do not start or stop servers. After you create servers, they continue to run until they are deleted.
- **Engine:** The engine is the specific configuration manager that you want to use. Valid values in this release include ChefAutomate and Puppet.
- **Backup:** This is an application-level backup of the data that the configuration manager stores. AWS OpsWorks CM creates an S3 bucket for backups when you launch the first server. A backup maintains a snapshot of a server's configuration-related attributes at the time the backup starts.
- **Events:** Events are always related to a server. Events are written during server creation, when health checks run, when backups are created, when system maintenance is performed, etc. When you delete a server, the server's events are also deleted.
- **Account attributes:** Every account has attributes that are assigned in the AWS OpsWorks CM database. These attributes store information about configuration limits (servers, backups, etc.) and your customer account.

Endpoints

AWS OpsWorks CM supports the following endpoints, all HTTPS. You must connect to one of the following endpoints. Your servers can only be accessed or managed within the endpoint in which they are created.

- opsworks-cm.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks-cm.us-east-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks-cm.us-west-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks-cm.us-west-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks-cm.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks-cm.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks-cm.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks-cm.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks-cm.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com

For more information, see [AWS OpsWorks endpoints and quotas](#) in the AWS General Reference.

Throttling limits

All API operations allow for five requests per second with a burst of 10 requests per second.

Usage

```
opsworkscm(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- opsworkscm(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| associate_node | Associates a new node with the server |
| create_backup | Creates an application-level backup of a server |
| create_server | Creates and immediately starts a new server |
| delete_backup | Deletes a backup |
| delete_server | Deletes the server and the underlying AWS CloudFormation stacks (including the server's |
| describe_account_attributes | Describes your OpsWorks-CM account attributes |
| describe_backups | Describes backups |
| describe_events | Describes events for a specified server |
| describe_node_association_status | Returns the current status of an existing association or disassociation request |
| describe_servers | Lists all configuration management servers that are identified with your account |
| disassociate_node | Disassociates a node from an AWS OpsWorks CM server, and removes the node from the |
| export_server_engine_attribute | Exports a specified server engine attribute as a base64-encoded string |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns a list of tags that are applied to the specified AWS OpsWorks for Chef Automate |

| | |
|---|--|
| restore_server | Restores a backup to a server that is in a CONNECTION_LOST, HEALTHY, RUNNING |
| start_maintenance | Manually starts server maintenance |
| tag_resource | Applies tags to an AWS OpsWorks for Chef Automate or AWS OpsWorks for Puppet Ent |
| untag_resource | Removes specified tags from an AWS OpsWorks-CM server or backup |
| update_server | Updates settings for a server |
| update_server_engine_attributes | Updates engine-specific attributes on a specified server |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- opsworkscm()
svc$associate_node(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

organizations

AWS Organizations

Description

Organizations is a web service that enables you to consolidate your multiple Amazon Web Services accounts into an *organization* and centrally manage your accounts and their resources.

This guide provides descriptions of the Organizations operations. For more information about using this service, see the [Organizations User Guide](#).

Support and feedback for Organizations

We welcome your feedback. Send your comments to feedback-awsorganizations@amazon.com or post your feedback and questions in the Organizations support forum. For more information about the Amazon Web Services support forums, see Forums Help.

Endpoint to call When using the CLI or the Amazon Web Services SDK

For the current release of Organizations, specify the `us-east-1` region for all Amazon Web Services API and CLI calls made from the commercial Amazon Web Services Regions outside of China. If calling from one of the Amazon Web Services Regions in China, then specify `cn-northwest-1`. You can do this in the CLI by using these parameters and commands:

- Use the following parameter with each command to specify both the endpoint and its region:
`--endpoint-url https://organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com` (*from commercial Amazon Web Services Regions outside of China*)
or
`--endpoint-url https://organizations.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn` (*from Amazon Web Services Regions in China*)

- Use the default endpoint, but configure your default region with this command:
aws configure set default.region us-east-1 (*from commercial Amazon Web Services Regions outside of China*)
or
aws configure set default.region cn-northwest-1 (*from Amazon Web Services Regions in China*)
- Use the following parameter with each command to specify the endpoint:
--region us-east-1 (*from commercial Amazon Web Services Regions outside of China*)
or
--region cn-northwest-1 (*from Amazon Web Services Regions in China*)

Recording API Requests

Organizations supports CloudTrail, a service that records Amazon Web Services API calls for your Amazon Web Services account and delivers log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. By using information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine which requests the Organizations service received, who made the request and when, and so on. For more about Organizations and its support for CloudTrail, see [Logging Organizations API calls with CloudTrail](#) in the *Organizations User Guide*. To learn more about CloudTrail, including how to turn it on and find your log files, see the [CloudTrail User Guide](#).

Usage

```
organizations(  
  config = list(),  
  credentials = list(),  
  endpoint = NULL,  
  region = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

- config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
 - **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
 - **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
 - **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
 - **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
 - **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- organizations(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
```

```

        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| accept_handshake | Sends a response to the originator of a handshake agreeing to the action proposed |
| attach_policy | Attaches a policy to a root, an organizational unit (OU), or an individual account |
| cancel_handshake | Cancels a handshake |
| close_account | Closes an Amazon Web Services member account within an organization |
| create_account | Creates an Amazon Web Services account that is automatically a member of the organization |
| createGovCloudAccount | This action is available if all of the following are true: |
| create_organization | Creates an Amazon Web Services organization |
| create_organizational_unit | Creates an organizational unit (OU) within a root or parent OU |
| create_policy | Creates a policy of a specified type that you can attach to a root, an organizational unit (OU), or account |
| decline_handshake | Declines a handshake request |
| delete_organization | Deletes the organization |
| delete_organizational_unit | Deletes an organizational unit (OU) from a root or another OU |
| delete_policy | Deletes the specified policy from your organization |
| delete_resource_policy | Deletes the resource policy from your organization |
| deregister_delegated_administrator | Removes the specified member Amazon Web Services account as a delegated administrator |
| describe_account | Retrieves Organizations-related information about the specified account |
| describe_create_account_status | Retrieves the current status of an asynchronous request to create an account |
| describe_effective_policy | Returns the contents of the effective policy for specified policy type and account |
| describe_handshake | Retrieves information about a previously requested handshake |
| describe_organization | Retrieves information about the organization that the user's account belongs to |
| describe_organizational_unit | Retrieves information about an organizational unit (OU) |
| describe_policy | Retrieves information about a policy |
| describe_resource_policy | Retrieves information about a resource policy |
| detach_policy | Detaches a policy from a target root, organizational unit (OU), or account |
| disable_aws_service_access | Disables the integration of an Amazon Web Services service (the service that is specified by ServiceName) |
| disable_policy_type | Disables an organizational policy type in a root |
| enable_all_features | Enables all features in an organization |
| enable_aws_service_access | Provides an Amazon Web Services service (the service that is specified by ServiceName) |
| enable_policy_type | Enables a policy type in a root |
| invite_account_to_organization | Sends an invitation to another account to join your organization as a member account |
| leave_organization | Removes a member account from its parent organization |
| list_accounts | Lists all the accounts in the organization |
| list_accounts_for_parent | Lists the accounts in an organization that are contained by the specified target root |
| list_aws_service_access_for_organization | Returns a list of the Amazon Web Services services that you enabled to integrate with your organization |
| list_children | Lists all of the organizational units (OUs) or accounts that are contained in the specified root |
| list_create_account_status | Lists the account creation requests that match the specified status that is currently in progress |
| list_delegated_administrators | Lists the Amazon Web Services accounts that are designated as delegated administrators |
| list_delegated_services_for_account | List the Amazon Web Services services for which the specified account is a delegated administrator |
| list_handshakes_for_account | Lists the current handshakes that are associated with the account of the requesting user |
| list_handshakes_for_organization | Lists the handshakes that are associated with the organization that the requesting user belongs to |

| | |
|--|--|
| list_organizational_units_for_parent | Lists the organizational units (OUs) in a parent organizational unit or root |
| list_parents | Lists the root or organizational units (OUs) that serve as the immediate parent of |
| list_policies | Retrieves the list of all policies in an organization of a specified type |
| list_policies_for_target | Lists the policies that are directly attached to the specified target root, organization |
| list_roots | Lists the roots that are defined in the current organization |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists tags that are attached to the specified resource |
| list_targets_for_policy | Lists all the roots, organizational units (OUs), and accounts that the specified poli |
| move_account | Moves an account from its current source parent root or organizational unit (OU) |
| put_resource_policy | Creates or updates a resource policy |
| register_delegated_administrator | Enables the specified member account to administer the Organizations features of |
| remove_account_from_organization | Removes the specified account from the organization |
| tag_resource | Adds one or more tags to the specified resource |
| untag_resource | Removes any tags with the specified keys from the specified resource |
| update_organizational_unit | Renames the specified organizational unit (OU) |
| update_policy | Updates an existing policy with a new name, description, or content |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- organizations()
# Bill is the owner of an organization, and he invites Juan's account
# (222222222222) to join his organization. The following example shows
# Juan's account accepting the handshake and thus agreeing to the
# invitation.
svc$accept_handshake(
  HandshakeId = "h-examplehandshakeid111"
)

## End(Not run)
```

panorama

AWS Panorama

Description

Overview

This is the *AWS Panorama API Reference*. For an introduction to the service, see [What is AWS Panorama?](#) in the *AWS Panorama Developer Guide*.

Usage

```
panorama(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- panorama(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| create_application_instance | Creates an application instance and deploys it to a device |
| create_job_for_devices | Creates a job to run on a device |
| create_node_from_template_job | Creates a camera stream node |
| create_package | Creates a package and storage location in an Amazon S3 access point |
| create_package_import_job | Imports a node package |
| delete_device | Deletes a device |
| delete_package | Deletes a package |
| deregister_package_version | Deregisters a package version |
| describe_application_instance | Returns information about an application instance on a device |
| describe_application_instance_details | Returns information about an application instance's configuration manifest |
| describe_device | Returns information about a device |
| describe_device_job | Returns information about a device job |
| describe_node | Returns information about a node |
| describe_node_from_template_job | Returns information about a job to create a camera stream node |
| describe_package | Returns information about a package |
| describe_package_import_job | Returns information about a package import job |
| describe_package_version | Returns information about a package version |
| list_application_instance_dependencies | Returns a list of application instance dependencies |
| list_application_instance_node_instances | Returns a list of application node instances |
| list_application_instances | Returns a list of application instances |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>list_devices</code> | Returns a list of devices |
| <code>list_devices_jobs</code> | Returns a list of jobs |
| <code>list_node_from_template_jobs</code> | Returns a list of camera stream node jobs |
| <code>list_nodes</code> | Returns a list of nodes |
| <code>list_package_import_jobs</code> | Returns a list of package import jobs |
| <code>list_packages</code> | Returns a list of packages |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Returns a list of tags for a resource |
| <code>provision_device</code> | Creates a device and returns a configuration archive |
| <code>register_package_version</code> | Registers a package version |
| <code>remove_application_instance</code> | Removes an application instance |
| <code>signal_application_instance_node_instances</code> | Signal camera nodes to stop or resume |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Tags a resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes tags from a resource |
| <code>update_device_metadata</code> | Updates a device's metadata |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- panorama()
svc$create_application_instance(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

paymentcryptographycontrolplane

Payment Cryptography Control Plane

Description

Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography Control Plane APIs manage encryption keys for use during payment-related cryptographic operations. You can create, import, export, share, manage, and delete keys. You can also manage Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies for keys. For more information, see [Identity and access management](#) in the *Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography User Guide*.

To use encryption keys for payment-related transaction processing and associated cryptographic operations, you use the [Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography Data Plane](#). You can perform actions like encrypt, decrypt, generate, and verify payment-related data.

All Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography API calls must be signed and transmitted using Transport Layer Security (TLS). We recommend you always use the latest supported TLS version for logging API requests.

Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography supports CloudTrail for control plane operations, a service that logs Amazon Web Services API calls and related events for your Amazon Web Services

account and delivers them to an Amazon S3 bucket you specify. By using the information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine what requests were made to Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography, who made the request, when it was made, and so on. If you don't configure a trail, you can still view the most recent events in the CloudTrail console. For more information, see the [CloudTrail User Guide](#).

Usage

```
paymentcryptographycontrolplane(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- paymentcryptographycontrolplane(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| create_alias | Creates an alias, or a friendly name, for an Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography key |
| create_key | Creates an Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography key, a logical representation of a crypt |
| delete_alias | Deletes the alias, but doesn't affect the underlying key |
| delete_key | Deletes the key material and metadata associated with Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptogr |
| export_key | Exports a key from Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography |
| get_alias | Gets the Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography key associated with the alias |
| get_key | Gets the key material for an Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography key, including the im |
| get_parameters_for_export | Gets the export token and the signing key certificate to initiate a TR-34 key export from Amazon |

| | |
|--|---|
| get_parameters_for_import | Gets the import token and the wrapping key certificate in PEM format (base64 encoded) to initiate key import. |
| get_public_key_certificate | Gets the public key certificate of the asymmetric key pair that exists within Amazon Web Services. |
| import_key | Imports symmetric keys and public key certificates in PEM format (base64 encoded) into Amazon Web Services. |
| list_aliases | Lists the aliases for all keys in the caller's Amazon Web Services account and Amazon Web Services Region. |
| list_keys | Lists the keys in the caller's Amazon Web Services account and Amazon Web Services Region. |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags for an Amazon Web Services resource. |
| restore_key | Cancels a scheduled key deletion during the waiting period. |
| start_key_usage | Enables an Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography key, which makes it active for cryptographic operations. |
| stop_key_usage | Disables an Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography key, which makes it inactive within Amazon Web Services. |
| tag_resource | Adds or edits tags on an Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography key. |
| untag_resource | Deletes a tag from an Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography key. |
| update_alias | Associates an existing Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography alias with a different key. |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- paymentcryptographypdataplane()
svc$create_alias(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

paymentcryptographypdataplane

Payment Cryptography Data Plane

Description

You use the Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography Data Plane to manage how encryption keys are used for payment-related transaction processing and associated cryptographic operations. You can encrypt, decrypt, generate, verify, and translate payment-related cryptographic operations in Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography. For more information, see [Data operations](#) in the *Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography User Guide*.

To manage your encryption keys, you use the [Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography Control Plane](#). You can create, import, export, share, manage, and delete keys. You can also manage Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies for keys.

Usage

```
paymentcryptographypdataplane(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- paymentcryptographypdataplane(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| decrypt_data | Decrypts ciphertext data to plaintext using a symmetric (TDES, AES), asymmetric (RSA), |
| encrypt_data | Encrypts plaintext data to ciphertext using a symmetric (TDES, AES), asymmetric (RSA), |
| generate_card_validation_data | Generates card-related validation data using algorithms such as Card Verification Values (CVV), |
| generate_mac | Generates a Message Authentication Code (MAC) cryptogram within Amazon Web Services, |
| generate_mac_emv_pin_change | Generates an issuer script mac for EMV payment cards that use offline PINs as the cardholder's |
| generate_pin_data | Generates pin-related data such as PIN, PIN Verification Value (PVV), PIN Block, and PIN Offset |
| re_encrypt_data | Re-encrypt ciphertext using DUKPT or Symmetric data encryption keys |
| translate_pin_data | Translates encrypted PIN block from and to ISO 9564 formats 0,1,3,4 |
| verify_auth_request_cryptogram | Verifies Authorization Request Cryptogram (ARQC) for a EMV chip payment card authorization |
| verify_card_validation_data | Verifies card-related validation data using algorithms such as Card Verification Values (CVV), |
| verify_mac | Verifies a Message Authentication Code (MAC) |
| verify_pin_data | Verifies pin-related data such as PIN and PIN Offset using algorithms including VISA PVV |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- paymentcryptographypdataplane()
svc$decrypt_data(

```

```

    Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

pcaconnectorad

PcaConnectorAd

Description

Amazon Web Services Private CA Connector for Active Directory creates a connector between Amazon Web Services Private CA and Active Directory (AD) that enables you to provision security certificates for AD signed by a private CA that you own. For more information, see [Amazon Web Services Private CA Connector for Active Directory](#).

Usage

```

pcaconnectorad(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

| | |
|-------------|---|
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- pcaconnectorad(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
```

```

    region = "string"
  )

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| create_connector | Creates a connector between Amazon Web Services Private CA and an Active Directory |
| create_directory_registration | Creates a directory registration that authorizes communication between Amazon Web Services Private CA and Active Directory |
| create_service_principal_name | Creates a service principal name (SPN) for the service account in Active Directory |
| create_template | Creates an Active Directory compatible certificate template |
| create_template_group_access_control_entry | Create a group access control entry |
| delete_connector | Deletes a connector for Active Directory |
| delete_directory_registration | Deletes a directory registration |
| delete_service_principal_name | Deletes the service principal name (SPN) used by a connector to authenticate with Active Directory |
| delete_template | Deletes a template |
| delete_template_group_access_control_entry | Deletes a group access control entry |
| get_connector | Lists information about your connector |
| get_directory_registration | A structure that contains information about your directory registration |
| get_service_principal_name | Lists the service principal name that the connector uses to authenticate with Active Directory |
| get_template | Retrieves a certificate template that the connector uses to issue certificates from Active Directory |
| get_template_group_access_control_entry | Retrieves the group access control entries for a template |
| list_connectors | Lists the connectors that you created by using the https://docs |
| list_directory_registrations | Lists the directory registrations that you created by using the https://docs |
| list_service_principal_names | Lists the service principal names that the connector uses to authenticate with Active Directory |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags, if any, that are associated with your resource |
| list_template_group_access_control_entries | Lists group access control entries you created |
| list_templates | Lists the templates, if any, that are associated with a connector |
| tag_resource | Adds one or more tags to your resource |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from your resource |
| update_template | Update template configuration to define the information included in certificates issued from Active Directory |
| update_template_group_access_control_entry | Update a group access control entry you created using CreateTemplateGroupAccessControlEntry |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- pcaconnectorad()
svc$create_connector(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

personalize

*Amazon Personalize***Description**

Amazon Personalize is a machine learning service that makes it easy to add individualized recommendations to customers.

Usage

```
personalize(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- personalize(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>create_batch_inference_job</code> | Generates batch recommendations based on a list of items or users stored in Amazon S3 and a solution |
| <code>create_batch_segment_job</code> | Creates a batch segment job |
| <code>create_campaign</code> | You incur campaign costs while it is active |
| <code>create_data_deletion_job</code> | Creates a batch job that deletes all references to specific users from an Amazon Personalize dataset group |
| <code>create_dataset</code> | Creates an empty dataset and adds it to the specified dataset group |
| <code>create_dataset_export_job</code> | Creates a job that exports data from your dataset to an Amazon S3 bucket |
| <code>create_dataset_group</code> | Creates an empty dataset group |
| <code>create_dataset_import_job</code> | Creates a job that imports training data from your data source (an Amazon S3 bucket) to an Amazon Personalize dataset group |
| <code>create_event_tracker</code> | Creates an event tracker that you use when adding event data to a specified dataset group |
| <code>create_filter</code> | Creates a recommendation filter |
| <code>create_metric_attribution</code> | Creates a metric attribution |
| <code>create_recommender</code> | Creates a recommender with the recipe (a Domain dataset group use case) you specify |
| <code>create_schema</code> | Creates an Amazon Personalize schema from the specified schema string |
| <code>create_solution</code> | By default, all new solutions use automatic training |
| <code>create_solution_version</code> | Trains or retrains an active solution in a Custom dataset group |
| <code>delete_campaign</code> | Removes a campaign by deleting the solution deployment |
| <code>delete_dataset</code> | Deletes a dataset |
| <code>delete_dataset_group</code> | Deletes a dataset group |
| <code>delete_event_tracker</code> | Deletes the event tracker |
| <code>delete_filter</code> | Deletes a filter |
| <code>delete_metric_attribution</code> | Deletes a metric attribution |
| <code>delete_recommender</code> | Deactivates and removes a recommender |
| <code>delete_schema</code> | Deletes a schema |
| <code>delete_solution</code> | Deletes all versions of a solution and the Solution object itself |
| <code>describe_algorithm</code> | Describes the given algorithm |
| <code>describe_batch_inference_job</code> | Gets the properties of a batch inference job including name, Amazon Resource Name (ARN), and creation time |
| <code>describe_batch_segment_job</code> | Gets the properties of a batch segment job including name, Amazon Resource Name (ARN), and creation time |
| <code>describe_campaign</code> | Describes the given campaign, including its status |
| <code>describe_data_deletion_job</code> | Describes the data deletion job created by <code>CreateDataDeletionJob</code> , including the job status and creation time |
| <code>describe_dataset</code> | Describes the given dataset |
| <code>describe_dataset_export_job</code> | Describes the dataset export job created by <code>CreateDatasetExportJob</code> , including the export job status and creation time |
| <code>describe_dataset_group</code> | Describes the given dataset group |
| <code>describe_dataset_import_job</code> | Describes the dataset import job created by <code>CreateDatasetImportJob</code> , including the import job status and creation time |
| <code>describe_event_tracker</code> | Describes an event tracker |
| <code>describe_feature_transformation</code> | Describes the given feature transformation |
| <code>describe_filter</code> | Describes a filter's properties |
| <code>describe_metric_attribution</code> | Describes a metric attribution |
| <code>describe_recipe</code> | Describes a recipe |
| <code>describe_recommender</code> | Describes the given recommender, including its status |
| <code>describe_schema</code> | Describes a schema |
| <code>describe_solution</code> | Describes a solution |
| <code>describe_solution_version</code> | Describes a specific version of a solution |
| <code>get_solution_metrics</code> | Gets the metrics for the specified solution version |
| <code>list_batch_inference_jobs</code> | Gets a list of the batch inference jobs that have been performed off of a solution version |
| <code>list_batch_segment_jobs</code> | Gets a list of the batch segment jobs that have been performed off of a solution version that is active |
| <code>list_campaigns</code> | Returns a list of campaigns that use the given solution |
| <code>list_data_deletion_jobs</code> | Returns a list of data deletion jobs for a dataset group ordered by creation time, with the most recent first |
| <code>list_dataset_export_jobs</code> | Returns a list of dataset export jobs that use the given dataset |

| | |
|---|--|
| list_dataset_groups | Returns a list of dataset groups |
| list_dataset_import_jobs | Returns a list of dataset import jobs that use the given dataset |
| list_datasets | Returns the list of datasets contained in the given dataset group |
| list_event_trackers | Returns the list of event trackers associated with the account |
| list_filters | Lists all filters that belong to a given dataset group |
| list_metric_attribution_metrics | Lists the metrics for the metric attribution |
| list_metric_attributions | Lists metric attributions |
| list_recipes | Returns a list of available recipes |
| list_recommenders | Returns a list of recommenders in a given Domain dataset group |
| list_schemas | Returns the list of schemas associated with the account |
| list_solutions | Returns a list of solutions in a given dataset group |
| list_solution_versions | Returns a list of solution versions for the given solution |
| list_tags_for_resource | Get a list of tags attached to a resource |
| start_recommender | Starts a recommender that is INACTIVE |
| stop_recommender | Stops a recommender that is ACTIVE |
| stop_solution_version_creation | Stops creating a solution version that is in a state of CREATE_PENDING or CREATE IN |
| tag_resource | Add a list of tags to a resource |
| untag_resource | Removes the specified tags that are attached to a resource |
| update_campaign | Updates a campaign to deploy a retrained solution version with an existing campaign, chan |
| update_dataset | Update a dataset to replace its schema with a new or existing one |
| update_metric_attribution | Updates a metric attribution |
| update_recommender | Updates the recommender to modify the recommender configuration |
| update_solution | Updates an Amazon Personalize solution to use a different automatic training configuration |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- personalize()
svc$create_batch_inference_job(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

personalizeevents

Amazon Personalize Events

Description

Amazon Personalize can consume real-time user event data, such as *stream* or *click* data, and use it for model training either alone or combined with historical data. For more information see [Recording item interaction events](#).

Usage

```
personalizeevents(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- personalizeevents(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| put_action_interactions | Records action interaction event data |
| put_actions | Adds one or more actions to an Actions dataset |
| put_events | Records item interaction event data |
| put_items | Adds one or more items to an Items dataset |
| put_users | Adds one or more users to a Users dataset |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- personalizeevents()
svc$put_action_interactions(
  Foo = 123
)

```

```
)
## End(Not run)
```

personalizeruntime *Amazon Personalize Runtime*

Description

Amazon Personalize Runtime

Usage

```
personalizeruntime(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: |

- **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
 - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
 - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- personalizeruntime(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| get_action_recommendations | Returns a list of recommended actions in sorted in descending order by prediction score |
| get_personalized_ranking | Re-ranks a list of recommended items for the given user |
| get_recommendations | Returns a list of recommended items |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- personalizeruntime()
svc$get_action_recommendations(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon RDS Performance Insights

Amazon RDS Performance Insights enables you to monitor and explore different dimensions of database load based on data captured from a running DB instance. The guide provides detailed information about Performance Insights data types, parameters and errors.

When Performance Insights is enabled, the Amazon RDS Performance Insights API provides visibility into the performance of your DB instance. Amazon CloudWatch provides the authoritative source for Amazon Web Services service-vended monitoring metrics. Performance Insights offers a domain-specific view of DB load.

DB load is measured as average active sessions. Performance Insights provides the data to API consumers as a two-dimensional time-series dataset. The time dimension provides DB load data for each time point in the queried time range. Each time point decomposes overall load in relation to the requested dimensions, measured at that time point. Examples include SQL, Wait event, User, and Host.

- To learn more about Performance Insights and Amazon Aurora DB instances, go to the [Amazon Aurora User Guide](#).
- To learn more about Performance Insights and Amazon RDS DB instances, go to the [Amazon RDS User Guide](#).
- To learn more about Performance Insights and Amazon DocumentDB clusters, go to the [Amazon DocumentDB Developer Guide](#).

Usage

```
pi(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**
 - **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- pi(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_performance_analysis_report | Creates a new performance analysis report for a specific time period for the DB instance |
| delete_performance_analysis_report | Deletes a performance analysis report |
| describe_dimension_keys | For a specific time period, retrieve the top N dimension keys for a metric |
| get_dimension_key_details | Get the attributes of the specified dimension group for a DB instance or data source |
| get_performance_analysis_report | Retrieves the report including the report ID, status, time details, and the insights with r |
| get_resource_metadata | Retrieve the metadata for different features |
| get_resource_metrics | Retrieve Performance Insights metrics for a set of data sources over a time period |
| list_available_resource_dimensions | Retrieve the dimensions that can be queried for each specified metric type on a specifie |
| list_available_resource_metrics | Retrieve metrics of the specified types that can be queried for a specified DB instance |
| list_performance_analysis_reports | Lists all the analysis reports created for the DB instance |
| list_tags_for_resource | Retrieves all the metadata tags associated with Amazon RDS Performance Insights resou |
| tag_resource | Adds metadata tags to the Amazon RDS Performance Insights resource |
| untag_resource | Deletes the metadata tags from the Amazon RDS Performance Insights resource |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- pi()
svc$create_performance_analysis_report(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

pinpoint

*Amazon Pinpoint***Description**

Doc Engage API - Amazon Pinpoint API

Usage

```
pinpoint(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**
 - **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- pinpoint(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>create_app</code> | Creates an application |
| <code>create_campaign</code> | Creates a new campaign for an application or updates the settings of an existing campaign |
| <code>create_email_template</code> | Creates a message template for messages that are sent through the email channel |
| <code>create_export_job</code> | Creates an export job for an application |
| <code>create_import_job</code> | Creates an import job for an application |
| <code>create_in_app_template</code> | Creates a new message template for messages using the in-app message channel |
| <code>create_journey</code> | Creates a journey for an application |
| <code>create_push_template</code> | Creates a message template for messages that are sent through a push notification channel |
| <code>create_recommender_configuration</code> | Creates an Amazon Pinpoint configuration for a recommender model |
| <code>create_segment</code> | Creates a new segment for an application or updates the configuration, dimensions, and filters of an existing segment |
| <code>create_sms_template</code> | Creates a message template for messages that are sent through the SMS channel |
| <code>create_voice_template</code> | Creates a message template for messages that are sent through the voice channel |
| <code>delete_adm_channel</code> | Disables the ADM channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel |
| <code>delete_apns_channel</code> | Disables the APNs channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel |
| <code>delete_apns_sandbox_channel</code> | Disables the APNs sandbox channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel |
| <code>delete_apns_voip_channel</code> | Disables the APNs VoIP channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel |
| <code>delete_apns_voip_sandbox_channel</code> | Disables the APNs VoIP sandbox channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel |
| <code>delete_app</code> | Deletes an application |
| <code>delete_baidu_channel</code> | Disables the Baidu channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel |
| <code>delete_campaign</code> | Deletes a campaign from an application |
| <code>delete_email_channel</code> | Disables the email channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel |
| <code>delete_email_template</code> | Deletes a message template for messages that were sent through the email channel |
| <code>delete_endpoint</code> | Deletes an endpoint from an application |
| <code>delete_event_stream</code> | Deletes the event stream for an application |
| <code>delete_gcm_channel</code> | Disables the GCM channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel |
| <code>delete_in_app_template</code> | Deletes a message template for messages sent using the in-app message channel |
| <code>delete_journey</code> | Deletes a journey from an application |
| <code>delete_push_template</code> | Deletes a message template for messages that were sent through a push notification channel |
| <code>delete_recommender_configuration</code> | Deletes an Amazon Pinpoint configuration for a recommender model |
| <code>delete_segment</code> | Deletes a segment from an application |
| <code>delete_sms_channel</code> | Disables the SMS channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel |
| <code>delete_sms_template</code> | Deletes a message template for messages that were sent through the SMS channel |
| <code>delete_user_endpoints</code> | Deletes all the endpoints that are associated with a specific user ID |
| <code>delete_voice_channel</code> | Disables the voice channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel |
| <code>delete_voice_template</code> | Deletes a message template for messages that were sent through the voice channel |
| <code>get_adm_channel</code> | Retrieves information about the status and settings of the ADM channel for an application |
| <code>get_apns_channel</code> | Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs channel for an application |
| <code>get_apns_sandbox_channel</code> | Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs sandbox channel for an application |
| <code>get_apns_voip_channel</code> | Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs VoIP channel for an application |
| <code>get_apns_voip_sandbox_channel</code> | Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs VoIP sandbox channel for an application |
| <code>get_app</code> | Retrieves information about an application |
| <code>get_application_date_range_kpi</code> | Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard metric that applies to an application |
| <code>get_application_settings</code> | Retrieves information about the settings for an application |
| <code>get_apps</code> | Retrieves information about all the applications that are associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account |
| <code>get_baidu_channel</code> | Retrieves information about the status and settings of the Baidu channel for an application |
| <code>get_campaign</code> | Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for a campaign |

| | |
|--|--|
| get_campaign_activities | Retrieves information about all the activities for a campaign |
| get_campaign_date_range_kpi | Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard metric that applies to a campaign |
| get_campaigns | Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for all campaigns |
| get_campaign_version | Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for a specific campaign |
| get_campaign_versions | Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for all versions of a campaign |
| get_channels | Retrieves information about the history and status of each channel for an application |
| get_email_channel | Retrieves information about the status and settings of the email channel for an application |
| get_email_template | Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages that are sent through email |
| get_endpoint | Retrieves information about the settings and attributes of a specific endpoint for an application |
| get_event_stream | Retrieves information about the event stream settings for an application |
| get_export_job | Retrieves information about the status and settings of a specific export job for an application |
| get_export_jobs | Retrieves information about the status and settings of all the export jobs for an application |
| get_gcm_channel | Retrieves information about the status and settings of the GCM channel for an application |
| get_import_job | Retrieves information about the status and settings of a specific import job for an application |
| get_import_jobs | Retrieves information about the status and settings of all the import jobs for an application |
| get_in_app_messages | Retrieves the in-app messages targeted for the provided endpoint ID |
| get_in_app_template | Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages sent through in-app |
| get_journey | Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for a journey |
| get_journey_date_range_kpi | Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard engagement metric that applies to a journey |
| get_journey_execution_activity_metrics | Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard execution metric that applies to a journey |
| get_journey_execution_metrics | Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard execution metric that applies to a journey |
| get_journey_run_execution_activity_metrics | Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard run execution metric that applies to a journey |
| get_journey_run_execution_metrics | Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard run execution metric that applies to a journey |
| get_journey_runs | Provides information about the runs of a journey |
| get_push_template | Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages that are sent through push |
| get_recommender_configuration | Retrieves information about an Amazon Pinpoint configuration for a recommender model |
| get_recommender_configurations | Retrieves information about all the recommender model configurations that are associated with an application |
| get_segment | Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for a segment |
| get_segment_export_jobs | Retrieves information about the status and settings of the export jobs for a segment |
| get_segment_import_jobs | Retrieves information about the status and settings of the import jobs for a segment |
| get_segments | Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for all segments |
| get_segment_version | Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for a specific segment |
| get_segment_versions | Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for all versions of a segment |
| get_sms_channel | Retrieves information about the status and settings of the SMS channel for an application |
| get_sms_template | Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages that are sent through SMS |
| get_user_endpoints | Retrieves information about all the endpoints that are associated with a specific user |
| get_voice_channel | Retrieves information about the status and settings of the voice channel for an application |
| get_voice_template | Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages that are sent through voice |
| list_journeys | Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for all journeys |
| list_tags_for_resource | Retrieves all the tags (keys and values) that are associated with an application, segment, or journey |
| list_templates | Retrieves information about all the message templates that are associated with an application |
| list_template_versions | Retrieves information about all the versions of a specific message template |
| phone_number_validate | Retrieves information about a phone number |
| put_events | Creates a new event to record for endpoints, or creates or updates endpoint data |
| put_event_stream | Creates a new event stream for an application or updates the settings of an existing event stream |
| remove_attributes | Removes one or more custom attributes, of the same attribute type, from the application |
| send_messages | Creates and sends a direct message |
| send_otp_message | Send an OTP message |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>send_users_messages</code> | Creates and sends a message to a list of users |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds one or more tags (keys and values) to an application, campaign, message |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes one or more tags (keys and values) from an application, campaign, message |
| <code>update_adm_channel</code> | Enables the ADM channel for an application or updates the status and settings |
| <code>update_apns_channel</code> | Enables the APNs channel for an application or updates the status and settings |
| <code>update_apns_sandbox_channel</code> | Enables the APNs sandbox channel for an application or updates the status and settings |
| <code>update_apns_voip_channel</code> | Enables the APNs VoIP channel for an application or updates the status and settings |
| <code>update_apns_voip_sandbox_channel</code> | Enables the APNs VoIP sandbox channel for an application or updates the status and settings |
| <code>update_application_settings</code> | Updates the settings for an application |
| <code>update_baidu_channel</code> | Enables the Baidu channel for an application or updates the status and settings |
| <code>update_campaign</code> | Updates the configuration and other settings for a campaign |
| <code>update_email_channel</code> | Enables the email channel for an application or updates the status and settings |
| <code>update_email_template</code> | Updates an existing message template for messages that are sent through the email channel |
| <code>update_endpoint</code> | Creates a new endpoint for an application or updates the settings and attributes |
| <code>update_endpoints_batch</code> | Creates a new batch of endpoints for an application or updates the settings and attributes |
| <code>update_gcm_channel</code> | Enables the GCM channel for an application or updates the status and settings |
| <code>update_in_app_template</code> | Updates an existing message template for messages sent through the in-app message channel |
| <code>update_journey</code> | Updates the configuration and other settings for a journey |
| <code>update_journey_state</code> | Cancels (stops) an active journey |
| <code>update_push_template</code> | Updates an existing message template for messages that are sent through a push notification |
| <code>update_recommender_configuration</code> | Updates an Amazon Pinpoint configuration for a recommender model |
| <code>update_segment</code> | Creates a new segment for an application or updates the configuration, dimensions, and filters |
| <code>update_sms_channel</code> | Enables the SMS channel for an application or updates the status and settings |
| <code>update_sms_template</code> | Updates an existing message template for messages that are sent through the SMS channel |
| <code>update_template_active_version</code> | Changes the status of a specific version of a message template to active |
| <code>update_voice_channel</code> | Enables the voice channel for an application or updates the status and settings |
| <code>update_voice_template</code> | Updates an existing message template for messages that are sent through the voice channel |
| <code>verify_otp_message</code> | Verify an OTP |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- pinpoint()
svc$create_app(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Welcome to the *Amazon Pinpoint Email API Reference*. This guide provides information about the Amazon Pinpoint Email API (version 1.0), including supported operations, data types, parameters, and schemas.

Amazon Pinpoint is an AWS service that you can use to engage with your customers across multiple messaging channels. You can use Amazon Pinpoint to send email, SMS text messages, voice messages, and push notifications. The Amazon Pinpoint Email API provides programmatic access to options that are unique to the email channel and supplement the options provided by the Amazon Pinpoint API.

If you're new to Amazon Pinpoint, you might find it helpful to also review the **Amazon Pinpoint Developer Guide**. The *Amazon Pinpoint Developer Guide* provides tutorials, code samples, and procedures that demonstrate how to use Amazon Pinpoint features programmatically and how to integrate Amazon Pinpoint functionality into mobile apps and other types of applications. The guide also provides information about key topics such as Amazon Pinpoint integration with other AWS services and the limits that apply to using the service.

The Amazon Pinpoint Email API is available in several AWS Regions and it provides an endpoint for each of these Regions. For a list of all the Regions and endpoints where the API is currently available, see **AWS Service Endpoints** in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*. To learn more about AWS Regions, see **Managing AWS Regions** in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

In each Region, AWS maintains multiple Availability Zones. These Availability Zones are physically isolated from each other, but are united by private, low-latency, high-throughput, and highly redundant network connections. These Availability Zones enable us to provide very high levels of availability and redundancy, while also minimizing latency. To learn more about the number of Availability Zones that are available in each Region, see **AWS Global Infrastructure**.

Usage

```
pinpointemail(  
    config = list(),  
    credentials = list(),  
    endpoint = NULL,  
    region = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• credentials:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– creds:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* access_key_id: AWS access key ID* secret_access_key: AWS secret access key* session_token: AWS temporary session token– profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.– anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
|--------|--|

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- pinpointemail(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
```

```

    ),
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| create_configuration_set | Create a configuration set |
| create_configuration_set_event_destination | Create an event destination |
| create_dedicated_ip_pool | Create a new pool of dedicated IP addresses |
| create_deliverability_test_report | Create a new predictive inbox placement test |
| create_email_identity | Verifies an email identity for use with Amazon Pinpoint |
| delete_configuration_set | Delete an existing configuration set |
| delete_configuration_set_event_destination | Delete an event destination |
| delete_dedicated_ip_pool | Delete a dedicated IP pool |
| delete_email_identity | Deletes an email identity that you previously verified for use with Amazon Pinpoint |
| get_account | Obtain information about the email-sending status and capabilities of your Amazon Pinpoint account |
| get_blacklist_reports | Retrieve a list of the blacklists that your dedicated IP addresses appear on |
| get_configuration_set | Get information about an existing configuration set, including the dedicated IP addresses |
| get_configuration_set_event_destinations | Retrieve a list of event destinations that are associated with a configuration set |
| get_dedicated_ip | Get information about a dedicated IP address, including the name of the dedicated IP pool |
| get_dedicated_ips | List the dedicated IP addresses that are associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account |
| get_deliverability_dashboard_options | Retrieve information about the status of the Deliverability dashboard for your Amazon Pinpoint account |
| get_deliverability_test_report | Retrieve the results of a predictive inbox placement test |
| get_domain_deliverability_campaign | Retrieve all the deliverability data for a specific campaign |
| get_domain_statistics_report | Retrieve inbox placement and engagement rates for the domains that you use with Amazon Pinpoint |
| get_email_identity | Provides information about a specific identity associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account |
| list_configuration_sets | List all of the configuration sets associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account |
| list_dedicated_ip_pools | List all of the dedicated IP pools that exist in your Amazon Pinpoint account |
| list_deliverability_test_reports | Show a list of the predictive inbox placement tests that you've performed, regardless of their status |
| list_domain_deliverability_campaigns | Retrieve deliverability data for all the campaigns that used a specific domain |
| list_email_identities | Returns a list of all of the email identities that are associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account |
| list_tags_for_resource | Retrieve a list of the tags (keys and values) that are associated with a specified resource |
| put_account_dedicated_ip_warmup_attributes | Enable or disable the automatic warm-up feature for dedicated IP addresses |
| put_account_sending_attributes | Enable or disable the ability of your account to send email |
| put_configuration_set_delivery_options | Associate a configuration set with a dedicated IP pool |
| put_configuration_set_reputation_options | Enable or disable collection of reputation metrics for emails that you send using Amazon Pinpoint |
| put_configuration_set_sending_options | Enable or disable email sending for messages that use a particular configuration set |
| put_configuration_set_tracking_options | Specify a custom domain to use for open and click tracking elements in email messages |

| | |
|--|---|
| put_dedicated_ip_in_pool | Move a dedicated IP address to an existing dedicated IP pool |
| put_dedicated_ip_warmup_attributes | Put dedicated ip warmup attributes |
| put_deliverability_dashboard_option | Enable or disable the Deliverability dashboard for your Amazon Pinpoint account |
| put_email_identity_dkim_attributes | Used to enable or disable DKIM authentication for an email identity |
| put_email_identity_feedback_attributes | Used to enable or disable feedback forwarding for an identity |
| put_email_identity_mail_from_attributes | Used to enable or disable the custom Mail-From domain configuration for an identity |
| send_email | Sends an email message |
| tag_resource | Add one or more tags (keys and values) to a specified resource |
| untag_resource | Remove one or more tags (keys and values) from a specified resource |
| update_configuration_set_event_destination | Update the configuration of an event destination for a configuration set |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- pinpointemail()
svc$create_configuration_set(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

pinpointSMSvoice

Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice Service

Description

Pinpoint SMS and Voice Messaging public facing APIs

Usage

```
pinpointSMSvoice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- pinpointSMSvoice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
```

```

    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_configuration_set | Create a new configuration set |
| create_configuration_set_event_destination | Create a new event destination in a configuration set |
| delete_configuration_set | Deletes an existing configuration set |
| delete_configuration_set_event_destination | Deletes an event destination in a configuration set |
| get_configuration_set_event_destinations | Obtain information about an event destination, including the types of events it r |
| list_configuration_sets | List all of the configuration sets associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account |
| send_voice_message | Create a new voice message and send it to a recipient's phone number |
| update_configuration_set_event_destination | Update an event destination in a configuration set |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- pinpointSMSvoice()
svc$create_configuration_set(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

Welcome to the *AWS End User Messaging SMS and Voice, version 2 API Reference*. This guide provides information about AWS End User Messaging SMS and Voice, version 2 API resources, including supported HTTP methods, parameters, and schemas.

Amazon Pinpoint is an Amazon Web Services service that you can use to engage with your recipients across multiple messaging channels. The AWS End User Messaging SMS and Voice, version 2 API provides programmatic access to options that are unique to the SMS and voice channels. AWS End User Messaging SMS and Voice, version 2 resources such as phone numbers, sender IDs, and opt-out lists can be used by the Amazon Pinpoint API.

If you're new to AWS End User Messaging SMS and Voice, it's also helpful to review the [AWS End User Messaging SMS User Guide](#). The *AWS End User Messaging SMS User Guide* provides tutorials, code samples, and procedures that demonstrate how to use AWS End User Messaging SMS and Voice features programmatically and how to integrate functionality into mobile apps and other types of applications. The guide also provides key information, such as AWS End User Messaging SMS and Voice integration with other Amazon Web Services services, and the quotas that apply to use of the service.

Regional availability

The *AWS End User Messaging SMS and Voice version 2 API Reference* is available in several Amazon Web Services Regions and it provides an endpoint for each of these Regions. For a list of all the Regions and endpoints where the API is currently available, see [Amazon Web Services Service Endpoints](#) and [Amazon Pinpoint endpoints and quotas](#) in the Amazon Web Services General Reference. To learn more about Amazon Web Services Regions, see [Managing Amazon Web Services Regions](#) in the Amazon Web Services General Reference.

In each Region, Amazon Web Services maintains multiple Availability Zones. These Availability Zones are physically isolated from each other, but are united by private, low-latency, high-throughput, and highly redundant network connections. These Availability Zones enable us to provide very high levels of availability and redundancy, while also minimizing latency. To learn more about the number of Availability Zones that are available in each Region, see [Amazon Web Services Global Infrastructure](#).

Usage

```
pinpointSMSvoicev2(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- pinpointSMSvoicev2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
```

```

        close_connection = "logical",
        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| associate_origination_identity | Associates the specified origination identity with a pool |
| associate_protect_configuration | Associate a protect configuration with a configuration set |
| create_configuration_set | Creates a new configuration set |
| create_event_destination | Creates a new event destination in a configuration set |
| create_opt_out_list | Creates a new opt-out list |
| create_pool | Creates a new pool and associates the specified origination identity |
| create_protect_configuration | Create a new protect configuration |
| create_registration | Creates a new registration based on the RegistrationType field |
| create_registration_association | Associate the registration with an origination identity such as a phone number |
| create_registration_attachment | Create a new registration attachment to use for uploading a file or a document |
| create_registration_version | Create a new version of the registration and increase the VersionNumber |
| create_verified_destination_number | You can only send messages to verified destination numbers when using a verified destination number |
| delete_account_default_protect_configuration | Removes the current account default protect configuration |
| delete_configuration_set | Deletes an existing configuration set |
| delete_default_message_type | Deletes an existing default message type on a configuration set |
| delete_default_sender_id | Deletes an existing default sender ID on a configuration set |
| delete_event_destination | Deletes an existing event destination |
| delete_keyword | Deletes an existing keyword from an origination phone number or pool |
| delete_media_message_spend_limit_override | Deletes an account-level monthly spending limit override for sending messages |
| delete_opted_out_number | Deletes an existing opted out destination phone number from the opt-out list |
| delete_opt_out_list | Deletes an existing opt-out list |
| delete_pool | Deletes an existing pool |
| delete_protect_configuration | Permanently delete the protect configuration |
| delete_protect_configuration_rule_set_number_override | Permanently delete the protect configuration rule set number override |
| delete_registration | Permanently delete an existing registration from your account |
| delete_registration_attachment | Permanently delete the specified registration attachment |
| delete_registration_field_value | Delete the value in a registration form field |
| delete_resource_policy | Deletes the resource-based policy document attached to the AWS E |

| | |
|--|---|
| delete_text_message_spend_limit_override | Deletes an account-level monthly spending limit override for sending voice messages |
| delete_verified_destination_number | Delete a verified destination phone number |
| delete_voice_message_spend_limit_override | Deletes an account level monthly spend limit override for sending voice messages |
| describe_account_attributes | Describes attributes of your Amazon Web Services account |
| describe_account_limits | Describes the current AWS End User Messaging SMS and Voice Service limits |
| describe_configuration_sets | Describes the specified configuration sets or all in your account |
| describe_keywords | Describes the specified keywords or all keywords on your origination phone number |
| describe_opted_out_numbers | Describes the specified opted out destination numbers or all opted out destination numbers |
| describe_opt_out_lists | Describes the specified opt-out list or all opt-out lists in your account |
| describe_phone_numbers | Describes the specified origination phone number, or all the phone numbers in your account |
| describe_pools | Retrieves the specified pools or all pools associated with your Amazon Web Services account |
| describe_protect_configurations | Retrieves the protect configurations that match any of filters |
| describe_registration_attachments | Retrieves the specified registration attachments or all registration attachments |
| describe_registration_field_definitions | Retrieves the specified registration type field definitions |
| describe_registration_field_values | Retrieves the specified registration field values |
| describe_registrations | Retrieves the specified registrations |
| describe_registration_section_definitions | Retrieves the specified registration section definitions |
| describe_registration_type_definitions | Retrieves the specified registration type definitions |
| describe_registration_versions | Retrieves the specified registration version |
| describe_sender_ids | Describes the specified SenderIds or all SenderIds associated with your account |
| describe_spend_limits | Describes the current monthly spend limits for sending voice and text messages |
| describe_verified_destination_numbers | Retrieves the specified verified destination numbers |
| disassociate_origination_identity | Removes the specified origination identity from an existing pool |
| disassociate_protect_configuration | Disassociate a protect configuration from a configuration set |
| discard_registration_version | Discard the current version of the registration |
| get_protect_configuration_country_rule_set | Retrieve the CountryRuleSet for the specified NumberCapability from a protect configuration |
| get_resource_policy | Retrieves the JSON text of the resource-based policy document attached to a resource |
| list_pool_origination_identities | Lists all associated origination identities in your pool |
| list_protect_configuration_rule_set_number_overrides | Retrieve all of the protect configuration rule set number overrides that are associated with a resource |
| list_registration_associations | Retrieve all of the origination identities that are associated with a registration |
| list_tags_for_resource | List all tags associated with a resource |
| put_keyword | Creates or updates a keyword configuration on an origination phone number |
| put_message_feedback | Set the MessageFeedbackStatus as RECEIVED or FAILED for the specified message |
| put_opted_out_number | Creates an opted out destination phone number in the opt-out list |
| put_protect_configuration_rule_set_number_override | Create or update a RuleSetNumberOverride and associate it with a protect configuration |
| put_registration_field_value | Creates or updates a field value for a registration |
| put_resource_policy | Attaches a resource-based policy to a AWS End User Messaging Service resource |
| release_phone_number | Releases an existing origination phone number in your account |
| release_sender_id | Releases an existing sender ID in your account |
| request_phone_number | Request an origination phone number for use in your account |
| request_sender_id | Request a new sender ID that doesn't require registration |
| send_destination_number_verification_code | Before you can send test messages to a verified destination phone number, you must send a verification code |
| send_media_message | Creates a new multimedia message (MMS) and sends it to a recipient's phone number |
| send_text_message | Creates a new text message and sends it to a recipient's phone number |
| send_voice_message | Allows you to send a request that sends a voice message |
| set_account_default_protect_configuration | Set a protect configuration as your account default |
| set_default_message_feedback_enabled | Sets a configuration set's default for message feedback |
| set_default_message_type | Sets the default message type on a configuration set |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>set_default_sender_id</code> | Sets default sender ID on a configuration set |
| <code>set_media_message_spend_limit_override</code> | Sets an account level monthly spend limit override for sending MM |
| <code>set_text_message_spend_limit_override</code> | Sets an account level monthly spend limit override for sending text |
| <code>set_voice_message_spend_limit_override</code> | Sets an account level monthly spend limit override for sending voice |
| <code>submit_registration_version</code> | Submit the specified registration for review and approval |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds or overwrites only the specified tags for the specified resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes the association of the specified tags from a resource |
| <code>update_event_destination</code> | Updates an existing event destination in a configuration set |
| <code>update_phone_number</code> | Updates the configuration of an existing origination phone number |
| <code>update_pool</code> | Updates the configuration of an existing pool |
| <code>update_protect_configuration</code> | Update the setting for an existing protect configuration |
| <code>update_protect_configuration_country_rule_set</code> | Update a country rule set to ALLOW or BLOCK messages to be sent |
| <code>update_sender_id</code> | Updates the configuration of an existing sender ID |
| <code>verify_destination_number</code> | Use the verification code that was received by the verified destination |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- pinpointSMSvoicev2()
svc$associate_origination_identity(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

polly

Amazon Polly

Description

Amazon Polly is a web service that makes it easy to synthesize speech from text.

The Amazon Polly service provides API operations for synthesizing high-quality speech from plain text and Speech Synthesis Markup Language (SSML), along with managing pronunciations lexicons that enable you to get the best results for your application domain.

Usage

```
polly(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- polly(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
```

```

    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| delete_lexicon | Deletes the specified pronunciation lexicon stored in an Amazon Web Services Region |
| describe_voices | Returns the list of voices that are available for use when requesting speech synthesis |
| get_lexicon | Returns the content of the specified pronunciation lexicon stored in an Amazon Web Services Region |
| get_speech_synthesis_task | Retrieves a specific SpeechSynthesisTask object based on its TaskID |
| list_lexicons | Returns a list of pronunciation lexicons stored in an Amazon Web Services Region |
| list_speech_synthesis_tasks | Returns a list of SpeechSynthesisTask objects ordered by their creation date |
| put_lexicon | Stores a pronunciation lexicon in an Amazon Web Services Region |
| start_speech_synthesis_task | Allows the creation of an asynchronous synthesis task, by starting a new SpeechSynthesisTask |
| synthesize_speech | Synthesizes UTF-8 input, plain text or SSML, to a stream of bytes |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- polly()
# Deletes a specified pronunciation lexicon stored in an AWS Region.
svc$delete_lexicon(
  Name = "example"
)

## End(Not run)

```

pricing

AWS Price List Service

Description

The Amazon Web Services Price List API is a centralized and convenient way to programmatically query Amazon Web Services for services, products, and pricing information. The Amazon Web Services Price List uses standardized product attributes such as Location, Storage Class, and Operating System, and provides prices at the SKU level. You can use the Amazon Web Services Price List to do the following:

- Build cost control and scenario planning tools
- Reconcile billing data
- Forecast future spend for budgeting purposes
- Provide cost benefit analysis that compare your internal workloads with Amazon Web Services

Use `GetServices` without a service code to retrieve the service codes for all Amazon Web Services services, then `GetServices` with a service code to retrieve the attribute names for that service. After you have the service code and attribute names, you can use `get_attribute_values` to see what values are available for an attribute. With the service code and an attribute name and value, you can use `get_products` to find specific products that you're interested in, such as an AmazonEC2 instance, with a Provisioned IOPS volumeType.

For more information, see [Using the Amazon Web Services Price List API](#) in the *Billing User Guide*.

Usage

```
pricing(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- pricing(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    )
  )
)
```

```

    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| describe_services | Returns the metadata for one service or a list of the metadata for all services |
| get_attribute_values | Returns a list of attribute values |
| get_price_list_file_url | This feature is in preview release and is subject to change |
| get_products | Returns a list of all products that match the filter criteria |
| list_price_lists | This feature is in preview release and is subject to change |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- pricing()
# Retrieves the service for the given Service Code.
svc$describe_services(
  FormatVersion = "aws_v1",
  MaxResults = 1L,
  ServiceCode = "AmazonEC2"
)

## End(Not run)

```

prometheusservice

Amazon Prometheus Service

Description

Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus is a serverless, Prometheus-compatible monitoring service for container metrics that makes it easier to securely monitor container environments at scale. With Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus, you can use the same open-source Prometheus data model and query language that you use today to monitor the performance of your containerized workloads, and also enjoy improved scalability, availability, and security without having to manage the underlying infrastructure.

For more information about Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus, see the [Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus User Guide](#).

Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus includes two APIs.

- Use the Amazon Web Services API described in this guide to manage Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus resources, such as workspaces, rule groups, and alert managers.
- Use the [Prometheus-compatible API](#) to work within your Prometheus workspace.

Usage

```
prometheusservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- prometheusservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[create_alert_manager_definition](#)

[create_logging_configuration](#)

[create_rule_groups_namespace](#)

[create_scraper](#)

[create_workspace](#)

[delete_alert_manager_definition](#)

[delete_logging_configuration](#)

[delete_rule_groups_namespace](#)

The CreateAlertManagerDefinition operation creates the alert manager definition in a workspace.

The CreateLoggingConfiguration operation creates a logging configuration for the workspace.

The CreateRuleGroupsNamespace operation creates a rule groups namespace within a workspace.

The CreateScraper operation creates a scraper to collect metrics.

Creates a Prometheus workspace.

Deletes the alert manager definition from a workspace.

Deletes the logging configuration for a workspace.

Deletes one rule groups namespace and its associated rule groups definition.

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>delete_scraper</code> | The DeleteScraper operation deletes one scraper, and stops any metrics collection that that scraper is collecting |
| <code>delete_workspace</code> | Deletes an existing workspace |
| <code>describe_alert_manager_definition</code> | Retrieves the full information about the alert manager definition for a workspace |
| <code>describe_logging_configuration</code> | Returns complete information about the current logging configuration of the workspace |
| <code>describe_rule_groups_namespace</code> | Returns complete information about one rule groups namespace |
| <code>describe_scraper</code> | The DescribeScraper operation displays information about an existing scraper |
| <code>describe_workspace</code> | Returns information about an existing workspace |
| <code>get_default_scraper_configuration</code> | The GetDefaultScraperConfiguration operation returns the default scraper configuration |
| <code>list_rule_groups_namespaces</code> | Returns a list of rule groups namespaces in a workspace |
| <code>list Scrapers</code> | The ListScrapers operation lists all of the scrapers in your account |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | The ListTagsForResource operation returns the tags that are associated with an Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus resource |
| <code>list_workspaces</code> | Lists all of the Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus workspaces in your account |
| <code>put_alert_manager_definition</code> | Updates an existing alert manager definition in a workspace |
| <code>put_rule_groups_namespace</code> | Updates an existing rule groups namespace within a workspace |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | The TagResource operation associates tags with an Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes the specified tags from an Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus resource |
| <code>update_logging_configuration</code> | Updates the log group ARN or the workspace ID of the current logging configuration |
| <code>update_scraper</code> | Updates an existing scraper |
| <code>update_workspace_alias</code> | Updates the alias of an existing workspace |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- prometheusservice()
svc$create_alert_manager_definition(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

proton

AWS Proton

Description

This is the Proton Service API Reference. It provides descriptions, syntax and usage examples for each of the **actions** and **data types** for the Proton service.

The documentation for each action shows the Query API request parameters and the XML response.

Alternatively, you can use the Amazon Web Services CLI to access an API. For more information, see the [Amazon Web Services Command Line Interface User Guide](#).

The Proton service is a two-pronged automation framework. Administrators create service templates to provide standardized infrastructure and deployment tooling for serverless and container based applications. Developers, in turn, select from the available service templates to automate their application or service deployments.

Because administrators define the infrastructure and tooling that Proton deploys and manages, they need permissions to use all of the listed API operations.

When developers select a specific infrastructure and tooling set, Proton deploys their applications. To monitor their applications that are running on Proton, developers need permissions to the service *create*, *list*, *update* and *delete* API operations and the service instance *list* and *update* API operations.

To learn more about Proton, see the [Proton User Guide](#).

Ensuring Idempotency

When you make a mutating API request, the request typically returns a result before the asynchronous workflows of the operation are complete. Operations might also time out or encounter other server issues before they're complete, even if the request already returned a result. This might make it difficult to determine whether the request succeeded. Moreover, you might need to retry the request multiple times to ensure that the operation completes successfully. However, if the original request and the subsequent retries are successful, the operation occurs multiple times. This means that you might create more resources than you intended.

Idempotency ensures that an API request action completes no more than one time. With an idempotent request, if the original request action completes successfully, any subsequent retries complete successfully without performing any further actions. However, the result might contain updated information, such as the current creation status.

The following lists of APIs are grouped according to methods that ensure idempotency.

Idempotent create APIs with a client token

The API actions in this list support idempotency with the use of a *client token*. The corresponding Amazon Web Services CLI commands also support idempotency using a client token. A client token is a unique, case-sensitive string of up to 64 ASCII characters. To make an idempotent API request using one of these actions, specify a client token in the request. We recommend that you *don't* reuse the same client token for other API requests. If you don't provide a client token for these APIs, a default client token is automatically provided by SDKs.

Given a request action that has succeeded:

If you retry the request using the same client token and the same parameters, the retry succeeds without performing any further actions other than returning the original resource detail data in the response.

If you retry the request using the same client token, but one or more of the parameters are different, the retry throws a `ValidationException` with an `IdempotentParameterMismatch` error.

Client tokens expire eight hours after a request is made. If you retry the request with the expired token, a new resource is created.

If the original resource is deleted and you retry the request, a new resource is created.

Idempotent create APIs with a client token:

- `CreateEnvironmentTemplateVersion`
- `CreateServiceTemplateVersion`
- `CreateEnvironmentAccountConnection`

Idempotent create APIs

Given a request action that has succeeded:

If you retry the request with an API from this group, and the original resource *hasn't* been modified, the retry succeeds without performing any further actions other than returning the original resource detail data in the response.

If the original resource has been modified, the retry throws a `ConflictException`.

If you retry with different input parameters, the retry throws a `ValidationException` with an `IdempotentParameterMismatch` error.

Idempotent create APIs:

- `CreateEnvironmentTemplate`
- `CreateServiceTemplate`
- `CreateEnvironment`
- `CreateService`

Idempotent delete APIs

Given a request action that has succeeded:

When you retry the request with an API from this group and the resource was deleted, its metadata is returned in the response.

If you retry and the resource doesn't exist, the response is empty.

In both cases, the retry succeeds.

Idempotent delete APIs:

- `DeleteEnvironmentTemplate`
- `DeleteEnvironmentTemplateVersion`
- `DeleteServiceTemplate`
- `DeleteServiceTemplateVersion`
- `DeleteEnvironmentAccountConnection`

Asynchronous idempotent delete APIs

Given a request action that has succeeded:

If you retry the request with an API from this group, if the original request delete operation status is `DELETE_IN_PROGRESS`, the retry returns the resource detail data in the response without performing any further actions.

If the original request delete operation is complete, a retry returns an empty response.

Asynchronous idempotent delete APIs:

- `DeleteEnvironment`
- `DeleteService`

Usage

```
proton(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- proton(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| accept_environment_account_connection | In a management account, an environment account connection request is accepted. |
| cancel_component_deployment | Attempts to cancel a component deployment (for a component that is in the IN state). |
| cancel_environment_deployment | Attempts to cancel an environment deployment on an UpdateEnvironment action. |
| cancel_service_instance_deployment | Attempts to cancel a service instance deployment on an UpdateServiceInstance action. |
| cancel_service_pipeline_deployment | Attempts to cancel a service pipeline deployment on an UpdateServicePipeline action. |
| create_component | Create a Proton component. |
| create_environment | Deploy a new environment. |
| create_environment_account_connection | Create an environment account connection in an environment account so that it can be used to create other resources. |
| create_environment_template | Create an environment template for Proton. |
| create_environment_template_version | Create a new major or minor version of an environment template. |
| create_repository | Create and register a link to a repository. |
| create_service | Create a Proton service. |
| create_service_instance | Create a service instance. |
| create_service_sync_config | Create the Proton Ops configuration file. |
| create_service_template | Create a service template. |
| create_service_template_version | Create a new major or minor version of a service template. |
| create_template_sync_config | Set up a template to create new template versions automatically by tracking a link to a repository. |
| delete_component | Delete a Proton component resource. |
| delete_deployment | Delete the deployment. |
| delete_environment | Delete an environment. |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>delete_environment_account_connection</code> | In an environment account, delete an environment account connection |
| <code>delete_environment_template</code> | If no other major or minor versions of an environment template exist, delete the template |
| <code>delete_environment_template_version</code> | If no other minor versions of an environment template exist, delete a major version of the template |
| <code>delete_repository</code> | De-register and unlink your repository |
| <code>delete_service</code> | Delete a service, with its instances and pipeline |
| <code>delete_service_sync_config</code> | Delete the Proton Ops file |
| <code>delete_service_template</code> | If no other major or minor versions of the service template exist, delete the template |
| <code>delete_service_template_version</code> | If no other minor versions of a service template exist, delete a major version of the template |
| <code>delete_template_sync_config</code> | Delete a template sync configuration |
| <code>get_account_settings</code> | Get detail data for Proton account-wide settings |
| <code>get_component</code> | Get detailed data for a component |
| <code>get_deployment</code> | Get detailed data for a deployment |
| <code>get_environment</code> | Get detailed data for an environment |
| <code>get_environment_account_connection</code> | In an environment account, get the detailed data for an environment account connection |
| <code>get_environment_template</code> | Get detailed data for an environment template |
| <code>get_environment_template_version</code> | Get detailed data for a major or minor version of an environment template |
| <code>get_repository</code> | Get detail data for a linked repository |
| <code>get_repository_sync_status</code> | Get the sync status of a repository used for Proton template sync |
| <code>get_resources_summary</code> | Get counts of Proton resources |
| <code>get_service</code> | Get detailed data for a service |
| <code>get_service_instance</code> | Get detailed data for a service instance |
| <code>get_service_instance_sync_status</code> | Get the status of the synced service instance |
| <code>get_service_sync_blocker_summary</code> | Get detailed data for the service sync blocker summary |
| <code>get_service_sync_config</code> | Get detailed information for the service sync configuration |
| <code>get_service_template</code> | Get detailed data for a service template |
| <code>get_service_template_version</code> | Get detailed data for a major or minor version of a service template |
| <code>get_template_sync_config</code> | Get detail data for a template sync configuration |
| <code>get_template_sync_status</code> | Get the status of a template sync |
| <code>list_component_outputs</code> | Get a list of component Infrastructure as Code (IaC) outputs |
| <code>list_component_provisioned_resources</code> | List provisioned resources for a component with details |
| <code>list_components</code> | List components with summary data |
| <code>list_deployments</code> | List deployments |
| <code>list_environment_account_connections</code> | View a list of environment account connections |
| <code>list_environment_outputs</code> | List the infrastructure as code outputs for your environment |
| <code>list_environment_provisioned_resources</code> | List the provisioned resources for your environment |
| <code>list_environments</code> | List environments with detail data summaries |
| <code>list_environment_templates</code> | List environment templates |
| <code>list_environment_template_versions</code> | List major or minor versions of an environment template with detail data |
| <code>list_repositories</code> | List linked repositories with detail data |
| <code>list_repository_sync_definitions</code> | List repository sync definitions with detail data |
| <code>list_service_instance_outputs</code> | Get a list service of instance Infrastructure as Code (IaC) outputs |
| <code>list_service_instance_provisioned_resources</code> | List provisioned resources for a service instance with details |
| <code>list_service_instances</code> | List service instances with summary data |
| <code>list_service_pipeline_outputs</code> | Get a list of service pipeline Infrastructure as Code (IaC) outputs |
| <code>list_service_pipeline_provisioned_resources</code> | List provisioned resources for a service and pipeline with details |
| <code>list_services</code> | List services with summaries of detail data |
| <code>list_service_templates</code> | List service templates with detail data |
| <code>list_service_template_versions</code> | List major or minor versions of a service template with detail data |

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | List tags for a resource |
| <code>notify_resource_deployment_status_change</code> | Notify Proton of status changes to a provisioned resource when you use self-managed Proton |
| <code>reject_environment_account_connection</code> | In a management account, reject an environment account connection from another account |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Tag a resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Remove a customer tag from a resource |
| <code>update_account_settings</code> | Update Proton settings that are used for multiple services in the Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>update_component</code> | Update a component |
| <code>update_environment</code> | Update an environment |
| <code>update_environment_account_connection</code> | In an environment account, update an environment account connection to use a different management account |
| <code>update_environment_template</code> | Update an environment template |
| <code>update_environment_template_version</code> | Update a major or minor version of an environment template |
| <code>update_service</code> | Edit a service description or use a spec to add and delete service instances |
| <code>update_service_instance</code> | Update a service instance |
| <code>update_service_pipeline</code> | Update the service pipeline |
| <code>update_service_sync_blocker</code> | Update the service sync blocker by resolving it |
| <code>update_service_sync_config</code> | Update the Proton Ops config file |
| <code>update_service_template</code> | Update a service template |
| <code>update_service_template_version</code> | Update a major or minor version of a service template |
| <code>update_template_sync_config</code> | Update template sync configuration parameters, except for the templateName parameter |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- proton()
svc$accept_environment_account_connection(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

qldb

Amazon QLDB

Description

The resource management API for Amazon QLDB

Usage

```
qldb(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- qldb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| cancel_journal_kinesis_stream | Ends a given Amazon QLDB journal stream |
| create_ledger | Creates a new ledger in your Amazon Web Services account in the current Region |
| delete_ledger | Deletes a ledger and all of its contents |
| describe_journal_kinesis_stream | Returns detailed information about a given Amazon QLDB journal stream |
| describe_journal_s3_export | Returns information about a journal export job, including the ledger name, export ID |
| describe_ledger | Returns information about a ledger, including its state, permissions mode, encryption |
| export_journal_to_s3 | Exports journal contents within a date and time range from a ledger into a specified |
| get_block | Returns a block object at a specified address in a journal |
| get_digest | Returns the digest of a ledger at the latest committed block in the journal |
| get_revision | Returns a revision data object for a specified document ID and block address |
| list_journal_kinesis_streams_for_ledger | Returns all Amazon QLDB journal streams for a given ledger |
| list_journal_s3_exports | Returns all journal export jobs for all ledgers that are associated with the current Amazon |
| list_journal_s3_exports_for_ledger | Returns all journal export jobs for a specified ledger |
| list_ledgers | Returns all ledgers that are associated with the current Amazon Web Services account |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns all tags for a specified Amazon QLDB resource |
| stream_journal_to_kinesis | Creates a journal stream for a given Amazon QLDB ledger |
| tag_resource | Adds one or more tags to a specified Amazon QLDB resource |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from a specified Amazon QLDB resource |
| update_ledger | Updates properties on a ledger |
| update_ledger_permissions_mode | Updates the permissions mode of a ledger |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- qldb()
svc$cancel_journal_kinesis_stream(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

qldbession

Amazon QLDB Session

Description

The transactional data APIs for Amazon QLDB

Instead of interacting directly with this API, we recommend using the QLDB driver or the QLDB shell to execute data transactions on a ledger.

- If you are working with an AWS SDK, use the QLDB driver. The driver provides a high-level abstraction layer above this *QLDB Session* data plane and manages `send_command` API calls for you. For information and a list of supported programming languages, see [Getting started with the driver](#) in the *Amazon QLDB Developer Guide*.
- If you are working with the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), use the QLDB shell. The shell is a command line interface that uses the QLDB driver to interact with a ledger. For information, see [Accessing Amazon QLDB using the QLDB shell](#).

Usage

```
qldbession(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- qlldb-session(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
```

```
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[send_command](#) Sends a command to an Amazon QLDB ledger

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- qlldbession()
svc$send_command(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

quicksight

Amazon QuickSight

Description

Amazon QuickSight API Reference

Amazon QuickSight is a fully managed, serverless business intelligence service for the Amazon Web Services Cloud that makes it easy to extend data and insights to every user in your organization. This API reference contains documentation for a programming interface that you can use to manage Amazon QuickSight.

Usage

```
quicksight(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- quicksight(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| batch_create_topic_reviewed_answer | Creates new reviewed answers for a Q Topic |
| batch_delete_topic_reviewed_answer | Deletes reviewed answers for Q Topic |
| cancel_ingestion | Cancels an ongoing ingestion of data into SPICE |
| create_account_customization | Creates Amazon QuickSight customizations for the current Amazon Q |
| create_account_subscription | Creates an Amazon QuickSight account, or subscribes to Amazon Q |
| create_analysis | Creates an analysis in Amazon QuickSight |
| create_brand | Creates an Amazon QuickSight brand |
| create_custom_permissions | Creates a custom permissions profile |
| create_dashboard | Creates a dashboard from either a template or directly with a Dashb |
| create_data_set | Creates a dataset |
| create_data_source | Creates a data source |
| create_folder | Creates an empty shared folder |
| create_folder_membership | Adds an asset, such as a dashboard, analysis, or dataset into a folder |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>create_group</code> | Use the CreateGroup operation to create a group in Amazon QuickSight |
| <code>create_group_membership</code> | Adds an Amazon QuickSight user to an Amazon QuickSight group |
| <code>create_iam_policy_assignment</code> | Creates an assignment with one specified IAM policy, identified by |
| <code>create_ingestion</code> | Creates and starts a new SPICE ingestion for a dataset |
| <code>create_namespace</code> | (Enterprise edition only) Creates a new namespace for you to use with |
| <code>create_refresh_schedule</code> | Creates a refresh schedule for a dataset |
| <code>create_role_membership</code> | Use CreateRoleMembership to add an existing Amazon QuickSight user |
| <code>create_template</code> | Creates a template either from a TemplateDefinition or from an existing |
| <code>create_template_alias</code> | Creates a template alias for a template |
| <code>create_theme</code> | Creates a theme |
| <code>create_theme_alias</code> | Creates a theme alias for a theme |
| <code>create_topic</code> | Creates a new Q topic |
| <code>create_topic_refresh_schedule</code> | Creates a topic refresh schedule |
| <code>create_vpc_connection</code> | Creates a new VPC connection |
| <code>delete_account_customization</code> | Deletes all Amazon QuickSight customizations in this Amazon Web Services |
| <code>delete_account_subscription</code> | Use the DeleteAccountSubscription operation to delete an Amazon QuickSight |
| <code>delete_analysis</code> | Deletes an analysis from Amazon QuickSight |
| <code>delete_brand</code> | Deletes an Amazon QuickSight brand |
| <code>delete_brand_assignment</code> | Deletes a brand assignment |
| <code>delete_custom_permissions</code> | Deletes a custom permissions profile |
| <code>delete_dashboard</code> | Deletes a dashboard |
| <code>delete_data_set</code> | Deletes a dataset |
| <code>delete_data_set_refresh_properties</code> | Deletes the dataset refresh properties of the dataset |
| <code>delete_data_source</code> | Deletes the data source permanently |
| <code>delete_default_q_business_application</code> | Deletes a linked Amazon Q Business application from an Amazon QuickSight |
| <code>delete_folder</code> | Deletes an empty folder |
| <code>delete_folder_membership</code> | Removes an asset, such as a dashboard, analysis, or dataset, from a folder |
| <code>delete_group</code> | Removes a user group from Amazon QuickSight |
| <code>delete_group_membership</code> | Removes a user from a group so that the user is no longer a member of the |
| <code>delete_iam_policy_assignment</code> | Deletes an existing IAM policy assignment |
| <code>delete_identity_propagation_config</code> | Deletes all access scopes and authorized targets that are associated with |
| <code>delete_namespace</code> | Deletes a namespace and the users and groups that are associated with it |
| <code>delete_refresh_schedule</code> | Deletes a refresh schedule from a dataset |
| <code>delete_role_custom_permission</code> | Removes custom permissions from the role |
| <code>delete_role_membership</code> | Removes a group from a role |
| <code>delete_template</code> | Deletes a template |
| <code>delete_template_alias</code> | Deletes the item that the specified template alias points to |
| <code>delete_theme</code> | Deletes a theme |
| <code>delete_theme_alias</code> | Deletes the version of the theme that the specified theme alias points to |
| <code>delete_topic</code> | Deletes a topic |
| <code>delete_topic_refresh_schedule</code> | Deletes a topic refresh schedule |
| <code>delete_user</code> | Deletes the Amazon QuickSight user that is associated with the identifier |
| <code>delete_user_by_principal_id</code> | Deletes a user identified by its principal ID |
| <code>delete_user_custom_permission</code> | Deletes a custom permissions profile from a user |
| <code>delete_vpc_connection</code> | Deletes a VPC connection |
| <code>describe_account_customization</code> | Describes the customizations associated with the provided Amazon QuickSight |
| <code>describe_account_settings</code> | Describes the settings that were used when your Amazon QuickSight account |
| <code>describe_account_subscription</code> | Use the DescribeAccountSubscription operation to receive a description of |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>describe_analysis</code> | Provides a summary of the metadata for an analysis |
| <code>describe_analysis_definition</code> | Provides a detailed description of the definition of an analysis |
| <code>describe_analysis_permissions</code> | Provides the read and write permissions for an analysis |
| <code>describe_asset_bundle_export_job</code> | Describes an existing export job |
| <code>describe_asset_bundle_import_job</code> | Describes an existing import job |
| <code>describe_brand</code> | Describes a brand |
| <code>describe_brand_assignment</code> | Describes a brand assignment |
| <code>describe_brand_published_version</code> | Describes the published version of the brand |
| <code>describe_custom_permissions</code> | Describes a custom permissions profile |
| <code>describe_dashboard</code> | Provides a summary for a dashboard |
| <code>describe_dashboard_definition</code> | Provides a detailed description of the definition of a dashboard |
| <code>describe_dashboard_permissions</code> | Describes read and write permissions for a dashboard |
| <code>describe_dashboard_snapshot_job</code> | Describes an existing snapshot job |
| <code>describe_dashboard_snapshot_job_result</code> | Describes the result of an existing snapshot job that has finished running |
| <code>describe_dashboards_qa_configuration</code> | Describes an existing dashboard QA configuration |
| <code>describe_data_set</code> | Describes a dataset |
| <code>describe_data_set_permissions</code> | Describes the permissions on a dataset |
| <code>describe_data_set_refresh_properties</code> | Describes the refresh properties of a dataset |
| <code>describe_data_source</code> | Describes a data source |
| <code>describe_data_source_permissions</code> | Describes the resource permissions for a data source |
| <code>describe_default_q_business_application</code> | Describes a Amazon Q Business application that is linked to an Amazon Q group |
| <code>describe_folder</code> | Describes a folder |
| <code>describe_folder_permissions</code> | Describes permissions for a folder |
| <code>describe_folder_resolved_permissions</code> | Describes the folder resolved permissions |
| <code>describe_group</code> | Returns an Amazon QuickSight group's description and Amazon Resource Name |
| <code>describe_group_membership</code> | Use the DescribeGroupMembership operation to determine if a user is a member of a group |
| <code>describe_iam_policy_assignment</code> | Describes an existing IAM policy assignment, as specified by the assignment name |
| <code>describe_ingestion</code> | Describes a SPICE ingestion |
| <code>describe_ip_restriction</code> | Provides a summary and status of IP rules |
| <code>describe_key_registration</code> | Describes all customer managed key registrations in a Amazon QuickSight namespace |
| <code>describe_namespace</code> | Describes the current namespace |
| <code>describe_q_personalization_configuration</code> | Describes a personalization configuration |
| <code>describe_quick_sight_q_search_configuration</code> | Describes the state of a Amazon QuickSight Q Search configuration |
| <code>describe_refresh_schedule</code> | Provides a summary of a refresh schedule |
| <code>describe_role_custom_permission</code> | Describes all custom permissions that are mapped to a role |
| <code>describe_template</code> | Describes a template's metadata |
| <code>describe_template_alias</code> | Describes the template alias for a template |
| <code>describe_template_definition</code> | Provides a detailed description of the definition of a template |
| <code>describe_template_permissions</code> | Describes read and write permissions on a template |
| <code>describe_theme</code> | Describes a theme |
| <code>describe_theme_alias</code> | Describes the alias for a theme |
| <code>describe_theme_permissions</code> | Describes the read and write permissions for a theme |
| <code>describe_topic</code> | Describes a topic |
| <code>describe_topic_permissions</code> | Describes the permissions of a topic |
| <code>describe_topic_refresh</code> | Describes the status of a topic refresh |
| <code>describe_topic_refresh_schedule</code> | Deletes a topic refresh schedule |
| <code>describe_user</code> | Returns information about a user, given the user name |
| <code>describe_vpc_connection</code> | Describes a VPC connection |

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>generate_embed_url_for_anonymous_user</code> | Generates an embed URL that you can use to embed an Amazon QuickSight dashboard. |
| <code>generate_embed_url_for_registered_user</code> | Generates an embed URL that you can use to embed an Amazon QuickSight dashboard. |
| <code>generate_embed_url_for_registered_user_with_identity</code> | Generates an embed URL that you can use to embed an Amazon QuickSight dashboard. |
| <code>get_dashboard_embed_url</code> | Generates a temporary session URL and authorization code (bearer token). |
| <code>get_session_embed_url</code> | Generates a session URL and authorization code that you can use to access the dashboard. |
| <code>list_analyses</code> | Lists Amazon QuickSight analyses that exist in the specified Amazon Web Services account. |
| <code>list_asset_bundle_export_jobs</code> | Lists all asset bundle export jobs that have been taken place in the last 14 days. |
| <code>list_asset_bundle_import_jobs</code> | Lists all asset bundle import jobs that have taken place in the last 14 days. |
| <code>list_brands</code> | Lists all brands in an Amazon QuickSight account. |
| <code>list_custom_permissions</code> | Returns a list of all the custom permissions profiles. |
| <code>list_dashboards</code> | Lists dashboards in an Amazon Web Services account. |
| <code>list_dashboard_versions</code> | Lists all the versions of the dashboards in the Amazon QuickSight account. |
| <code>list_data_sets</code> | Lists all of the datasets belonging to the current Amazon Web Services account. |
| <code>list_data_sources</code> | Lists data sources in current Amazon Web Services Region that belong to the account. |
| <code>list_folder_members</code> | List all assets (DASHBOARD, ANALYSIS, and DATASET) in a folder. |
| <code>list_folders</code> | Lists all folders in an account. |
| <code>list_folders_for_resource</code> | List all folders that a resource is a member of. |
| <code>list_group_memberships</code> | Lists member users in a group. |
| <code>list_groups</code> | Lists all user groups in Amazon QuickSight. |
| <code>list_iam_policy_assignments</code> | Lists the IAM policy assignments in the current Amazon QuickSight account. |
| <code>list_iam_policy_assignments_for_user</code> | Lists all of the IAM policy assignments, including the Amazon Resource Name, for a user. |
| <code>list_identity_propagation_configs</code> | Lists all services and authorized targets that the Amazon QuickSight account is associated with. |
| <code>list_ingestions</code> | Lists the history of SPICE ingestions for a dataset. |
| <code>list_namespaces</code> | Lists the namespaces for the specified Amazon Web Services account. |
| <code>list_refresh_schedules</code> | Lists the refresh schedules of a dataset. |
| <code>list_role_memberships</code> | Lists all groups that are associated with a role. |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists the tags assigned to a resource. |
| <code>list_template_aliases</code> | Lists all the aliases of a template. |
| <code>list_templates</code> | Lists all the templates in the current Amazon QuickSight account. |
| <code>list_template_versions</code> | Lists all the versions of the templates in the current Amazon QuickSight account. |
| <code>list_theme_aliases</code> | Lists all the aliases of a theme. |
| <code>list_themes</code> | Lists all the themes in the current Amazon Web Services account. |
| <code>list_theme_versions</code> | Lists all the versions of the themes in the current Amazon Web Services account. |
| <code>list_topic_refresh_schedules</code> | Lists all of the refresh schedules for a topic. |
| <code>list_topic_reviewed_answers</code> | Lists all reviewed answers for a Q Topic. |
| <code>list_topics</code> | Lists all of the topics within an account. |
| <code>list_user_groups</code> | Lists the Amazon QuickSight groups that an Amazon QuickSight user belongs to. |
| <code>list_users</code> | Returns a list of all of the Amazon QuickSight users belonging to the account. |
| <code>list_vpc_connections</code> | Lists all of the VPC connections in the current set Amazon Web Services account. |
| <code>predict_qa_results</code> | Predicts existing visuals or generates new visuals to answer a given question. |
| <code>put_data_set_refresh_properties</code> | Creates or updates the dataset refresh properties for the dataset. |
| <code>register_user</code> | Creates an Amazon QuickSight user whose identity is associated with an Amazon Web Services account. |
| <code>restore_analysis</code> | Restores an analysis. |
| <code>search_analyses</code> | Searches for analyses that belong to the user specified in the filter. |
| <code>search_dashboards</code> | Searches for dashboards that belong to a user. |
| <code>search_data_sets</code> | Use the SearchDataSets operation to search for datasets that belong to the account. |
| <code>search_data_sources</code> | Use the SearchDataSources operation to search for data sources that belong to the account. |
| <code>search_folders</code> | Searches the subfolders in a folder. |

| | |
|--|--|
| search_groups | Use the SearchGroups operation to search groups in a specified Amazon QuickSight account |
| search_topics | Searches for any Q topic that exists in an Amazon QuickSight account |
| start_asset_bundle_export_job | Starts an Asset Bundle export job |
| start_asset_bundle_import_job | Starts an Asset Bundle import job |
| start_dashboard_snapshot_job | Starts an asynchronous job that generates a snapshot of a dashboard |
| start_dashboard_snapshot_job_schedule | Starts an asynchronous job that runs an existing dashboard schedule |
| tag_resource | Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified Amazon QuickSight resource |
| untag_resource | Removes a tag or tags from a resource |
| update_account_customization | Updates Amazon QuickSight customizations for the current Amazon QuickSight account |
| update_account_settings | Updates the Amazon QuickSight settings in your Amazon Web Services account |
| update_analysis | Updates an analysis in Amazon QuickSight |
| update_analysis_permissions | Updates the read and write permissions for an analysis |
| update_application_with_token_exchange_grant | Updates an Amazon QuickSight application with a token exchange grant |
| update_brand | Updates a brand |
| update_brand_assignment | Updates a brand assignment |
| update_brand_published_version | Updates the published version of a brand |
| update_custom_permissions | Updates a custom permissions profile |
| update_dashboard | Updates a dashboard in an Amazon Web Services account |
| update_dashboard_links | Updates the linked analyses on a dashboard |
| update_dashboard_permissions | Updates read and write permissions on a dashboard |
| update_dashboard_published_version | Updates the published version of a dashboard |
| update_dashboards_qa_configuration | Updates a Dashboard QA configuration |
| update_data_set | Updates a dataset |
| update_data_set_permissions | Updates the permissions on a dataset |
| update_data_source | Updates a data source |
| update_data_source_permissions | Updates the permissions to a data source |
| update_default_q_business_application | Updates a Amazon Q Business application that is linked to a Amazon QuickSight account |
| update_folder | Updates the name of a folder |
| update_folder_permissions | Updates permissions of a folder |
| update_group | Changes a group description |
| update_iam_policy_assignment | Updates an existing IAM policy assignment |
| update_identity_propagation_config | Adds or updates services and authorized targets to configure what the user can access |
| update_ip_restriction | Updates the content and status of IP rules |
| update_key_registration | Updates a customer managed key in a Amazon QuickSight account |
| update_public_sharing_settings | Use the UpdatePublicSharingSettings operation to turn on or turn off public sharing |
| update_q_personalization_configuration | Updates a personalization configuration |
| update_quick_sight_q_search_configuration | Updates the state of a Amazon QuickSight Q Search configuration |
| update_refresh_schedule | Updates a refresh schedule for a dataset |
| update_role_custom_permission | Updates the custom permissions that are associated with a role |
| update_spice_capacity_configuration | Updates the SPICE capacity configuration for a Amazon QuickSight account |
| update_template | Updates a template from an existing Amazon QuickSight analysis |
| update_template_alias | Updates the template alias of a template |
| update_template_permissions | Updates the resource permissions for a template |
| update_theme | Updates a theme |
| update_theme_alias | Updates an alias of a theme |
| update_theme_permissions | Updates the resource permissions for a theme |
| update_topic | Updates a topic |
| update_topic_permissions | Updates the permissions of a topic |

| | |
|---|---|
| update_topic_refresh_schedule | Updates a topic refresh schedule |
| update_user | Updates an Amazon QuickSight user |
| update_user_custom_permission | Updates a custom permissions profile for a user |
| update_vpc_connection | Updates a VPC connection |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- quicksight()
svc$batch_create_topic_reviewed_answer(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

ram

AWS Resource Access Manager

Description

This is the *Resource Access Manager API Reference*. This documentation provides descriptions and syntax for each of the actions and data types in RAM. RAM is a service that helps you securely share your Amazon Web Services resources to other Amazon Web Services accounts. If you use Organizations to manage your accounts, then you can share your resources with your entire organization or to organizational units (OUs). For supported resource types, you can also share resources with individual Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles and users.

To learn more about RAM, see the following resources:

- [Resource Access Manager product page](#)
- [Resource Access Manager User Guide](#)

Usage

```
ram(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ram(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
```

```

        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[accept_resource_share_invitation](#)
[associate_resource_share](#)
[associate_resource_share_permission](#)
[create_permission](#)
[create_permission_version](#)
[create_resource_share](#)
[delete_permission](#)
[delete_permission_version](#)
[delete_resource_share](#)
[disassociate_resource_share](#)
[disassociate_resource_share_permission](#)
[enable_sharing_with_aws_organization](#)
[get_permission](#)
[get_resource_policies](#)
[get_resource_share_associations](#)
[get_resource_share_invitations](#)
[get_resource_shares](#)
[list_pending_invitation_resources](#)
[list_permission_associations](#)
[list_permissions](#)
[list_permission_versions](#)
[list_principals](#)
[list_replace_permission_associations_work](#)
[list_resources](#)
[list_resource_share_permissions](#)
[list_resource_types](#)
[promote_permission_created_from_policy](#)
[promote_resource_share_created_from_policy](#)
[reject_resource_share_invitation](#)

Accepts an invitation to a resource share from another Amazon Web Services account.

Adds the specified list of principals and list of resources to a resource share.

Adds or replaces the RAM permission for a resource type included in a resource share.

Creates a customer managed permission for a specified resource type that you own.

Creates a new version of the specified customer managed permission.

Creates a resource share.

Deletes the specified customer managed permission in the Amazon Web Services account.

Deletes one version of a customer managed permission.

Deletes the specified resource share.

Removes the specified principals or resources from participating in the specified resource share.

Removes a managed permission from a resource share.

Enables resource sharing within your organization in Organizations.

Retrieves the contents of a managed permission in JSON format.

Retrieves the resource policies for the specified resources that you own and have shared.

Retrieves the lists of resources and principals that associated for resource share.

Retrieves details about invitations that you have received for resource shares.

Retrieves details about the resource shares that you own or that are shared with you.

Lists the resources in a resource share that is shared with you but for which you do not have access.

Lists information about the managed permission and its associations to any resource type.

Retrieves a list of available RAM permissions that you can use for the specified resource type.

Lists the available versions of the specified RAM permission.

Lists the principals that you are sharing resources with or that are sharing resources with you.

Retrieves the current status of the asynchronous tasks performed by RAM.

Lists the resources that you added to a resource share or the resources that are shared with you.

Lists the RAM permissions that are associated with a resource share.

Lists the resource types that can be shared by RAM.

When you attach a resource-based policy to a resource, RAM automatically creates a managed permission.

When you attach a resource-based policy to a resource, RAM automatically creates a managed permission.

Rejects an invitation to a resource share from another Amazon Web Services account.

[replace_permission_associations](#)
[set_default_permission_version](#)
[tag_resource](#)
[untag_resource](#)
[update_resource_share](#)

Updates all resource shares that use a managed permission to a different managed permission.
 Designates the specified version number as the default version for the specified resource share.
 Adds the specified tag keys and values to a resource share or managed permission.
 Removes the specified tag key and value pairs from the specified resource share.
 Modifies some of the properties of the specified resource share.

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- ram()
svc$accept_resource_share_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

rds

Amazon Relational Database Service

Description

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient, resizeable capacity for an industry-standard relational database and manages common database administration tasks, freeing up developers to focus on what makes their applications and businesses unique.

Amazon RDS gives you access to the capabilities of a MySQL, MariaDB, PostgreSQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, Db2, or Amazon Aurora database server. These capabilities mean that the code, applications, and tools you already use today with your existing databases work with Amazon RDS without modification. Amazon RDS automatically backs up your database and maintains the database software that powers your DB instance. Amazon RDS is flexible: you can scale your DB instance's compute resources and storage capacity to meet your application's demand. As with all Amazon Web Services, there are no up-front investments, and you pay only for the resources you use.

This interface reference for Amazon RDS contains documentation for a programming or command line interface you can use to manage Amazon RDS. Amazon RDS is asynchronous, which means that some interfaces might require techniques such as polling or callback functions to determine when a command has been applied. In this reference, the parameter descriptions indicate whether a command is applied immediately, on the next instance reboot, or during the maintenance window. The reference structure is as follows, and we list following some related topics from the user guide.

Amazon RDS API Reference

- For the alphabetical list of API actions, see [API Actions](#).
- For the alphabetical list of data types, see [Data Types](#).

- For a list of common query parameters, see [Common Parameters](#).
- For descriptions of the error codes, see [Common Errors](#).

Amazon RDS User Guide

- For a summary of the Amazon RDS interfaces, see [Available RDS Interfaces](#).
- For more information about how to use the Query API, see [Using the Query API](#).

Usage

```
rds(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- rds(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[add_role_to_db_cluster](#)

[add_role_to_db_instance](#)

[add_source_identifier_to_subscription](#)

[add_tags_to_resource](#)

[apply_pending_maintenance_action](#)

[authorize_db_security_group_ingress](#)

[backtrack_db_cluster](#)

[build_auth_token](#)

Associates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role with a DB cl

Associates an Amazon Web Services Identity and Access Management (

Adds a source identifier to an existing RDS event notification subscrip

Adds metadata tags to an Amazon RDS resource

Applies a pending maintenance action to a resource (for example, to a D

Enables ingress to a DBSecurityGroup using one of two forms of authori

Backtracks a DB cluster to a specific time, without creating a new DB cl

Return an authentication token for a database connection

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>build_auth_token_v2</code> | Generates an auth token used to connect to a db with IAM credentials |
| <code>cancel_export_task</code> | Cancels an export task in progress that is exporting a snapshot or cluster |
| <code>copy_db_cluster_parameter_group</code> | Copies the specified DB cluster parameter group |
| <code>copy_db_cluster_snapshot</code> | Copies a snapshot of a DB cluster |
| <code>copy_db_parameter_group</code> | Copies the specified DB parameter group |
| <code>copy_db_snapshot</code> | Copies the specified DB snapshot |
| <code>copy_option_group</code> | Copies the specified option group |
| <code>create_blue_green_deployment</code> | Creates a blue/green deployment |
| <code>create_custom_db_engine_version</code> | Creates a custom DB engine version (CEV) |
| <code>create_db_cluster</code> | Creates a new Amazon Aurora DB cluster or Multi-AZ DB cluster |
| <code>create_db_cluster_endpoint</code> | Creates a new custom endpoint and associates it with an Amazon Aurora DB cluster |
| <code>create_db_cluster_parameter_group</code> | Creates a new DB cluster parameter group |
| <code>create_db_cluster_snapshot</code> | Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster |
| <code>create_db_instance</code> | Creates a new DB instance |
| <code>create_db_instance_read_replica</code> | Creates a new DB instance that acts as a read replica for an existing source instance |
| <code>create_db_parameter_group</code> | Creates a new DB parameter group |
| <code>create_db_proxy</code> | Creates a new DB proxy |
| <code>create_db_proxy_endpoint</code> | Creates a DBProxyEndpoint |
| <code>create_db_security_group</code> | Creates a new DB security group |
| <code>create_db_shard_group</code> | Creates a new DB shard group for Aurora Limitless Database |
| <code>create_db_snapshot</code> | Creates a snapshot of a DB instance |
| <code>create_db_subnet_group</code> | Creates a new DB subnet group |
| <code>create_event_subscription</code> | Creates an RDS event notification subscription |
| <code>create_global_cluster</code> | Creates an Aurora global database spread across multiple Amazon Web Services Regions |
| <code>create_integration</code> | Creates a zero-ETL integration with Amazon Redshift |
| <code>create_option_group</code> | Creates a new option group |
| <code>create_tenant_database</code> | Creates a tenant database in a DB instance that uses the multi-tenant configuration |
| <code>delete_blue_green_deployment</code> | Deletes a blue/green deployment |
| <code>delete_custom_db_engine_version</code> | Deletes a custom engine version |
| <code>delete_db_cluster</code> | The DeleteDBCluster action deletes a previously provisioned DB cluster |
| <code>delete_db_cluster_automated_backup</code> | Deletes automated backups using the DbClusterResourceId value of the source instance |
| <code>delete_db_cluster_endpoint</code> | Deletes a custom endpoint and removes it from an Amazon Aurora DB cluster |
| <code>delete_db_cluster_parameter_group</code> | Deletes a specified DB cluster parameter group |
| <code>delete_db_cluster_snapshot</code> | Deletes a DB cluster snapshot |
| <code>delete_db_instance</code> | Deletes a previously provisioned DB instance |
| <code>delete_db_instance_automated_backup</code> | Deletes automated backups using the DbiResourceId value of the source instance |
| <code>delete_db_parameter_group</code> | Deletes a specified DB parameter group |
| <code>delete_db_proxy</code> | Deletes an existing DB proxy |
| <code>delete_db_proxy_endpoint</code> | Deletes a DBProxyEndpoint |
| <code>delete_db_security_group</code> | Deletes a DB security group |
| <code>delete_db_shard_group</code> | Deletes an Aurora Limitless Database DB shard group |
| <code>delete_db_snapshot</code> | Deletes a DB snapshot |
| <code>delete_db_subnet_group</code> | Deletes a DB subnet group |
| <code>delete_event_subscription</code> | Deletes an RDS event notification subscription |
| <code>delete_global_cluster</code> | Deletes a global database cluster |
| <code>delete_integration</code> | Deletes a zero-ETL integration with Amazon Redshift |
| <code>delete_option_group</code> | Deletes an existing option group |
| <code>delete_tenant_database</code> | Deletes a tenant database from your DB instance |

| | |
|--|--|
| deregister_db_proxy_targets | Remove the association between one or more DBProxyTarget data structures |
| describe_account_attributes | Lists all of the attributes for a customer account |
| describe_blue_green_deployments | Describes one or more blue/green deployments |
| describe_certificates | Lists the set of certificate authority (CA) certificates provided by Amazon |
| describe_db_cluster_automated_backups | Displays backups for both current and deleted DB clusters |
| describe_db_cluster_backtracks | Returns information about backtracks for a DB cluster |
| describe_db_cluster_endpoints | Returns information about endpoints for an Amazon Aurora DB cluster |
| describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups | Returns a list of DBClusterParameterGroup descriptions |
| describe_db_cluster_parameters | Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB cluster parameter group |
| describe_db_clusters | Describes existing Amazon Aurora DB clusters and Multi-AZ DB clusters |
| describe_db_cluster_snapshot_attributes | Returns a list of DB cluster snapshot attribute names and values for a manual DB snapshot |
| describe_db_cluster_snapshots | Returns information about DB cluster snapshots |
| describe_db_engine_versions | Describes the properties of specific versions of DB engines |
| describe_db_instance_automated_backups | Displays backups for both current and deleted instances |
| describe_db_instances | Describes provisioned RDS instances |
| describe_db_log_files | Returns a list of DB log files for the DB instance |
| describe_db_parameter_groups | Returns a list of DBParameterGroup descriptions |
| describe_db_parameters | Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB parameter group |
| describe_db_proxies | Returns information about DB proxies |
| describe_db_proxy_endpoints | Returns information about DB proxy endpoints |
| describe_db_proxy_target_groups | Returns information about DB proxy target groups, represented by DBProxyTarget objects |
| describe_db_proxy_targets | Returns information about DBProxyTarget objects |
| describe_db_recommendations | Describes the recommendations to resolve the issues for your DB instances |
| describe_db_security_groups | Returns a list of DBSecurityGroup descriptions |
| describe_db_shard_groups | Describes existing Aurora Limitless Database DB shard groups |
| describe_db_snapshot_attributes | Returns a list of DB snapshot attribute names and values for a manual DB snapshot |
| describe_db_snapshots | Returns information about DB snapshots |
| describe_db_snapshot_tenant_databases | Describes the tenant databases that exist in a DB snapshot |
| describe_db_subnet_groups | Returns a list of DBSubnetGroup descriptions |
| describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters | Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the cluster |
| describe_engine_default_parameters | Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the specified engine |
| describe_event_categories | Displays a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for a specific event source type |
| describe_events | Returns events related to DB instances, DB clusters, DB parameter groups, and DB snapshots |
| describe_event_subscriptions | Lists all the subscription descriptions for a customer account |
| describe_export_tasks | Returns information about a snapshot or cluster export to Amazon S3 |
| describe_global_clusters | Returns information about Aurora global database clusters |
| describe_integrations | Describe one or more zero-ETL integrations with Amazon Redshift |
| describe_option_group_options | Describes all available options for the specified engine |
| describe_option_groups | Describes the available option groups |
| describe_orderable_db_instance_options | Describes the orderable DB instance options for a specified DB engine |
| describe_pending_maintenance_actions | Returns a list of resources (for example, DB instances) that have at least one pending maintenance action |
| describe_reserved_db_instances | Returns information about reserved DB instances for this account, or about reserved DB instance offerings |
| describe_reserved_db_instances_offerings | Lists available reserved DB instance offerings |
| describe_source_regions | Returns a list of the source Amazon Web Services Regions where the current Region is a secondary Region |
| describe_tenant_databases | Describes the tenant databases in a DB instance that uses the multi-tenant architecture |
| describe_valid_db_instance_modifications | You can call DescribeValidDBInstanceModifications to learn what modifications are valid for a particular DB instance |
| disable_http_endpoint | Disables the HTTP endpoint for the specified DB cluster |
| download_db_log_file_portion | Downloads all or a portion of the specified log file, up to 1 MB in size |

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>enable_http_endpoint</code> | Enables the HTTP endpoint for the DB cluster |
| <code>failover_db_cluster</code> | Forces a failover for a DB cluster |
| <code>failover_global_cluster</code> | Promotes the specified secondary DB cluster to be the primary DB cluster |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists all tags on an Amazon RDS resource |
| <code>modify_activity_stream</code> | Changes the audit policy state of a database activity stream to either locked or unlocked |
| <code>modify_certificates</code> | Override the system-default Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security certificates |
| <code>modify_current_db_cluster_capacity</code> | Set the capacity of an Aurora Serverless v1 DB cluster to a specific value |
| <code>modify_custom_db_engine_version</code> | Modifies the status of a custom engine version (CEV) |
| <code>modify_db_cluster</code> | Modifies the settings of an Amazon Aurora DB cluster or a Multi-AZ DB instance |
| <code>modify_db_cluster_endpoint</code> | Modifies the properties of an endpoint in an Amazon Aurora DB cluster |
| <code>modify_db_cluster_parameter_group</code> | Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group |
| <code>modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute</code> | Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a DB cluster snapshot |
| <code>modify_db_instance</code> | Modifies settings for a DB instance |
| <code>modify_db_parameter_group</code> | Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group |
| <code>modify_db_proxy</code> | Changes the settings for an existing DB proxy |
| <code>modify_db_proxy_endpoint</code> | Changes the settings for an existing DB proxy endpoint |
| <code>modify_db_proxy_target_group</code> | Modifies the properties of a DBProxyTargetGroup |
| <code>modify_db_recommendation</code> | Updates the recommendation status and recommended action status for a DB instance |
| <code>modify_db_shard_group</code> | Modifies the settings of an Aurora Limitless Database DB shard group |
| <code>modify_db_snapshot</code> | Updates a manual DB snapshot with a new engine version |
| <code>modify_db_snapshot_attribute</code> | Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a DB snapshot |
| <code>modify_db_subnet_group</code> | Modifies an existing DB subnet group |
| <code>modify_event_subscription</code> | Modifies an existing RDS event notification subscription |
| <code>modify_global_cluster</code> | Modifies a setting for an Amazon Aurora global database cluster |
| <code>modify_integration</code> | Modifies a zero-ETL integration with Amazon Redshift |
| <code>modify_option_group</code> | Modifies an existing option group |
| <code>modify_tenant_database</code> | Modifies an existing tenant database in a DB instance |
| <code>promote_read_replica</code> | Promotes a read replica DB instance to a standalone DB instance |
| <code>promote_read_replica_db_cluster</code> | Promotes a read replica DB cluster to a standalone DB cluster |
| <code>purchase_reserved_db_instances_offering</code> | Purchases a reserved DB instance offering |
| <code>reboot_db_cluster</code> | You might need to reboot your DB cluster, usually for maintenance reasons |
| <code>reboot_db_instance</code> | You might need to reboot your DB instance, usually for maintenance reasons |
| <code>reboot_db_shard_group</code> | You might need to reboot your DB shard group, usually for maintenance reasons |
| <code>register_db_proxy_targets</code> | Associate one or more DBProxyTarget data structures with a DBProxyTargetGroup |
| <code>remove_from_global_cluster</code> | Detaches an Aurora secondary cluster from an Aurora global database cluster |
| <code>remove_role_from_db_cluster</code> | Removes the association of an Amazon Web Services Identity and Access Management role from a DB cluster |
| <code>remove_role_from_db_instance</code> | Disassociates an Amazon Web Services Identity and Access Management role from a DB instance |
| <code>remove_source_identifier_from_subscription</code> | Removes a source identifier from an existing RDS event notification subscription |
| <code>remove_tags_from_resource</code> | Removes metadata tags from an Amazon RDS resource |
| <code>reset_db_cluster_parameter_group</code> | Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group to the default values |
| <code>reset_db_parameter_group</code> | Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group to the engine/system default values |
| <code>restore_db_cluster_from_s3</code> | Creates an Amazon Aurora DB cluster from MySQL data stored in an Amazon S3 bucket |
| <code>restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot</code> | Creates a new DB cluster from a DB snapshot or DB cluster snapshot |
| <code>restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time</code> | Restores a DB cluster to an arbitrary point in time |
| <code>restore_db_instance_from_db_snapshot</code> | Creates a new DB instance from a DB snapshot |
| <code>restore_db_instance_from_s3</code> | Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) supports importing data from an Amazon S3 bucket |
| <code>restore_db_instance_to_point_in_time</code> | Restores a DB instance to an arbitrary point in time |
| <code>revoke_db_security_group_ingress</code> | Revokes ingress from a DBSecurityGroup for previously authorized IP ranges |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>start_activity_stream</code> | Starts a database activity stream to monitor activity on the database |
| <code>start_db_cluster</code> | Starts an Amazon Aurora DB cluster that was stopped using the Amazon |
| <code>start_db_instance</code> | Starts an Amazon RDS DB instance that was stopped using the Amazon |
| <code>start_db_instance_automated_backups_replication</code> | Enables replication of automated backups to a different Amazon Web Se |
| <code>start_export_task</code> | Starts an export of DB snapshot or DB cluster data to Amazon S3 |
| <code>stop_activity_stream</code> | Stops a database activity stream that was started using the Amazon Web |
| <code>stop_db_cluster</code> | Stops an Amazon Aurora DB cluster |
| <code>stop_db_instance</code> | Stops an Amazon RDS DB instance temporarily |
| <code>stop_db_instance_automated_backups_replication</code> | Stops automated backup replication for a DB instance |
| <code>switchover_blue_green_deployment</code> | Switches over a blue/green deployment |
| <code>switchover_global_cluster</code> | Switches over the specified secondary DB cluster to be the new primary |
| <code>switchover_read_replica</code> | Switches over an Oracle standby database in an Oracle Data Guard enviro |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- rds()
# This example add a source identifier to an event notification
# subscription.
svc$add_source_identifier_to_subscription(
  SourceIdentifier = "mmysqlinstance",
  SubscriptionName = "mmysqlleventsubscription"
)

## End(Not run)
```

rdsdataservice

AWS RDS DataService

Description

RDS Data API

Amazon RDS provides an HTTP endpoint to run SQL statements on an Amazon Aurora DB cluster. To run these statements, you use the RDS Data API (Data API).

Data API is available with the following types of Aurora databases:

- Aurora PostgreSQL - Serverless v2, provisioned, and Serverless v1
- Aurora MySQL - Serverless v2, provisioned, and Serverless v1

For more information about the Data API, see [Using RDS Data API](#) in the *Amazon Aurora User Guide*.

Usage

```
rdsdataservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- rdsdataservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| batch_execute_statement | Runs a batch SQL statement over an array of data |
| begin_transaction | Starts a SQL transaction |
| commit_transaction | Ends a SQL transaction started with the BeginTransaction operation and commits the changes |
| execute_sql | Runs one or more SQL statements |
| execute_statement | Runs a SQL statement against a database |
| rollback_transaction | Performs a rollback of a transaction |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- rdsdataservice()
svc$batch_execute_statement(

```

```
    Foo = 123
  )

  ## End(Not run)
```

recyclebin

Amazon Recycle Bin

Description

This is the *Recycle Bin API Reference*. This documentation provides descriptions and syntax for each of the actions and data types in Recycle Bin.

Recycle Bin is a resource recovery feature that enables you to restore accidentally deleted snapshots and EBS-backed AMIs. When using Recycle Bin, if your resources are deleted, they are retained in the Recycle Bin for a time period that you specify.

You can restore a resource from the Recycle Bin at any time before its retention period expires. After you restore a resource from the Recycle Bin, the resource is removed from the Recycle Bin, and you can then use it in the same way you use any other resource of that type in your account. If the retention period expires and the resource is not restored, the resource is permanently deleted from the Recycle Bin and is no longer available for recovery. For more information about Recycle Bin, see [Recycle Bin](#) in the *Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud User Guide*.

Usage

```
recyclebin(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- recyclebin(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
```

```

creds = list(
  access_key_id = "string",
  secret_access_key = "string",
  session_token = "string"
),
profile = "string",
anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_rule | Creates a Recycle Bin retention rule |
| delete_rule | Deletes a Recycle Bin retention rule |
| get_rule | Gets information about a Recycle Bin retention rule |
| list_rules | Lists the Recycle Bin retention rules in the Region |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags assigned to a retention rule |
| lock_rule | Locks a Region-level retention rule |
| tag_resource | Assigns tags to the specified retention rule |
| unlock_rule | Unlocks a retention rule |
| untag_resource | Unassigns a tag from a retention rule |
| update_rule | Updates an existing Recycle Bin retention rule |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- recyclebin()
svc$create_rule(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

Overview

This is an interface reference for Amazon Redshift. It contains documentation for one of the programming or command line interfaces you can use to manage Amazon Redshift clusters. Note that Amazon Redshift is asynchronous, which means that some interfaces may require techniques, such

as polling or asynchronous callback handlers, to determine when a command has been applied. In this reference, the parameter descriptions indicate whether a change is applied immediately, on the next instance reboot, or during the next maintenance window. For a summary of the Amazon Redshift cluster management interfaces, go to [Using the Amazon Redshift Management Interfaces](#).

Amazon Redshift manages all the work of setting up, operating, and scaling a data warehouse: provisioning capacity, monitoring and backing up the cluster, and applying patches and upgrades to the Amazon Redshift engine. You can focus on using your data to acquire new insights for your business and customers.

If you are a first-time user of Amazon Redshift, we recommend that you begin by reading the [Amazon Redshift Getting Started Guide](#).

If you are a database developer, the [Amazon Redshift Database Developer Guide](#) explains how to design, build, query, and maintain the databases that make up your data warehouse.

Usage

```
redshift(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. |

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- redshift(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[accept_reserved_node_exchange](#)
[add_partner](#)
[associate_data_share_consumer](#)

Exchanges a DC1 Reserved Node for a DC2 Reserved Node with no cl
 Adds a partner integration to a cluster
 From a datashare consumer account, associates a datashare with the ac

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>authorize_cluster_security_group_ingress</code> | Adds an inbound (ingress) rule to an Amazon Redshift security group |
| <code>authorize_data_share</code> | From a data producer account, authorizes the sharing of a datashare with a data consumer account |
| <code>authorize_endpoint_access</code> | Grants access to a cluster |
| <code>authorize_snapshot_access</code> | Authorizes the specified Amazon Web Services account to restore the specified manual snapshot |
| <code>batch_delete_cluster_snapshots</code> | Deletes a set of cluster snapshots |
| <code>batch_modify_cluster_snapshots</code> | Modifies the settings for a set of cluster snapshots |
| <code>cancel_resize</code> | Cancels a resize operation for a cluster |
| <code>copy_cluster_snapshot</code> | Copies the specified automated cluster snapshot to a new manual cluster snapshot |
| <code>create_authentication_profile</code> | Creates an authentication profile with the specified parameters |
| <code>create_cluster</code> | Creates a new cluster with the specified parameters |
| <code>create_cluster_parameter_group</code> | Creates an Amazon Redshift parameter group |
| <code>create_cluster_security_group</code> | Creates a new Amazon Redshift security group |
| <code>create_cluster_snapshot</code> | Creates a manual snapshot of the specified cluster |
| <code>create_cluster_subnet_group</code> | Creates a new Amazon Redshift subnet group |
| <code>create_custom_domain_association</code> | Used to create a custom domain name for a cluster |
| <code>create_endpoint_access</code> | Creates a Redshift-managed VPC endpoint |
| <code>create_event_subscription</code> | Creates an Amazon Redshift event notification subscription |
| <code>create_hsm_client_certificate</code> | Creates an HSM client certificate that an Amazon Redshift cluster will use to connect to an HSM |
| <code>create_hsm_configuration</code> | Creates an HSM configuration that contains the information required by an Amazon Redshift cluster to connect to an HSM |
| <code>create_integration</code> | Creates a zero-ETL integration or S3 event integration with Amazon RDS |
| <code>create_redshift_idc_application</code> | Creates an Amazon Redshift application for use with IAM Identity Center |
| <code>create_scheduled_action</code> | Creates a scheduled action |
| <code>create_snapshot_copy_grant</code> | Creates a snapshot copy grant that permits Amazon Redshift to use an Amazon S3 bucket to store snapshots |
| <code>create_snapshot_schedule</code> | Create a snapshot schedule that can be associated to a cluster and which can be used to create snapshots |
| <code>create_tags</code> | Adds tags to a cluster |
| <code>create_usage_limit</code> | Creates a usage limit for a specified Amazon Redshift feature on a cluster |
| <code>deauthorize_data_share</code> | From a datashare producer account, removes authorization from the datashare |
| <code>delete_authentication_profile</code> | Deletes an authentication profile |
| <code>delete_cluster</code> | Deletes a previously provisioned cluster without its final snapshot being created |
| <code>delete_cluster_parameter_group</code> | Deletes a specified Amazon Redshift parameter group |
| <code>delete_cluster_security_group</code> | Deletes an Amazon Redshift security group |
| <code>delete_cluster_snapshot</code> | Deletes the specified manual snapshot |
| <code>delete_cluster_subnet_group</code> | Deletes the specified cluster subnet group |
| <code>delete_custom_domain_association</code> | Contains information about deleting a custom domain association for a cluster |
| <code>delete_endpoint_access</code> | Deletes a Redshift-managed VPC endpoint |
| <code>delete_event_subscription</code> | Deletes an Amazon Redshift event notification subscription |
| <code>delete_hsm_client_certificate</code> | Deletes the specified HSM client certificate |
| <code>delete_hsm_configuration</code> | Deletes the specified Amazon Redshift HSM configuration |
| <code>delete_integration</code> | Deletes a zero-ETL integration or S3 event integration with Amazon RDS |
| <code>delete_partner</code> | Deletes a partner integration from a cluster |
| <code>delete_redshift_idc_application</code> | Deletes an Amazon Redshift IAM Identity Center application |
| <code>delete_resource_policy</code> | Deletes the resource policy for a specified resource |
| <code>delete_scheduled_action</code> | Deletes a scheduled action |
| <code>delete_snapshot_copy_grant</code> | Deletes the specified snapshot copy grant |
| <code>delete_snapshot_schedule</code> | Deletes a snapshot schedule |
| <code>delete_tags</code> | Deletes tags from a resource |
| <code>delete_usage_limit</code> | Deletes a usage limit from a cluster |
| <code>deregister_namespace</code> | Deregisters a cluster or serverless namespace from the Amazon Web Services account |

| | |
|--|---|
| describe_account_attributes | Returns a list of attributes attached to an account |
| describe_authentication_profiles | Describes an authentication profile |
| describe_cluster_db_revisions | Returns an array of ClusterDbRevision objects |
| describe_cluster_parameter_groups | Returns a list of Amazon Redshift parameter groups, including parameter group names |
| describe_cluster_parameters | Returns a detailed list of parameters contained within the specified Amazon Redshift parameter group |
| describe_clusters | Returns properties of provisioned clusters including general cluster properties |
| describe_cluster_security_groups | Returns information about Amazon Redshift security groups |
| describe_cluster_snapshots | Returns one or more snapshot objects, which contain metadata about your Amazon Redshift clusters |
| describe_cluster_subnet_groups | Returns one or more cluster subnet group objects, which contain metadata about your Amazon Redshift clusters |
| describe_cluster_tracks | Returns a list of all the available maintenance tracks |
| describe_cluster_versions | Returns descriptions of the available Amazon Redshift cluster versions |
| describe_custom_domain_associations | Contains information about custom domain associations for a cluster |
| describe_data_shares | Shows the status of any inbound or outbound datashares available in the Amazon Redshift account |
| describe_data_shares_for_consumer | Returns a list of datashares where the account identifier being called is the consumer account |
| describe_data_shares_for_producer | Returns a list of datashares when the account identifier being called is the producer account |
| describe_default_cluster_parameters | Returns a list of parameter settings for the specified parameter group family |
| describe_endpoint_access | Describes a Redshift-managed VPC endpoint |
| describe_endpoint_authorization | Describes an endpoint authorization |
| describe_event_categories | Displays a list of event categories for all event source types, or for a specific event source type |
| describe_events | Returns events related to clusters, security groups, snapshots, and parameter groups |
| describe_event_subscriptions | Lists descriptions of all the Amazon Redshift event notification subscriptions |
| describe_hsm_client_certificates | Returns information about the specified HSM client certificate |
| describe_hsm_configurations | Returns information about the specified Amazon Redshift HSM configuration |
| describe_inbound_integrations | Returns a list of inbound integrations |
| describe_integrations | Describes one or more zero-ETL or S3 event integrations with Amazon S3 |
| describe_logging_status | Describes whether information, such as queries and connection attempts, is logged |
| describe_node_configuration_options | Returns properties of possible node configurations such as node type, node role, and node configuration options |
| describe_orderable_cluster_options | Returns a list of orderable cluster options |
| describe_partners | Returns information about the partner integrations defined for a cluster |
| describe_redshift_idc_applications | Lists the Amazon Redshift IAM Identity Center applications |
| describe_reserved_node_exchange_status | Returns exchange status details and associated metadata for a reserved node |
| describe_reserved_node_offerings | Returns a list of the available reserved node offerings by Amazon Redshift |
| describe_reserved_nodes | Returns the descriptions of the reserved nodes |
| describe_resize | Returns information about the last resize operation for the specified cluster |
| describe_scheduled_actions | Describes properties of scheduled actions |
| describe_snapshot_copy_grants | Returns a list of snapshot copy grants owned by the Amazon Web Services account |
| describe_snapshot_schedules | Returns a list of snapshot schedules |
| describe_storage | Returns account level backups storage size and provisional storage |
| describe_table_restore_status | Lists the status of one or more table restore requests made using the Redshift console |
| describe_tags | Returns a list of tags |
| describe_usage_limits | Shows usage limits on a cluster |
| disable_logging | Stops logging information, such as queries and connection attempts, for the specified Amazon Redshift cluster |
| disable_snapshot_copy | Disables the automatic copying of snapshots from one region to another region |
| disassociate_data_share_consumer | From a datashare consumer account, remove association for the specified datashare |
| enable_logging | Starts logging information, such as queries and connection attempts, for the specified Amazon Redshift cluster |
| enable_snapshot_copy | Enables the automatic copy of snapshots from one region to another region |
| failover_primary_compute | Fails over the primary compute unit of the specified Multi-AZ cluster to the secondary compute unit |
| get_cluster_credentials | Returns a database user name and temporary password with temporary validity |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>get_cluster_credentials_with_iam</code> | Returns a database user name and temporary password with temporary |
| <code>get_reserved_node_exchange_configuration_options</code> | Gets the configuration options for the reserved-node exchange |
| <code>get_reserved_node_exchange_offerings</code> | Returns an array of DC2 ReservedNodeOfferings that matches the pay |
| <code>get_resource_policy</code> | Get the resource policy for a specified resource |
| <code>list_recommendations</code> | List the Amazon Redshift Advisor recommendations for one or multip |
| <code>modify_aqua_configuration</code> | This operation is retired |
| <code>modify_authentication_profile</code> | Modifies an authentication profile |
| <code>modify_cluster</code> | Modifies the settings for a cluster |
| <code>modify_cluster_db_revision</code> | Modifies the database revision of a cluster |
| <code>modify_cluster_iam_roles</code> | Modifies the list of Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that |
| <code>modify_cluster_maintenance</code> | Modifies the maintenance settings of a cluster |
| <code>modify_cluster_parameter_group</code> | Modifies the parameters of a parameter group |
| <code>modify_cluster_snapshot</code> | Modifies the settings for a snapshot |
| <code>modify_cluster_snapshot_schedule</code> | Modifies a snapshot schedule for a cluster |
| <code>modify_cluster_subnet_group</code> | Modifies a cluster subnet group to include the specified list of VPC sub |
| <code>modify_custom_domain_association</code> | Contains information for changing a custom domain association |
| <code>modify_endpoint_access</code> | Modifies a Redshift-managed VPC endpoint |
| <code>modify_event_subscription</code> | Modifies an existing Amazon Redshift event notification subscription |
| <code>modify_integration</code> | Modifies a zero-ETL integration or S3 event integration with Amazon |
| <code>modify_redshift_idc_application</code> | Changes an existing Amazon Redshift IAM Identity Center application |
| <code>modify_scheduled_action</code> | Modifies a scheduled action |
| <code>modify_snapshot_copy_retention_period</code> | Modifies the number of days to retain snapshots in the destination Ama |
| <code>modify_snapshot_schedule</code> | Modifies a snapshot schedule |
| <code>modify_usage_limit</code> | Modifies a usage limit in a cluster |
| <code>pause_cluster</code> | Pauses a cluster |
| <code>purchase_reserved_node_offering</code> | Allows you to purchase reserved nodes |
| <code>put_resource_policy</code> | Updates the resource policy for a specified resource |
| <code>reboot_cluster</code> | Reboots a cluster |
| <code>register_namespace</code> | Registers a cluster or serverless namespace to the Amazon Web Servic |
| <code>reject_data_share</code> | From a datashare consumer account, rejects the specified datashare |
| <code>reset_cluster_parameter_group</code> | Sets one or more parameters of the specified parameter group to their d |
| <code>resize_cluster</code> | Changes the size of the cluster |
| <code>restore_from_cluster_snapshot</code> | Creates a new cluster from a snapshot |
| <code>restore_table_from_cluster_snapshot</code> | Creates a new table from a table in an Amazon Redshift cluster snapsh |
| <code>resume_cluster</code> | Resumes a paused cluster |
| <code>revoke_cluster_security_group_ingress</code> | Revokes an ingress rule in an Amazon Redshift security group for a pr |
| <code>revoke_endpoint_access</code> | Revokes access to a cluster |
| <code>revoke_snapshot_access</code> | Removes the ability of the specified Amazon Web Services account to |
| <code>rotate_encryption_key</code> | Rotates the encryption keys for a cluster |
| <code>update_partner_status</code> | Updates the status of a partner integration |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- redshift()
svc$accept_reserved_node_exchange(
  Foo = 123
```

```
)
## End(Not run)
```

```
redshiftdataapiservice
```

Redshift Data API Service

Description

You can use the Amazon Redshift Data API to run queries on Amazon Redshift tables. You can run SQL statements, which are committed if the statement succeeds.

For more information about the Amazon Redshift Data API and CLI usage examples, see [Using the Amazon Redshift Data API](#) in the *Amazon Redshift Management Guide*.

Usage

```
redshiftdataapiservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

| | |
|-------------|---|
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- redshiftdataapiservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
```

```
    region = "string"
  )
```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| batch_execute_statement | Runs one or more SQL statements, which can be data manipulation language (DML) or data definition language (DDL) |
| cancel_statement | Cancels a running query |
| describe_statement | Describes the details about a specific instance when a query was run by the Amazon Redshift Data API |
| describe_table | Describes the detailed information about a table from metadata in the cluster |
| execute_statement | Runs an SQL statement, which can be data manipulation language (DML) or data definition language (DDL) |
| get_statement_result | Fetches the temporarily cached result of an SQL statement in JSON format |
| get_statement_result_v2 | Fetches the temporarily cached result of an SQL statement in CSV format |
| list_databases | List the databases in a cluster |
| list_schemas | Lists the schemas in a database |
| list_statements | List of SQL statements |
| list_tables | List the tables in a database |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- redshiftdataapiservice()
svc$batch_execute_statement(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

redshiftserverless *Redshift Serverless*

Description

This is an interface reference for Amazon Redshift Serverless. It contains documentation for one of the programming or command line interfaces you can use to manage Amazon Redshift Serverless.

Amazon Redshift Serverless automatically provisions data warehouse capacity and intelligently scales the underlying resources based on workload demands. Amazon Redshift Serverless adjusts capacity in seconds to deliver consistently high performance and simplified operations for even the most demanding and volatile workloads. Amazon Redshift Serverless lets you focus on using your data to acquire new insights for your business and customers.

To learn more about Amazon Redshift Serverless, see [What is Amazon Redshift Serverless?](#).

Usage

```
redshiftserverless(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- redshiftserverless(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| convert_recovery_point_to_snapshot | Converts a recovery point to a snapshot |
| create_custom_domain_association | Creates a custom domain association for Amazon Redshift Serverless |
| create_endpoint_access | Creates an Amazon Redshift Serverless managed VPC endpoint |
| create_namespace | Creates a namespace in Amazon Redshift Serverless |
| create_scheduled_action | Creates a scheduled action |
| create_snapshot | Creates a snapshot of all databases in a namespace |
| create_snapshot_copy_configuration | Creates a snapshot copy configuration that lets you copy snapshots to another Amazon |
| create_usage_limit | Creates a usage limit for a specified Amazon Redshift Serverless usage type |
| create_workgroup | Creates an workgroup in Amazon Redshift Serverless |
| delete_custom_domain_association | Deletes a custom domain association for Amazon Redshift Serverless |
| delete_endpoint_access | Deletes an Amazon Redshift Serverless managed VPC endpoint |
| delete_namespace | Deletes a namespace from Amazon Redshift Serverless |
| delete_resource_policy | Deletes the specified resource policy |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>delete_scheduled_action</code> | Deletes a scheduled action |
| <code>delete_snapshot</code> | Deletes a snapshot from Amazon Redshift Serverless |
| <code>delete_snapshot_copy_configuration</code> | Deletes a snapshot copy configuration |
| <code>delete_usage_limit</code> | Deletes a usage limit from Amazon Redshift Serverless |
| <code>delete_workgroup</code> | Deletes a workgroup |
| <code>get_credentials</code> | Returns a database user name and temporary password with temporary authorization token |
| <code>get_custom_domain_association</code> | Gets information about a specific custom domain association |
| <code>get_endpoint_access</code> | Returns information, such as the name, about a VPC endpoint |
| <code>get_namespace</code> | Returns information about a namespace in Amazon Redshift Serverless |
| <code>get_recovery_point</code> | Returns information about a recovery point |
| <code>get_resource_policy</code> | Returns a resource policy |
| <code>get_scheduled_action</code> | Returns information about a scheduled action |
| <code>get_snapshot</code> | Returns information about a specific snapshot |
| <code>get_table_restore_status</code> | Returns information about a TableRestoreStatus object |
| <code>get_usage_limit</code> | Returns information about a usage limit |
| <code>get_workgroup</code> | Returns information about a specific workgroup |
| <code>list_custom_domain_associations</code> | Lists custom domain associations for Amazon Redshift Serverless |
| <code>list_endpoint_access</code> | Returns an array of EndpointAccess objects and relevant information |
| <code>list_managed_workgroups</code> | Returns information about a list of specified managed workgroups in your account |
| <code>list_namespaces</code> | Returns information about a list of specified namespaces |
| <code>list_recovery_points</code> | Returns an array of recovery points |
| <code>list_scheduled_actions</code> | Returns a list of scheduled actions |
| <code>list_snapshot_copy_configurations</code> | Returns a list of snapshot copy configurations |
| <code>list_snapshots</code> | Returns a list of snapshots |
| <code>list_table_restore_status</code> | Returns information about an array of TableRestoreStatus objects |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists the tags assigned to a resource |
| <code>list_usage_limits</code> | Lists all usage limits within Amazon Redshift Serverless |
| <code>list_workgroups</code> | Returns information about a list of specified workgroups |
| <code>put_resource_policy</code> | Creates or updates a resource policy |
| <code>restore_from_recovery_point</code> | Restore the data from a recovery point |
| <code>restore_from_snapshot</code> | Restores a namespace from a snapshot |
| <code>restore_table_from_recovery_point</code> | Restores a table from a recovery point to your Amazon Redshift Serverless instance |
| <code>restore_table_from_snapshot</code> | Restores a table from a snapshot to your Amazon Redshift Serverless instance |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Assigns one or more tags to a resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes a tag or set of tags from a resource |
| <code>update_custom_domain_association</code> | Updates an Amazon Redshift Serverless certificate associated with a custom domain |
| <code>update_endpoint_access</code> | Updates an Amazon Redshift Serverless managed endpoint |
| <code>update_namespace</code> | Updates a namespace with the specified settings |
| <code>update_scheduled_action</code> | Updates a scheduled action |
| <code>update_snapshot</code> | Updates a snapshot |
| <code>update_snapshot_copy_configuration</code> | Updates a snapshot copy configuration |
| <code>update_usage_limit</code> | Update a usage limit in Amazon Redshift Serverless |
| <code>update_workgroup</code> | Updates a workgroup with the specified configuration settings |

Examples

```
## Not run:
```

```
svc <- redshiftserverless()
svc$convert_recovery_point_to_snapshot(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

rekognition

Amazon Rekognition

Description

This is the API Reference for [Amazon Rekognition Image](#), [Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels](#), [Amazon Rekognition Stored Video](#), [Amazon Rekognition Streaming Video](#). It provides descriptions of actions, data types, common parameters, and common errors.

Amazon Rekognition Image

- `associate_faces`
- `compare_faces`
- `create_collection`
- `create_user`
- `delete_collection`
- `delete_faces`
- `delete_user`
- `describe_collection`
- `detect_faces`
- `detect_labels`
- `detect_moderation_labels`
- `detect_protective_equipment`
- `detect_text`
- `disassociate_faces`
- `get_celebrity_info`
- `get_media_analysis_job`
- `index_faces`
- `list_collections`
- `ListMediaAnalysisJob`
- `list_faces`
- `list_users`
- `recognize_celebrities`

- search_faces
- search_faces_by_image
- search_users
- search_users_by_image
- start_media_analysis_job

Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels

- copy_project_version
- create_dataset
- create_project
- create_project_version
- delete_dataset
- delete_project
- delete_project_policy
- delete_project_version
- describe_dataset
- describe_projects
- describe_project_versions
- detect_custom_labels
- distribute_dataset_entries
- list_dataset_entries
- list_dataset_labels
- list_project_policies
- put_project_policy
- start_project_version
- stop_project_version
- update_dataset_entries

Amazon Rekognition Video Stored Video

- get_celebrity_recognition
- get_content_moderation
- get_face_detection
- get_face_search
- get_label_detection
- get_person_tracking
- get_segment_detection
- get_text_detection
- start_celebrity_recognition

- start_content_moderation
- start_face_detection
- start_face_search
- start_label_detection
- start_person_tracking
- start_segment_detection
- start_text_detection

Amazon Rekognition Video Streaming Video

- create_stream_processor
- delete_stream_processor
- describe_stream_processor
- list_stream_processors
- start_stream_processor
- stop_stream_processor
- update_stream_processor

Usage

```
rekognition(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- rekognition(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    )
  )
)
```

```

    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| associate_faces | Associates one or more faces with an existing UserID |
| compare_faces | Compares a face in the source input image with each of the 100 largest faces detected in the target image |
| copy_project_version | This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels |
| create_collection | Creates a collection in an AWS Region |
| create_dataset | This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels |
| create_face_liveness_session | This API operation initiates a Face Liveness session |
| create_project | Creates a new Amazon Rekognition project |
| create_project_version | Creates a new version of Amazon Rekognition project (like a Custom Labels model or a Custom Labels project) |
| create_stream_processor | Creates an Amazon Rekognition stream processor that you can use to detect and recognize faces in a video stream |
| create_user | Creates a new User within a collection specified by CollectionId |
| delete_collection | Deletes the specified collection |
| delete_dataset | This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels |
| delete_faces | Deletes faces from a collection |
| delete_project | Deletes a Amazon Rekognition project |
| delete_project_policy | This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels |
| delete_project_version | Deletes a Rekognition project model or project version, like a Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels project version |
| delete_stream_processor | Deletes the stream processor identified by Name |
| delete_user | Deletes the specified UserID within the collection |
| describe_collection | Describes the specified collection |
| describe_dataset | This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels |
| describe_projects | Gets information about your Rekognition projects |
| describe_project_versions | Lists and describes the versions of an Amazon Rekognition project |
| describe_stream_processor | Provides information about a stream processor created by CreateStreamProcessor |
| detect_custom_labels | This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels |
| detect_faces | Detects faces within an image that is provided as input |
| detect_labels | Detects instances of real-world entities within an image (JPEG or PNG) provided as input |
| detect_moderation_labels | Detects unsafe content in a specified JPEG or PNG format image |
| detect_protective_equipment | Detects Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) worn by people detected in an image |
| detect_text | Detects text in the input image and converts it into machine-readable text |
| disassociate_faces | Removes the association between a Face supplied in an array of FaceIds and the User |
| distribute_dataset_entries | This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels |
| get_celebrity_info | Gets the name and additional information about a celebrity based on their Amazon Rekognition Video analysis results |
| get_celebrity_recognition | Gets the celebrity recognition results for a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartFaceSearch |
| get_content_moderation | Gets the inappropriate, unwanted, or offensive content analysis results for a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis |
| get_face_detection | Gets face detection results for a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartFaceSearch |
| get_face_liveness_session_results | Retrieves the results of a specific Face Liveness session |
| get_face_search | Gets the face search results for Amazon Rekognition Video face search started by StartFaceSearch |
| get_label_detection | Gets the label detection results of a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartFaceSearch |

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>get_media_analysis_job</code> | Retrieves the results for a given media analysis job |
| <code>get_person_tracking</code> | Gets the path tracking results of a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartPersonTracking |
| <code>get_segment_detection</code> | Gets the segment detection results of a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartSegmentDetection |
| <code>get_text_detection</code> | Gets the text detection results of a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartTextDetection |
| <code>index_faces</code> | Detects faces in the input image and adds them to the specified collection |
| <code>list_collections</code> | Returns list of collection IDs in your account |
| <code>list_dataset_entries</code> | This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels |
| <code>list_dataset_labels</code> | This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels |
| <code>list_faces</code> | Returns metadata for faces in the specified collection |
| <code>list_media_analysis_jobs</code> | Returns a list of media analysis jobs |
| <code>list_project_policies</code> | This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels |
| <code>list_stream_processors</code> | Gets a list of stream processors that you have created with CreateStreamProcessor |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Returns a list of tags in an Amazon Rekognition collection, stream processor, or Custom Label |
| <code>list_users</code> | Returns metadata of the User such as UserID in the specified collection |
| <code>put_project_policy</code> | This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels |
| <code>recognize_celebrities</code> | Returns an array of celebrities recognized in the input image |
| <code>search_faces</code> | For a given input face ID, searches for matching faces in the collection the face belongs to |
| <code>search_faces_by_image</code> | For a given input image, first detects the largest face in the image, and then searches the specified collection for faces that match the face |
| <code>search_users</code> | Searches for UserIDs within a collection based on a FaceId or UserId |
| <code>search_users_by_image</code> | Searches for UserIDs using a supplied image |
| <code>start_celebrity_recognition</code> | Starts asynchronous recognition of celebrities in a stored video |
| <code>start_content_moderation</code> | Starts asynchronous detection of inappropriate, unwanted, or offensive content in a stored video |
| <code>start_face_detection</code> | Starts asynchronous detection of faces in a stored video |
| <code>start_face_search</code> | Starts the asynchronous search for faces in a collection that match the faces of persons detected in the input image |
| <code>start_label_detection</code> | Starts asynchronous detection of labels in a stored video |
| <code>start_media_analysis_job</code> | Initiates a new media analysis job |
| <code>start_person_tracking</code> | Starts the asynchronous tracking of a person's path in a stored video |
| <code>start_project_version</code> | This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels |
| <code>start_segment_detection</code> | Starts asynchronous detection of segment detection in a stored video |
| <code>start_stream_processor</code> | Starts processing a stream processor |
| <code>start_text_detection</code> | Starts asynchronous detection of text in a stored video |
| <code>stop_project_version</code> | This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels |
| <code>stop_stream_processor</code> | Stops a running stream processor that was created by CreateStreamProcessor |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds one or more key-value tags to an Amazon Rekognition collection, stream processor, or Custom Label |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes one or more tags from an Amazon Rekognition collection, stream processor, or Custom Label |
| <code>update_dataset_entries</code> | This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels |
| <code>update_stream_processor</code> | Allows you to update a stream processor |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- rekognition()
# This operation compares the largest face detected in the source image
# with each face detected in the target image.
svc$compare_faces(
  SimilarityThreshold = 90L,
  SourceImage = list(
```

```

    S3object = list(
      Bucket = "mybucket",
      Name = "mysourceimage"
    )
  ),
  TargetImage = list(
    S3object = list(
      Bucket = "mybucket",
      Name = "mytargetimage"
    )
  )
)

## End(Not run)

```

resiliencehub

AWS Resilience Hub

Description

Resilience Hub helps you proactively prepare and protect your Amazon Web Services applications from disruptions. It offers continual resiliency assessment and validation that integrates into your software development lifecycle. This enables you to uncover resiliency weaknesses, ensure recovery time objective (RTO) and recovery point objective (RPO) targets for your applications are met, and resolve issues before they are released into production.

Usage

```

resiliencehub(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. |
|--------|---|

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- resiliencehub(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
```

```

    ),
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| accept_resource_grouping_recommendations | Accepts the resource grouping recommendations suggested by Resilience Hub |
| add_draft_app_version_resource_mappings | Adds the source of resource-maps to the draft version of an application |
| batch_update_recommendation_status | Enables you to include or exclude one or more operational recommendations |
| create_app | Creates a Resilience Hub application |
| create_app_version_app_component | Creates a new Application Component in the Resilience Hub application |
| create_app_version_resource | Adds a resource to the Resilience Hub application and assigns it to the application version |
| create_recommendation_template | Creates a new recommendation template for the Resilience Hub application |
| create_resiliency_policy | Creates a resiliency policy for an application |
| delete_app | Deletes a Resilience Hub application |
| delete_app_assessment | Deletes a Resilience Hub application assessment |
| delete_app_input_source | Deletes the input source and all of its imported resources from the Resilience Hub application |
| delete_app_version_app_component | Deletes an Application Component from the Resilience Hub application |
| delete_app_version_resource | Deletes a resource from the Resilience Hub application |
| delete_recommendation_template | Deletes a recommendation template |
| delete_resiliency_policy | Deletes a resiliency policy |
| describe_app | Describes a Resilience Hub application |
| describe_app_assessment | Describes an assessment for a Resilience Hub application |
| describe_app_version | Describes the Resilience Hub application version |
| describe_app_version_app_component | Describes an Application Component in the Resilience Hub application |
| describe_app_version_resource | Describes a resource of the Resilience Hub application |
| describe_app_version_resources_resolution_status | Returns the resolution status for the specified resolution identifier for a Resilience Hub application |
| describe_app_version_template | Describes details about a Resilience Hub application |
| describe_draft_app_version_resources_import_status | Describes the status of importing resources to an application version |
| describe_metrics_export | Describes the metrics of the application configuration being exported |
| describe_resiliency_policy | Describes a specified resiliency policy for a Resilience Hub application |
| describe_resource_grouping_recommendation_task | Describes the resource grouping recommendation tasks run by Resilience Hub |
| import_resources_to_draft_app_version | Imports resources to Resilience Hub application draft version from different sources |
| list_alarm_recommendations | Lists the alarm recommendations for a Resilience Hub application |
| list_app_assessment_compliance_drifts | List of compliance drifts that were detected while running an assessment |
| list_app_assessment_resource_drifts | List of resource drifts that were detected while running an assessment |
| list_app_assessments | Lists the assessments for a Resilience Hub application |
| list_app_component_compliances | Lists the compliances for a Resilience Hub Application Component |

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>list_app_component_recommendations</code> | Lists the recommendations for an Resilience Hub Application Component |
| <code>list_app_input_sources</code> | Lists all the input sources of the Resilience Hub application |
| <code>list_apps</code> | Lists your Resilience Hub applications |
| <code>list_app_version_app_components</code> | Lists all the Application Components in the Resilience Hub application |
| <code>list_app_version_resource_mappings</code> | Lists how the resources in an application version are mapped/sourced |
| <code>list_app_version_resources</code> | Lists all the resources in an Resilience Hub application |
| <code>list_app_versions</code> | Lists the different versions for the Resilience Hub applications |
| <code>list_metrics</code> | Lists the metrics that can be exported |
| <code>list_recommendation_templates</code> | Lists the recommendation templates for the Resilience Hub application |
| <code>list_resiliency_policies</code> | Lists the resiliency policies for the Resilience Hub applications |
| <code>list_resource_grouping_recommendations</code> | Lists the resource grouping recommendations suggested by Resilience Hub |
| <code>list_sop_recommendations</code> | Lists the standard operating procedure (SOP) recommendations for the application |
| <code>list_suggested_resiliency_policies</code> | Lists the suggested resiliency policies for the Resilience Hub application |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists the tags for your resources in your Resilience Hub applications |
| <code>list_test_recommendations</code> | Lists the test recommendations for the Resilience Hub application |
| <code>list_unsupported_app_version_resources</code> | Lists the resources that are not currently supported in Resilience Hub |
| <code>publish_app_version</code> | Publishes a new version of a specific Resilience Hub application |
| <code>put_draft_app_version_template</code> | Adds or updates the app template for an Resilience Hub application draft |
| <code>reject_resource_grouping_recommendations</code> | Rejects resource grouping recommendations |
| <code>remove_draft_app_version_resource_mappings</code> | Removes resource mappings from a draft application version |
| <code>resolve_app_version_resources</code> | Resolves the resources for an application version |
| <code>start_app_assessment</code> | Creates a new application assessment for an application |
| <code>start_metrics_export</code> | Initiates the export task of metrics |
| <code>start_resource_grouping_recommendation_task</code> | Starts grouping recommendation task |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Applies one or more tags to a resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes one or more tags from a resource |
| <code>update_app</code> | Updates an application |
| <code>update_app_version</code> | Updates the Resilience Hub application version |
| <code>update_app_version_app_component</code> | Updates an existing Application Component in the Resilience Hub application |
| <code>update_app_version_resource</code> | Updates the resource details in the Resilience Hub application |
| <code>update_resiliency_policy</code> | Updates a resiliency policy |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- resiliencehub()
svc$accept_resource_grouping_recommendations(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

 resourceexplorer *AWS Resource Explorer*

Description

Amazon Web Services Resource Explorer is a resource search and discovery service. By using Resource Explorer, you can explore your resources using an internet search engine-like experience. Examples of resources include Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) instances, Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets, or Amazon DynamoDB tables. You can search for your resources using resource metadata like names, tags, and IDs. Resource Explorer can search across all of the Amazon Web Services Regions in your account in which you turn the service on, to simplify your cross-Region workloads.

Resource Explorer scans the resources in each of the Amazon Web Services Regions in your Amazon Web Services account in which you turn on Resource Explorer. Resource Explorer **creates and maintains an index** in each Region, with the details of that Region's resources.

You can **search across all of the indexed Regions in your account** by designating one of your Amazon Web Services Regions to contain the aggregator index for the account. When you **promote a local index in a Region to become the aggregator index for the account**, Resource Explorer automatically replicates the index information from all local indexes in the other Regions to the aggregator index. Therefore, the Region with the aggregator index has a copy of all resource information for all Regions in the account where you turned on Resource Explorer. As a result, views in the aggregator index Region include resources from all of the indexed Regions in your account.

For more information about Amazon Web Services Resource Explorer, including how to enable and configure the service, see the [Amazon Web Services Resource Explorer User Guide](#).

Usage

```
resourceexplorer(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- resourceexplorer(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
```

```

),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| associate_default_view | Sets the specified view as the default for the Amazon Web Services Region in which you are currently logged in. |
| batch_get_view | Retrieves details about a list of views. |
| create_index | Turns on Amazon Web Services Resource Explorer in the Amazon Web Services Region. |
| create_view | Creates a view that users can query by using the Search operation. |
| delete_index | Deletes the specified index and turns off Amazon Web Services Resource Explorer. |
| delete_view | Deletes the specified view. |
| disassociate_default_view | After you call this operation, the affected Amazon Web Services Region no longer has a default view. |
| get_account_level_service_configuration | Retrieves the status of your account's Amazon Web Services service access, and whether Amazon Web Services Resource Explorer is turned on. |
| get_default_view | Retrieves the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the view that is the default for the Amazon Web Services Region. |
| get_index | Retrieves details about the Amazon Web Services Resource Explorer index in the Amazon Web Services Region. |
| get_managed_view | Retrieves details of the specified Amazon Web Services-managed view. |
| get_view | Retrieves details of the specified view. |
| list_indexes | Retrieves a list of all of the indexes in Amazon Web Services Regions that are currently turned on. |
| list_indexes_for_members | Retrieves a list of a member's indexes in all Amazon Web Services Regions that are currently turned on. |
| list_managed_views | Lists the Amazon resource names (ARNs) of the Amazon Web Services-managed views. |
| list_resources | Returns a list of resources and their details that match the specified criteria. |
| list_supported_resource_types | Retrieves a list of all resource types currently supported by Amazon Web Services Resource Explorer. |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags that are attached to the specified resource. |
| list_views | Lists the Amazon resource names (ARNs) of the views available in the Amazon Web Services Region. |
| search | Searches for resources and displays details about all resources that match the specified criteria. |
| tag_resource | Adds one or more tag key and value pairs to an Amazon Web Services Resource Explorer resource. |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tag key and value pairs from an Amazon Web Services Resource Explorer resource. |
| update_index_type | Changes the type of the index from one of the following types to the other. |
| update_view | Modifies some of the details of a view. |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- resourceexplorer()
svc$associate_default_view(

```

```
    Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

resourcegroups

AWS Resource Groups

Description

Resource Groups lets you organize Amazon Web Services resources such as Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud instances, Amazon Relational Database Service databases, and Amazon Simple Storage Service buckets into groups using criteria that you define as tags. A resource group is a collection of resources that match the resource types specified in a query, and share one or more tags or portions of tags. You can create a group of resources based on their roles in your cloud infrastructure, life-cycle stages, regions, application layers, or virtually any criteria. Resource Groups enable you to automate management tasks, such as those in Amazon Web Services Systems Manager Automation documents, on tag-related resources in Amazon Web Services Systems Manager. Groups of tagged resources also let you quickly view a custom console in Amazon Web Services Systems Manager that shows Config compliance and other monitoring data about member resources.

To create a resource group, build a resource query, and specify tags that identify the criteria that members of the group have in common. Tags are key-value pairs.

For more information about Resource Groups, see the [Resource Groups User Guide](#).

Resource Groups uses a REST-compliant API that you can use to perform the following types of operations.

- Create, Read, Update, and Delete (CRUD) operations on resource groups and resource query entities
- Applying, editing, and removing tags from resource groups
- Resolving resource group member Amazon resource names (ARN)s so they can be returned as search results
- Getting data about resources that are members of a group
- Searching Amazon Web Services resources based on a resource query

Usage

```
resourcegroups(  
  config = list(),  
  credentials = list(),  
  endpoint = NULL,  
  region = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- resourcegroups(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| cancel_tag_sync_task | Cancels the specified tag-sync task |
| create_group | Creates a resource group with the specified name and description |
| delete_group | Deletes the specified resource group |
| get_account_settings | Retrieves the current status of optional features in Resource Groups |
| get_group | Returns information about a specified resource group |
| get_group_configuration | Retrieves the service configuration associated with the specified resource group |
| get_group_query | Retrieves the resource query associated with the specified resource group |
| get_tags | Returns a list of tags that are associated with a resource group, specified by an Amazon resource name |
| get_tag_sync_task | Returns information about a specified tag-sync task |
| group_resources | Adds the specified resources to the specified group |
| list_grouping_statuses | Returns the status of the last grouping or ungrouping action for each resource in the specified application |
| list_group_resources | Returns a list of Amazon resource names (ARNs) of the resources that are members of a specified resource group |
| list_groups | Returns a list of existing Resource Groups in your account |
| list_tag_sync_tasks | Returns a list of tag-sync tasks |
| put_group_configuration | Attaches a service configuration to the specified group |
| search_resources | Returns a list of Amazon Web Services resource identifiers that matches the specified query |
| start_tag_sync_task | Creates a new tag-sync task to onboard and sync resources tagged with a specific tag key-value pair |
| tag | Adds tags to a resource group with the specified Amazon resource name (ARN) |
| ungroup_resources | Removes the specified resources from the specified group |
| untag | Deletes tags from a specified resource group |

| | |
|---|--|
| update_account_settings | Turns on or turns off optional features in Resource Groups |
| update_group | Updates the description for an existing group |
| update_group_query | Updates the resource query of a group |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- resourcegroups()
svc$cancel_tag_sync_task(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

resourcegroupstaggingapi

AWS Resource Groups Tagging API

Description

Resource Groups Tagging API

Usage

```
resourcegroupstaggingapi(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
 - **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- resourcegroupstaggingapi(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
```

```

credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| describe_report_creation | Describes the status of the StartReportCreation operation |
| get_compliance_summary | Returns a table that shows counts of resources that are noncompliant with their tag policies |
| get_resources | Returns all the tagged or previously tagged resources that are located in the specified Amazon Web Services Region |
| get_tag_keys | Returns all tag keys currently in use in the specified Amazon Web Services Region for the calling user |
| get_tag_values | Returns all tag values for the specified key that are used in the specified Amazon Web Services Region |
| start_report_creation | Generates a report that lists all tagged resources in the accounts across your organization and tells you which are noncompliant |
| tag_resources | Applies one or more tags to the specified resources |
| untag_resources | Removes the specified tags from the specified resources |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- resourcegroupstaggingapi()
svc$describe_report_creation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

Amazon Route 53 is a highly available and scalable Domain Name System (DNS) web service.

You can use Route 53 to:

- Register domain names.
For more information, see [How domain registration works](#).

- Route internet traffic to the resources for your domain
For more information, see [How internet traffic is routed to your website or web application](#).
- Check the health of your resources.
For more information, see [How Route 53 checks the health of your resources](#).

Usage

```
route53(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- route53(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[activate_key_signing_key](#)
[associate_vpc_with_hosted_zone](#)
[change_cidr_collection](#)
[change_resource_record_sets](#)
[change_tags_for_resource](#)
[create_cidr_collection](#)
[create_health_check](#)
[create_hosted_zone](#)
[create_key_signing_key](#)
[create_query_logging_config](#)
[create_reusable_delegation_set](#)
[create_traffic_policy](#)
[create_traffic_policy_instance](#)

Activates a key-signing key (KSK) so that it can be used for signing by DNSSEC
 Associates an Amazon VPC with a private hosted zone
 Creates, changes, or deletes CIDR blocks within a collection
 Creates, changes, or deletes a resource record set, which contains authoritative DNS records
 Adds, edits, or deletes tags for a health check or a hosted zone
 Creates a CIDR collection in the current Amazon Web Services account
 Creates a new health check
 Creates a new public or private hosted zone
 Creates a new key-signing key (KSK) associated with a hosted zone
 Creates a configuration for DNS query logging
 Creates a delegation set (a group of four name servers) that can be reused by multiple hosted zones
 Creates a traffic policy, which you use to create multiple DNS resource record sets
 Creates resource record sets in a specified hosted zone based on the settings in a traffic policy

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>create_traffic_policy_version</code> | Creates a new version of an existing traffic policy |
| <code>create_vpc_association_authorization</code> | Authorizes the Amazon Web Services account that created a specified VPC to associate the VPC with a hosted zone |
| <code>deactivate_key_signing_key</code> | Deactivates a key-signing key (KSK) so that it will not be used for signing by Route 53 |
| <code>delete_cidr_collection</code> | Deletes a CIDR collection in the current Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>delete_health_check</code> | Deletes a health check |
| <code>delete_hosted_zone</code> | Deletes a hosted zone |
| <code>delete_key_signing_key</code> | Deletes a key-signing key (KSK) |
| <code>delete_query_logging_config</code> | Deletes a configuration for DNS query logging |
| <code>delete_reusable_delegation_set</code> | Deletes a reusable delegation set |
| <code>delete_traffic_policy</code> | Deletes a traffic policy |
| <code>delete_traffic_policy_instance</code> | Deletes a traffic policy instance and all of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 has created for the instance |
| <code>delete_vpc_association_authorization</code> | Removes authorization to submit an AssociateVPCWithHostedZone request to Route 53 |
| <code>disable_hosted_zone_dnssec</code> | Disables DNSSEC signing in a specific hosted zone |
| <code>disassociate_vpc_from_hosted_zone</code> | Disassociates an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) from an Amazon Route 53 hosted zone |
| <code>enable_hosted_zone_dnssec</code> | Enables DNSSEC signing in a specific hosted zone |
| <code>get_account_limit</code> | Gets the specified limit for the current account, for example, the maximum number of hosted zones that you can create |
| <code>get_change</code> | Returns the current status of a change batch request |
| <code>get_checker_ip_ranges</code> | Route 53 does not perform authorization for this API because it retrieves information from Amazon Route 53 |
| <code>get_dnssec</code> | Returns information about DNSSEC for a specific hosted zone, including the status of DNSSEC signing |
| <code>get_geo_location</code> | Gets information about whether a specified geographic location is supported for a hosted zone |
| <code>get_health_check</code> | Gets information about a specified health check |
| <code>get_health_check_count</code> | Retrieves the number of health checks that are associated with the current Amazon account |
| <code>get_health_check_last_failure_reason</code> | Gets the reason that a specified health check failed most recently |
| <code>get_health_check_status</code> | Gets status of a specified health check |
| <code>get_hosted_zone</code> | Gets information about a specified hosted zone including the four name servers that are associated with the zone |
| <code>get_hosted_zone_count</code> | Retrieves the number of hosted zones that are associated with the current Amazon account |
| <code>get_hosted_zone_limit</code> | Gets the specified limit for a specified hosted zone, for example, the maximum number of hosted zones that you can create |
| <code>get_query_logging_config</code> | Gets information about a specified configuration for DNS query logging |
| <code>get_reusable_delegation_set</code> | Retrieves information about a specified reusable delegation set, including the number of hosted zones that you can associate with the set |
| <code>get_reusable_delegation_set_limit</code> | Gets the maximum number of hosted zones that you can associate with the specified reusable delegation set |
| <code>get_traffic_policy</code> | Gets information about a specific traffic policy version |
| <code>get_traffic_policy_instance</code> | Gets information about a specified traffic policy instance |
| <code>get_traffic_policy_instance_count</code> | Gets the number of traffic policy instances that are associated with the current Amazon account |
| <code>list_cidr_blocks</code> | Returns a paginated list of location objects and their CIDR blocks |
| <code>list_cidr_collections</code> | Returns a paginated list of CIDR collections in the Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_cidr_locations</code> | Returns a paginated list of CIDR locations for the given collection (metadata for the collection) |
| <code>list_geo_locations</code> | Retrieves a list of supported geographic locations |
| <code>list_health_checks</code> | Retrieve a list of the health checks that are associated with the current Amazon account |
| <code>list_hosted_zones</code> | Retrieves a list of the public and private hosted zones that are associated with the current Amazon account |
| <code>list_hosted_zones_by_name</code> | Retrieves a list of your hosted zones in lexicographic order |
| <code>list_hosted_zones_by_vpc</code> | Lists all the private hosted zones that a specified VPC is associated with, regardless of whether the VPC is authorized to associate with the zone |
| <code>list_query_logging_configs</code> | Lists the configurations for DNS query logging that are associated with the current Amazon account |
| <code>list_resource_record_sets</code> | Lists the resource record sets in a specified hosted zone |
| <code>list_reusable_delegation_sets</code> | Retrieves a list of the reusable delegation sets that are associated with the current Amazon account |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists tags for one health check or hosted zone |
| <code>list_tags_for_resources</code> | Lists tags for up to 10 health checks or hosted zones |
| <code>list_traffic_policies</code> | Gets information about the latest version for every traffic policy that is associated with the current Amazon account |
| <code>list_traffic_policy_instances</code> | Gets information about the traffic policy instances that you created by using the <code>CreateTrafficPolicyInstance</code> API |

| | |
|--|--|
| list_traffic_policy_instances_by_hosted_zone | Gets information about the traffic policy instances that you created in a specified hosted zone |
| list_traffic_policy_instances_by_policy | Gets information about the traffic policy instances that you created by using a specified traffic policy |
| list_traffic_policy_versions | Gets information about all of the versions for a specified traffic policy |
| list_vpc_association_authorizations | Gets a list of the VPCs that were created by other accounts and that can be associated with the hosted zone |
| test_dns_answer | Gets the value that Amazon Route 53 returns in response to a DNS request for a specified hosted zone |
| update_health_check | Updates an existing health check |
| update_hosted_zone_comment | Updates the comment for a specified hosted zone |
| update_traffic_policy_comment | Updates the comment for a specified traffic policy version |
| update_traffic_policy_instance | After you submit a UpdateTrafficPolicyInstance request, there's a brief delay before the traffic policy is updated |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- route53()
# The following example associates the VPC with ID vpc-1a2b3c4d with the
# hosted zone with ID Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE.
svc$associate_vpc_with_hosted_zone(
  Comment = "",
  HostedZoneId = "Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE",
  VPC = list(
    VPCId = "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
    VPCRegion = "us-east-2"
  )
)

## End(Not run)
```

 route53domains

Amazon Route 53 Domains

Description

Amazon Route 53 API actions let you register domain names and perform related operations.

Usage

```
route53domains(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- route53domains(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[accept_domain_transfer_from_another_aws_account](#)
[associate_delegation_signer_to_domain](#)
[cancel_domain_transfer_to_another_aws_account](#)
[check_domain_availability](#)
[check_domain_transferability](#)
[delete_domain](#)
[delete_tags_for_domain](#)
[disable_domain_auto_renew](#)
[disable_domain_transfer_lock](#)
[disassociate_delegation_signer_from_domain](#)
[enable_domain_auto_renew](#)
[enable_domain_transfer_lock](#)
[get_contact_reachability_status](#)
[get_domain_detail](#)
[get_domain_suggestions](#)
[get_operation_detail](#)
[list_domains](#)
[list_operations](#)
[list_prices](#)
[list_tags_for_domain](#)

Accepts the transfer of a domain from another Amazon Web Services account.
 Creates a delegation signer (DS) record in the registry zone for this domain.
 Cancels the transfer of a domain from the current Amazon Web Services account.
 This operation checks the availability of one domain name.
 Checks whether a domain name can be transferred to Amazon Route 53.
 This operation deletes the specified domain.
 This operation deletes the specified tags for a domain.
 This operation disables automatic renewal of domain registration for this domain.
 This operation removes the transfer lock on the domain (specifically the client).
 Deletes a delegation signer (DS) record in the registry zone for this domain.
 This operation configures Amazon Route 53 to automatically renew the domain.
 This operation sets the transfer lock on the domain (specifically the client).
 For operations that require confirmation that the email address for the registrant is correct.
 This operation returns detailed information about a specified domain.
 The GetDomainSuggestions operation returns a list of suggested domain names.
 This operation returns the current status of an operation that is not complete.
 This operation returns all the domain names registered with Amazon Route 53.
 Returns information about all of the operations that return an operation ID.
 Lists the following prices for either all the TLDs supported by Route 53 or a specific TLD.
 This operation returns all of the tags that are associated with the specified domain.

| | |
|---|--|
| push_domain | Moves a domain from Amazon Web Services to another registrar |
| register_domain | This operation registers a domain |
| reject_domain_transfer_from_another_aws_account | Rejects the transfer of a domain from another Amazon Web Services account |
| renew_domain | This operation renews a domain for the specified number of years |
| resend_contact_reachability_email | For operations that require confirmation that the email address for the domain is correct, resend the form of authorization email for this operation |
| resend_operation_authorization | Resend the form of authorization email for this operation |
| retrieve_domain_auth_code | This operation returns the authorization code for the domain |
| transfer_domain | Transfers a domain from another registrar to Amazon Route 53 |
| transfer_domain_to_another_aws_account | Transfers a domain from the current Amazon Web Services account to another Amazon Web Services account |
| update_domain_contact | This operation updates the contact information for a particular domain |
| update_domain_contact_privacy | This operation updates the specified domain contact's privacy setting |
| update_domain_nameservers | This operation replaces the current set of name servers for the domain |
| update_tags_for_domain | This operation adds or updates tags for a specified domain |
| view_billing | Returns all the domain-related billing records for the current Amazon Web Services account |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- route53domains()
svc$accept_domain_transfer_from_another_aws_account(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| route53profiles | <i>Route 53 Profiles</i> |
|-----------------|--------------------------|

Description

With Amazon Route 53 Profiles you can share Route 53 configurations with VPCs and AWS accounts.

Usage

```
route53profiles(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- route53profiles(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| associate_profile | Associates a Route 53 Profiles profile with a VPC |
| associate_resource_to_profile | Associates a DNS resource configuration to a Route 53 Profile |
| create_profile | Creates an empty Route 53 Profile |
| delete_profile | Deletes the specified Route 53 Profile |
| disassociate_profile | Dissociates a specified Route 53 Profile from the specified VPC |
| disassociate_resource_from_profile | Dissoociated a specified resource, from the Route 53 Profile |
| get_profile | Returns information about a specified Route 53 Profile, such as whether whether the Pr |
| get_profile_association | Retrieves a Route 53 Profile association for a VPC |
| get_profile_resource_association | Returns information about a specified Route 53 Profile resource association |
| list_profile_associations | Lists all the VPCs that the specified Route 53 Profile is associated with |
| list_profile_resource_associations | Lists all the resource associations for the specified Route 53 Profile |
| list_profiles | Lists all the Route 53 Profiles associated with your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags that you associated with the specified resource |
| tag_resource | Adds one or more tags to a specified resource |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from a specified resource |
| update_profile_resource_association | Updates the specified Route 53 Profile resource association |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- route53profiles()
svc$associate_profile(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

route53recoverycluster

Route53 Recovery Cluster

Description

Welcome to the Routing Control (Recovery Cluster) API Reference Guide for Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller.

With Route 53 ARC, you can use routing control with extreme reliability to recover applications by rerouting traffic across Availability Zones or Amazon Web Services Regions. Routing controls are simple on/off switches hosted on a highly available cluster in Route 53 ARC. A cluster provides a set of five redundant Regional endpoints against which you can run API calls to get or update the state of routing controls. To implement failover, you set one routing control to ON and another one to OFF, to reroute traffic from one Availability Zone or Amazon Web Services Region to another.

Be aware that you must specify a Regional endpoint for a cluster when you work with API cluster operations to get or update routing control states in Route 53 ARC. In addition, you must specify the US West (Oregon) Region for Route 53 ARC API calls. For example, use the parameter `--region us-west-2` with AWS CLI commands. For more information, see [Get and update routing control states using the API](#) in the Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller Developer Guide.

This API guide includes information about the API operations for how to get and update routing control states in Route 53 ARC. To work with routing control in Route 53 ARC, you must first create the required components (clusters, control panels, and routing controls) using the recovery cluster configuration API.

For more information about working with routing control in Route 53 ARC, see the following:

- Create clusters, control panels, and routing controls by using API operations. For more information, see the [Recovery Control Configuration API Reference Guide for Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller](#).
- Learn about the components in recovery control, including clusters, routing controls, and control panels, and how to work with Route 53 ARC in the Amazon Web Services console. For more information, see [Recovery control components](#) in the Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller Developer Guide.

- Route 53 ARC also provides readiness checks that continually audit resources to help make sure that your applications are scaled and ready to handle failover traffic. For more information about the related API operations, see the [Recovery Readiness API Reference Guide for Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller](#).
- For more information about creating resilient applications and preparing for recovery readiness with Route 53 ARC, see the [Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller Developer Guide](#).

Usage

```
route53recoverycluster(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- route53recoverycluster(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

- [get_routing_control_state](#) Get the state for a routing control
- [list_routing_controls](#) List routing control names and Amazon Resource Names (ARNs), as well as the routing control
- [update_routing_control_state](#) Set the state of the routing control to reroute traffic

`update_routing_control_states` Set multiple routing control states

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- route53recoverycluster()
svc$get_routing_control_state(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

route53recoverycontrolconfig
AWS Route53 Recovery Control Config

Description

Recovery Control Configuration API Reference for Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller

Usage

```
route53recoverycontrolconfig(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- route53recoverycontrolconfig(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
```

```

    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>create_cluster</code> | Create a new cluster |
| <code>create_control_panel</code> | Creates a new control panel |
| <code>create_routing_control</code> | Creates a new routing control |
| <code>create_safety_rule</code> | Creates a safety rule in a control panel |
| <code>delete_cluster</code> | Delete a cluster |
| <code>delete_control_panel</code> | Deletes a control panel |
| <code>delete_routing_control</code> | Deletes a routing control |
| <code>delete_safety_rule</code> | Deletes a safety rule |
| <code>describe_cluster</code> | Display the details about a cluster |
| <code>describe_control_panel</code> | Displays details about a control panel |
| <code>describe_routing_control</code> | Displays details about a routing control |
| <code>describe_safety_rule</code> | Returns information about a safety rule |
| <code>get_resource_policy</code> | Get information about the resource policy for a cluster |
| <code>list_associated_route_53_health_checks</code> | Returns an array of all Amazon Route 53 health checks associated with a specific resource |
| <code>list_clusters</code> | Returns an array of all the clusters in an account |
| <code>list_control_panels</code> | Returns an array of control panels in an account or in a cluster |
| <code>list_routing_controls</code> | Returns an array of routing controls for a control panel |
| <code>list_safety_rules</code> | List the safety rules (the assertion rules and gating rules) that you've defined for the control panel |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists the tags for a resource |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds a tag to a resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes a tag from a resource |
| <code>update_control_panel</code> | Updates a control panel |
| <code>update_routing_control</code> | Updates a routing control |
| <code>update_safety_rule</code> | Update a safety rule (an assertion rule or gating rule) |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- route53recoverycontrolconfig()
svc$create_cluster(
  Foo = 123
)

```

```
## End(Not run)
```

```
route53recoveryreadiness
    AWS Route53 Recovery Readiness
```

Description

Recovery readiness

Usage

```
route53recoveryreadiness(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID

- **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
 - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
 - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- route53recoveryreadiness(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>create_cell</code> | Creates a cell in an account |
| <code>create_cross_account_authorization</code> | Creates a cross-account readiness authorization |
| <code>create_readiness_check</code> | Creates a readiness check in an account |
| <code>create_recovery_group</code> | Creates a recovery group in an account |
| <code>create_resource_set</code> | Creates a resource set |
| <code>delete_cell</code> | Delete a cell |
| <code>delete_cross_account_authorization</code> | Deletes cross account readiness authorization |
| <code>delete_readiness_check</code> | Deletes a readiness check |
| <code>delete_recovery_group</code> | Deletes a recovery group |
| <code>delete_resource_set</code> | Deletes a resource set |
| <code>get_architecture_recommendations</code> | Gets recommendations about architecture designs for improving resiliency for an account |
| <code>get_cell</code> | Gets information about a cell including cell name, cell Amazon Resource Name (ARN) |
| <code>get_cell_readiness_summary</code> | Gets readiness for a cell |
| <code>get_readiness_check</code> | Gets details about a readiness check |
| <code>get_readiness_check_resource_status</code> | Gets individual readiness status for a readiness check |
| <code>get_readiness_check_status</code> | Gets the readiness status for an individual readiness check |
| <code>get_recovery_group</code> | Gets details about a recovery group, including a list of the cells that are included in the group |
| <code>get_recovery_group_readiness_summary</code> | Displays a summary of information about a recovery group's readiness status |
| <code>get_resource_set</code> | Displays the details about a resource set, including a list of the resources in the set |
| <code>list_cells</code> | Lists the cells for an account |
| <code>list_cross_account_authorizations</code> | Lists the cross-account readiness authorizations that are in place for an account |
| <code>list_readiness_checks</code> | Lists the readiness checks for an account |
| <code>list_recovery_groups</code> | Lists the recovery groups in an account |
| <code>list_resource_sets</code> | Lists the resource sets in an account |
| <code>list_rules</code> | Lists all readiness rules, or lists the readiness rules for a specific resource type |
| <code>list_tags_for_resources</code> | Lists the tags for a resource |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds a tag to a resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes a tag from a resource |
| <code>update_cell</code> | Updates a cell to replace the list of nested cells with a new list of nested cells |
| <code>update_readiness_check</code> | Updates a readiness check |
| <code>update_recovery_group</code> | Updates a recovery group |
| <code>update_resource_set</code> | Updates a resource set |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- route53recoveryreadiness()
svc$create_cell(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| route53resolver | <i>Amazon Route 53 Resolver</i> |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|

Description

When you create a VPC using Amazon VPC, you automatically get DNS resolution within the VPC from Route 53 Resolver. By default, Resolver answers DNS queries for VPC domain names such as domain names for EC2 instances or Elastic Load Balancing load balancers. Resolver performs recursive lookups against public name servers for all other domain names.

You can also configure DNS resolution between your VPC and your network over a Direct Connect or VPN connection:

Forward DNS queries from resolvers on your network to Route 53 Resolver

DNS resolvers on your network can forward DNS queries to Resolver in a specified VPC. This allows your DNS resolvers to easily resolve domain names for Amazon Web Services resources such as EC2 instances or records in a Route 53 private hosted zone. For more information, see [How DNS Resolvers on Your Network Forward DNS Queries to Route 53 Resolver](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Conditionally forward queries from a VPC to resolvers on your network

You can configure Resolver to forward queries that it receives from EC2 instances in your VPCs to DNS resolvers on your network. To forward selected queries, you create Resolver rules that specify the domain names for the DNS queries that you want to forward (such as example.com), and the IP addresses of the DNS resolvers on your network that you want to forward the queries to. If a query matches multiple rules (example.com, acme.example.com), Resolver chooses the rule with the most specific match (acme.example.com) and forwards the query to the IP addresses that you specified in that rule. For more information, see [How Route 53 Resolver Forwards DNS Queries from Your VPCs to Your Network](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Like Amazon VPC, Resolver is Regional. In each Region where you have VPCs, you can choose whether to forward queries from your VPCs to your network (outbound queries), from your network to your VPCs (inbound queries), or both.

Usage

```
route53resolver(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- route53resolver(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
```

```

    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| associate_firewall_rule_group | Associates a FirewallRuleGroup with a VPC, to provide DNS filtering for the VPC |
| associate_resolver_endpoint_ip_address | Adds IP addresses to an inbound or an outbound Resolver endpoint |
| associate_resolver_query_log_config | Associates an Amazon VPC with a specified query logging configuration |
| associate_resolver_rule | Associates a Resolver rule with a VPC |
| create_firewall_domain_list | Creates an empty firewall domain list for use in DNS Firewall rules |
| create_firewall_rule | Creates a single DNS Firewall rule in the specified rule group, using the specified rule group |
| create_firewall_rule_group | Creates an empty DNS Firewall rule group for filtering DNS network traffic in a VPC |
| create_outpost_resolver | Creates a Route 53 Resolver on an Outpost |
| create_resolver_endpoint | Creates a Resolver endpoint |
| create_resolver_query_log_config | Creates a Resolver query logging configuration, which defines where you want to log DNS queries |
| create_resolver_rule | For DNS queries that originate in your VPCs, specifies which Resolver endpoint to use |
| delete_firewall_domain_list | Deletes the specified domain list |
| delete_firewall_rule | Deletes the specified firewall rule |
| delete_firewall_rule_group | Deletes the specified firewall rule group |
| delete_outpost_resolver | Deletes a Resolver on the Outpost |
| delete_resolver_endpoint | Deletes a Resolver endpoint |
| delete_resolver_query_log_config | Deletes a query logging configuration |
| delete_resolver_rule | Deletes a Resolver rule |
| disassociate_firewall_rule_group | Disassociates a FirewallRuleGroup from a VPC, to remove DNS filtering from the VPC |
| disassociate_resolver_endpoint_ip_address | Removes IP addresses from an inbound or an outbound Resolver endpoint |
| disassociate_resolver_query_log_config | Disassociates a VPC from a query logging configuration |
| disassociate_resolver_rule | Removes the association between a specified Resolver rule and a specified VPC |
| get_firewall_config | Retrieves the configuration of the firewall behavior provided by DNS Firewall |
| get_firewall_domain_list | Retrieves the specified firewall domain list |
| get_firewall_rule_group | Retrieves the specified firewall rule group |

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>get_firewall_rule_group_association</code> | Retrieves a firewall rule group association, which enables DNS filtering for a VPC |
| <code>get_firewall_rule_group_policy</code> | Returns the Identity and Access Management (Amazon Web Services IAM) policy for a FirewallRuleGroup |
| <code>get_outpost_resolver</code> | Gets information about a specified Resolver on the Outpost, such as its instance count, type, or name |
| <code>get_resolver_config</code> | Retrieves the behavior configuration of Route 53 Resolver behavior for a single resource |
| <code>get_resolver_dnssec_config</code> | Gets DNSSEC validation information for a specified resource |
| <code>get_resolver_endpoint</code> | Gets information about a specified Resolver endpoint, such as whether it's an inbound or outbound endpoint |
| <code>get_resolver_query_log_config</code> | Gets information about a specified Resolver query logging configuration, such as the logging policy |
| <code>get_resolver_query_log_config_association</code> | Gets information about a specified association between a Resolver query logging configuration and a VPC |
| <code>get_resolver_query_log_config_policy</code> | Gets information about a query logging policy |
| <code>get_resolver_rule</code> | Gets information about a specified Resolver rule, such as the domain name that the rule applies to |
| <code>get_resolver_rule_association</code> | Gets information about an association between a specified Resolver rule and a VPC |
| <code>get_resolver_rule_policy</code> | Gets information about the Resolver rule policy for a specified rule |
| <code>import_firewall_domains</code> | Imports domain names from a file into a domain list, for use in a DNS firewall |
| <code>list_firewall_configs</code> | Retrieves the firewall configurations that you have defined |
| <code>list_firewall_domain_lists</code> | Retrieves the firewall domain lists that you have defined |
| <code>list_firewall_domains</code> | Retrieves the domains that you have defined for the specified firewall domain list |
| <code>list_firewall_rule_group_associations</code> | Retrieves the firewall rule group associations that you have defined |
| <code>list_firewall_rule_groups</code> | Retrieves the minimal high-level information for the rule groups that you have defined |
| <code>list_firewall_rules</code> | Retrieves the firewall rules that you have defined for the specified firewall rule group |
| <code>list_outpost_resolvers</code> | Lists all the Resolvers on Outposts that were created using the current Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_resolver_configs</code> | Retrieves the Resolver configurations that you have defined |
| <code>list_resolver_dnssec_configs</code> | Lists the configurations for DNSSEC validation that are associated with the current Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_resolver_endpoint_ip_addresses</code> | Gets the IP addresses for a specified Resolver endpoint |
| <code>list_resolver_endpoints</code> | Lists all the Resolver endpoints that were created using the current Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_resolver_query_log_config_associations</code> | Lists information about associations between Amazon VPCs and query logging configurations |
| <code>list_resolver_query_log_configs</code> | Lists information about the specified query logging configurations |
| <code>list_resolver_rule_associations</code> | Lists the associations that were created between Resolver rules and VPCs using the current Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_resolver_rules</code> | Lists the Resolver rules that were created using the current Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists the tags that you associated with the specified resource |
| <code>put_firewall_rule_group_policy</code> | Attaches an Identity and Access Management (Amazon Web Services IAM) policy to a FirewallRuleGroup |
| <code>put_resolver_query_log_config_policy</code> | Specifies an Amazon Web Services account that you want to share a query logging configuration with |
| <code>put_resolver_rule_policy</code> | Specifies an Amazon Web Services rule that you want to share with another account |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds one or more tags to a specified resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes one or more tags from a specified resource |
| <code>update_firewall_config</code> | Updates the configuration of the firewall behavior provided by DNS Firewall for a specified FirewallRuleGroup |
| <code>update_firewall_domains</code> | Updates the firewall domain list from an array of domain specifications |
| <code>update_firewall_rule</code> | Updates the specified firewall rule |
| <code>update_firewall_rule_group_association</code> | Changes the association of a FirewallRuleGroup with a VPC |
| <code>update_outpost_resolver</code> | You can use UpdateOutpostResolver to update the instance count, type, or name of an Outpost Resolver |
| <code>update_resolver_config</code> | Updates the behavior configuration of Route 53 Resolver behavior for a single resource |
| <code>update_resolver_dnssec_config</code> | Updates an existing DNSSEC validation configuration |
| <code>update_resolver_endpoint</code> | Updates the name, or endpoint type for an inbound or an outbound Resolver endpoint |
| <code>update_resolver_rule</code> | Updates settings for a specified Resolver rule |

Examples

```
## Not run:
```

```

svc <- route53resolver()
svc$associate_firewall_rule_group(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

s3

*Amazon Simple Storage Service***Description**

Amazon Simple Storage Service

Usage

```
s3(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key

- **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
 - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- s3(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| abort_multipart_upload | This operation aborts a multipart upload |
| complete_multipart_upload | Completes a multipart upload by assembling previously uploaded parts |
| copy_object | Creates a copy of an object that is already stored in Amazon S3 |
| create_bucket | This action creates an Amazon S3 bucket |
| create_bucket_metadata_table_configuration | Creates a metadata table configuration for a general purpose bucket |
| create_multipart_upload | This action initiates a multipart upload and returns an upload ID |
| create_session | Creates a session that establishes temporary security credentials to support f |
| delete_bucket | Deletes the S3 bucket |
| delete_bucket_analytics_configuration | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| delete_bucket_cors | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| delete_bucket_encryption | This implementation of the DELETE action resets the default encryption for |
| delete_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configuration | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| delete_bucket_inventory_configuration | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| delete_bucket_lifecycle | Deletes the lifecycle configuration from the specified bucket |
| delete_bucket_metadata_table_configuration | Deletes a metadata table configuration from a general purpose bucket |
| delete_bucket_metrics_configuration | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| delete_bucket_ownership_controls | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| delete_bucket_policy | Deletes the policy of a specified bucket |
| delete_bucket_replication | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| delete_bucket_tagging | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| delete_bucket_website | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| delete_object | Removes an object from a bucket |
| delete_objects | This operation enables you to delete multiple objects from a bucket using a |
| delete_object_tagging | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| delete_public_access_block | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| download_file | Download a file from S3 and store it at a specified file location |
| generate_presigned_url | @title Generate a presigned url given a client, its method, and arguments |
| get_bucket_accelerate_configuration | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_bucket_acl | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_bucket_analytics_configuration | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_bucket_cors | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_bucket_encryption | Returns the default encryption configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket |
| get_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configuration | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_bucket_inventory_configuration | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_bucket_lifecycle | For an updated version of this API, see GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration |
| get_bucket_lifecycle_configuration | Returns the lifecycle configuration information set on the bucket |
| get_bucket_location | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_bucket_logging | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_bucket_metadata_table_configuration | Retrieves the metadata table configuration for a general purpose bucket |
| get_bucket_metrics_configuration | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_bucket_notification | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_bucket_notification_configuration | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_bucket_ownership_controls | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_bucket_policy | Returns the policy of a specified bucket |
| get_bucket_policy_status | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_bucket_replication | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_bucket_request_payment | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_bucket_tagging | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |

| | |
|--|---|
| get_bucket_versioning | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_bucket_website | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_object | Retrieves an object from Amazon S3 |
| get_object_acl | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_object_attributes | Retrieves all the metadata from an object without returning the object itself |
| get_object_legal_hold | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_object_lock_configuration | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_object_retention | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_object_tagging | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_object_torrent | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| get_public_access_block | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| head_bucket | You can use this operation to determine if a bucket exists and if you have permissions to perform the operation |
| head_object | The HEAD operation retrieves metadata from an object without returning the object's data |
| list_bucket_analytics_configurations | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| list_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configurations | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| list_bucket_inventory_configurations | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| list_bucket_metrics_configurations | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| list_buckets | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| list_directory_buckets | Returns a list of all Amazon S3 directory buckets owned by the authenticated user |
| list_multipart_uploads | This operation lists in-progress multipart uploads in a bucket |
| list_objects | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| list_objects_v2 | Returns some or all (up to 1,000) of the objects in a bucket with each request |
| list_object_versions | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| list_parts | Lists the parts that have been uploaded for a specific multipart upload |
| put_bucket_accelerate_configuration | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_bucket_acl | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_bucket_analytics_configuration | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_bucket_cors | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_bucket_encryption | This operation configures default encryption and Amazon S3 Bucket Keys for a bucket |
| put_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configuration | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_bucket_inventory_configuration | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_bucket_lifecycle | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_bucket_lifecycle_configuration | Creates a new lifecycle configuration for the bucket or replaces an existing lifecycle configuration |
| put_bucket_logging | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_bucket_metrics_configuration | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_bucket_notification | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_bucket_notification_configuration | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_bucket_ownership_controls | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_bucket_policy | Applies an Amazon S3 bucket policy to an Amazon S3 bucket |
| put_bucket_replication | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_bucket_request_payment | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_bucket_tagging | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_bucket_versioning | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_bucket_website | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_object | Adds an object to a bucket |
| put_object_acl | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_object_legal_hold | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| put_object_lock_configuration | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>put_object_retention</code> | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| <code>put_object_tagging</code> | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| <code>put_public_access_block</code> | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| <code>restore_object</code> | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| <code>select_object_content</code> | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |
| <code>upload_part</code> | Uploads a part in a multipart upload |
| <code>upload_part_copy</code> | Uploads a part by copying data from an existing object as data source |
| <code>write_get_object_response</code> | This operation is not supported for directory buckets |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- s3()
# The following example aborts a multipart upload.
svc$abort_multipart_upload(
  Bucket = "examplebucket",
  Key = "bigobject",
  UploadId = "xadc0B_7YPB0JuoFiQ9cz4P3Pe6FIZw04f7wN93uHsNBEw97p15eNwzExg0LA..."
)

## End(Not run)
```

s3control

AWS S3 Control

Description

Amazon Web Services S3 Control provides access to Amazon S3 control plane actions.

Usage

```
s3control(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- s3control(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
```

```

    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[associate_access_grants_identity_center](#)
[create_access_grant](#)
[create_access_grants_instance](#)
[create_access_grants_location](#)
[create_access_point](#)
[create_access_point_for_object_lambda](#)
[create_bucket](#)
[create_job](#)
[create_multi_region_access_point](#)
[create_storage_lens_group](#)
[delete_access_grant](#)
[delete_access_grants_instance](#)
[delete_access_grants_instance_resource_policy](#)
[delete_access_grants_location](#)
[delete_access_point](#)
[delete_access_point_for_object_lambda](#)
[delete_access_point_policy](#)
[delete_access_point_policy_for_object_lambda](#)
[delete_bucket](#)
[delete_bucket_lifecycle_configuration](#)
[delete_bucket_policy](#)
[delete_bucket_replication](#)
[delete_bucket_tagging](#)
[delete_job_tagging](#)
[delete_multi_region_access_point](#)
[delete_public_access_block](#)
[delete_storage_lens_configuration](#)

Associate your S3 Access Grants instance with an Amazon Web Service

Creates an access grant that gives a grantee access to your S3 data

Creates an S3 Access Grants instance, which serves as a logical grouping

The S3 data location that you would like to register in your S3 Access C

This operation is not supported by directory buckets

This operation is not supported by directory buckets

This action creates an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket

This operation creates an S3 Batch Operations job

This operation is not supported by directory buckets

Creates a new S3 Storage Lens group and associates it with the specifie

Deletes the access grant from the S3 Access Grants instance

Deletes your S3 Access Grants instance

Deletes the resource policy of the S3 Access Grants instance

Deregisters a location from your S3 Access Grants instance

This operation is not supported by directory buckets

This action deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket

This action deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's lifecycle config

This action deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket policy

This operation deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's replication c

This action deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's tags

Removes the entire tag set from the specified S3 Batch Operations job

This operation is not supported by directory buckets

This operation is not supported by directory buckets

This operation is not supported by directory buckets

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>delete_storage_lens_configuration_tagging</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>delete_storage_lens_group</code> | Deletes an existing S3 Storage Lens group |
| <code>describe_job</code> | Retrieves the configuration parameters and status for a Batch Operation |
| <code>describe_multi_region_access_point_operation</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>dissociate_access_grants_identity_center</code> | Dissociates the Amazon Web Services IAM Identity Center instance from the S3 Access Grants instance |
| <code>get_access_grant</code> | Get the details of an access grant from your S3 Access Grants instance |
| <code>get_access_grants_instance</code> | Retrieves the S3 Access Grants instance for a Region in your account |
| <code>get_access_grants_instance_for_prefix</code> | Retrieve the S3 Access Grants instance that contains a particular prefix |
| <code>get_access_grants_instance_resource_policy</code> | Returns the resource policy of the S3 Access Grants instance |
| <code>get_access_grants_location</code> | Retrieves the details of a particular location registered in your S3 Access Grants instance |
| <code>get_access_point</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>get_access_point_configuration_for_object_lambda</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>get_access_point_for_object_lambda</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>get_access_point_policy</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>get_access_point_policy_for_object_lambda</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>get_access_point_policy_status</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>get_access_point_policy_status_for_object_lambda</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>get_bucket</code> | Gets an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket |
| <code>get_bucket_lifecycle_configuration</code> | This action gets an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's lifecycle configuration |
| <code>get_bucket_policy</code> | This action gets a bucket policy for an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket |
| <code>get_bucket_replication</code> | This operation gets an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's replication configuration |
| <code>get_bucket_tagging</code> | This action gets an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's tags |
| <code>get_bucket_versioning</code> | This operation returns the versioning state for S3 on Outposts buckets |
| <code>get_data_access</code> | Returns a temporary access credential from S3 Access Grants to the grant |
| <code>get_job_tagging</code> | Returns the tags on an S3 Batch Operations job |
| <code>get_multi_region_access_point</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>get_multi_region_access_point_policy</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>get_multi_region_access_point_policy_status</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>get_multi_region_access_point_routes</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>get_public_access_block</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>get_storage_lens_configuration</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>get_storage_lens_configuration_tagging</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>get_storage_lens_group</code> | Retrieves the Storage Lens group configuration details |
| <code>list_access_grants</code> | Returns the list of access grants in your S3 Access Grants instance |
| <code>list_access_grants_instances</code> | Returns a list of S3 Access Grants instances |
| <code>list_access_grants_locations</code> | Returns a list of the locations registered in your S3 Access Grants instance |
| <code>list_access_points</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>list_access_points_for_object_lambda</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>list_caller_access_grants</code> | Use this API to list the access grants that grant the caller access to Amazon S3 |
| <code>list_jobs</code> | Lists current S3 Batch Operations jobs as well as the jobs that have ended |
| <code>list_multi_region_access_points</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>list_regional_buckets</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>list_storage_lens_configurations</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>list_storage_lens_groups</code> | Lists all the Storage Lens groups in the specified home Region |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | This operation allows you to list all the Amazon Web Services resource tags |
| <code>put_access_grants_instance_resource_policy</code> | Updates the resource policy of the S3 Access Grants instance |
| <code>put_access_point_configuration_for_object_lambda</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |
| <code>put_access_point_policy</code> | This operation is not supported by directory buckets |

[put_access_point_policy_for_object_lambda](#)
[put_bucket_lifecycle_configuration](#)
[put_bucket_policy](#)
[put_bucket_replication](#)
[put_bucket_tagging](#)
[put_bucket_versioning](#)
[put_job_tagging](#)
[put_multi_region_access_point_policy](#)
[put_public_access_block](#)
[put_storage_lens_configuration](#)
[put_storage_lens_configuration_tagging](#)
[submit_multi_region_access_point_routes](#)
[tag_resource](#)
[untag_resource](#)
[update_access_grants_location](#)
[update_job_priority](#)
[update_job_status](#)
[update_storage_lens_group](#)

This operation is not supported by directory buckets
 This action puts a lifecycle configuration to an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
 This action puts a bucket policy to an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
 This action creates an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's replication configuration
 This action puts tags on an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
 This operation sets the versioning state for S3 on Outposts buckets only
 Sets the supplied tag-set on an S3 Batch Operations job
 This operation is not supported by directory buckets
 Creates a new Amazon Web Services resource tag or updates an existing tag
 This operation removes the specified Amazon Web Services resource tag
 Updates the IAM role of a registered location in your S3 Access Grants
 Updates an existing S3 Batch Operations job's priority
 Updates the status for the specified job
 Updates the existing Storage Lens group

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- s3control()
svc$associate_access_grants_identity_center(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

s3outposts

Amazon S3 on Outposts

Description

Amazon S3 on Outposts provides access to S3 on Outposts operations.

Usage

```

s3outposts(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- s3outposts(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| create_endpoint | Creates an endpoint and associates it with the specified Outpost |
| delete_endpoint | Deletes an endpoint |
| list_endpoints | Lists endpoints associated with the specified Outpost |
| list_outposts_with_s3 | Lists the Outposts with S3 on Outposts capacity for your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_shared_endpoints | Lists all endpoints associated with an Outpost that has been shared by Amazon Web Services Resource |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- s3outposts()
svc$create_endpoint(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

An Amazon S3 table represents a structured dataset consisting of tabular data in [Apache Parquet](#) format and related metadata. This data is stored inside an S3 table as a subresource. All tables in a table bucket are stored in the [Apache Iceberg](#) table format. Through integration with the AWS Glue Data Catalog you can interact with your tables using AWS analytics services, such as Amazon Athena and Amazon Redshift. Amazon S3 manages maintenance of your tables through automatic file compaction and snapshot management. For more information, see [Amazon S3 table buckets](#).

Usage

```
s3tables(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. |

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- s3tables(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| create_namespace | Creates a namespace |
| create_table | Creates a new table associated with the given namespace in a table bucket |
| create_table_bucket | Creates a table bucket |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>delete_namespace</code> | Deletes a namespace |
| <code>delete_table</code> | Deletes a table |
| <code>delete_table_bucket</code> | Deletes a table bucket |
| <code>delete_table_bucket_policy</code> | Deletes a table bucket policy |
| <code>delete_table_policy</code> | Deletes a table policy |
| <code>get_namespace</code> | Gets details about a namespace |
| <code>get_table</code> | Gets details about a table |
| <code>get_table_bucket</code> | Gets details on a table bucket |
| <code>get_table_bucket_maintenance_configuration</code> | Gets details about a maintenance configuration for a given table bucket |
| <code>get_table_bucket_policy</code> | Gets details about a table bucket policy |
| <code>get_table_maintenance_configuration</code> | Gets details about the maintenance configuration of a table |
| <code>get_table_maintenance_job_status</code> | Gets the status of a maintenance job for a table |
| <code>get_table_metadata_location</code> | Gets the location of the table metadata |
| <code>get_table_policy</code> | Gets details about a table policy |
| <code>list_namespaces</code> | Lists the namespaces within a table bucket |
| <code>list_table_buckets</code> | Lists table buckets for your account |
| <code>list_tables</code> | List tables in the given table bucket |
| <code>put_table_bucket_maintenance_configuration</code> | Creates a new maintenance configuration or replaces an existing maintenance configuration for a given table bucket |
| <code>put_table_bucket_policy</code> | Creates a new maintenance configuration or replaces an existing table bucket policy |
| <code>put_table_maintenance_configuration</code> | Creates a new maintenance configuration or replaces an existing maintenance configuration of a table |
| <code>put_table_policy</code> | Creates a new maintenance configuration or replaces an existing table policy |
| <code>rename_table</code> | Renames a table or a namespace |
| <code>update_table_metadata_location</code> | Updates the metadata location for a table |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- s3tables()
svc$create_namespace(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

sagemaker

Amazon SageMaker Service

Description

Provides APIs for creating and managing SageMaker resources.

Other Resources:

- [SageMaker Developer Guide](#)
- [Amazon Augmented AI Runtime API Reference](#)

Usage

```
sagemaker(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- sagemaker(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations[add_association](#)

Creates an association between the source and the destination

[add_tags](#)

Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified SageMaker resource

[associate_trial_component](#)

Associates a trial component with a trial

[batch_delete_cluster_nodes](#)

Deletes specific nodes within a SageMaker HyperPod cluster

[batch_describe_model_package](#)

This action batch describes a list of versioned model packages

[create_action](#)

Creates an action

[create_algorithm](#)

Create a machine learning algorithm that you can use in SageMaker and Amazon SageMaker

[create_app](#)

Creates a running app for the specified UserProfile

[create_app_image_config](#)

Creates a configuration for running a SageMaker AI image as a KernelSpec

[create_artifact](#)

Creates an artifact

[create_auto_ml_job](#)

Creates an Autopilot job also referred to as Autopilot experiment or AutoML

[create_auto_ml_job_v2](#)

Creates an Autopilot job also referred to as Autopilot experiment or AutoML

[create_cluster](#)

Creates a SageMaker HyperPod cluster

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>create_cluster_scheduler_config</code> | Create cluster policy configuration |
| <code>create_code_repository</code> | Creates a Git repository as a resource in your SageMaker AI account |
| <code>create_compilation_job</code> | Starts a model compilation job |
| <code>create_compute_quota</code> | Create compute allocation definition |
| <code>create_context</code> | Creates a context |
| <code>create_data_quality_job_definition</code> | Creates a definition for a job that monitors data quality and drift |
| <code>create_device_fleet</code> | Creates a device fleet |
| <code>create_domain</code> | Creates a Domain |
| <code>create_edge_deployment_plan</code> | Creates an edge deployment plan, consisting of multiple stages |
| <code>create_edge_deployment_stage</code> | Creates a new stage in an existing edge deployment plan |
| <code>create_edge_packaging_job</code> | Starts a SageMaker Edge Manager model packaging job |
| <code>create_endpoint</code> | Creates an endpoint using the endpoint configuration specified in the re |
| <code>create_endpoint_config</code> | Creates an endpoint configuration that SageMaker hosting services uses |
| <code>create_experiment</code> | Creates a SageMaker experiment |
| <code>create_feature_group</code> | Create a new FeatureGroup |
| <code>create_flow_definition</code> | Creates a flow definition |
| <code>create_hub</code> | Create a hub |
| <code>create_hub_content_reference</code> | Create a hub content reference in order to add a model in the JumpStart |
| <code>create_human_task_ui</code> | Defines the settings you will use for the human review workflow user in |
| <code>create_hyper_parameter_tuning_job</code> | Starts a hyperparameter tuning job |
| <code>create_image</code> | Creates a custom SageMaker AI image |
| <code>create_image_version</code> | Creates a version of the SageMaker AI image specified by ImageName |
| <code>create_inference_component</code> | Creates an inference component, which is a SageMaker AI hosting obje |
| <code>create_inference_experiment</code> | Creates an inference experiment using the configurations specified in th |
| <code>create_inference_recommendations_job</code> | Starts a recommendation job |
| <code>create_labeling_job</code> | Creates a job that uses workers to label the data objects in your input da |
| <code>create_mlflow_tracking_server</code> | Creates an MLflow Tracking Server using a general purpose Amazon S |
| <code>create_model</code> | Creates a model in SageMaker |
| <code>create_model_bias_job_definition</code> | Creates the definition for a model bias job |
| <code>create_model_card</code> | Creates an Amazon SageMaker Model Card |
| <code>create_model_card_export_job</code> | Creates an Amazon SageMaker Model Card export job |
| <code>create_model_explainability_job_definition</code> | Creates the definition for a model explainability job |
| <code>create_model_package</code> | Creates a model package that you can use to create SageMaker models |
| <code>create_model_package_group</code> | Creates a model group |
| <code>create_model_quality_job_definition</code> | Creates a definition for a job that monitors model quality and drift |
| <code>create_monitoring_schedule</code> | Creates a schedule that regularly starts Amazon SageMaker AI Processi |
| <code>create_notebook_instance</code> | Creates an SageMaker AI notebook instance |
| <code>create_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config</code> | Creates a lifecycle configuration that you can associate with a notebook |
| <code>create_optimization_job</code> | Creates a job that optimizes a model for inference performance |
| <code>create_partner_app</code> | Creates an Amazon SageMaker Partner AI App |
| <code>create_partner_app_presigned_url</code> | Creates a presigned URL to access an Amazon SageMaker Partner AI A |
| <code>create_pipeline</code> | Creates a pipeline using a JSON pipeline definition |
| <code>create_presigned_domain_url</code> | Creates a URL for a specified UserProfile in a Domain |
| <code>create_presigned_mlflow_tracking_server_url</code> | Returns a presigned URL that you can use to connect to the MLflow UI |
| <code>create_presigned_notebook_instance_url</code> | Returns a URL that you can use to connect to the Jupyter server from a |
| <code>create_processing_job</code> | Creates a processing job |
| <code>create_project</code> | Creates a machine learning (ML) project that can contain one or more t |
| <code>create_space</code> | Creates a private space or a space used for real time collaboration in a d |

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| <code>create_studio_lifecycle_config</code> | Creates a new Amazon SageMaker AI Studio Lifecycle Configuration |
| <code>create_training_job</code> | Starts a model training job |
| <code>create_training_plan</code> | Creates a new training plan in SageMaker to reserve compute capacity |
| <code>create_transform_job</code> | Starts a transform job |
| <code>create_trial</code> | Creates an SageMaker trial |
| <code>create_trial_component</code> | Creates a trial component, which is a stage of a machine learning trial |
| <code>create_user_profile</code> | Creates a user profile |
| <code>create_workforce</code> | Use this operation to create a workforce |
| <code>create_workteam</code> | Creates a new work team for labeling your data |
| <code>delete_action</code> | Deletes an action |
| <code>delete_algorithm</code> | Removes the specified algorithm from your account |
| <code>delete_app</code> | Used to stop and delete an app |
| <code>delete_app_image_config</code> | Deletes an AppImageConfig |
| <code>delete_artifact</code> | Deletes an artifact |
| <code>delete_association</code> | Deletes an association |
| <code>delete_cluster</code> | Delete a SageMaker HyperPod cluster |
| <code>delete_cluster_scheduler_config</code> | Deletes the cluster policy of the cluster |
| <code>delete_code_repository</code> | Deletes the specified Git repository from your account |
| <code>delete_compilation_job</code> | Deletes the specified compilation job |
| <code>delete_compute_quota</code> | Deletes the compute allocation from the cluster |
| <code>delete_context</code> | Deletes an context |
| <code>delete_data_quality_job_definition</code> | Deletes a data quality monitoring job definition |
| <code>delete_device_fleet</code> | Deletes a fleet |
| <code>delete_domain</code> | Used to delete a domain |
| <code>delete_edge_deployment_plan</code> | Deletes an edge deployment plan if (and only if) all the stages in the plan |
| <code>delete_edge_deployment_stage</code> | Delete a stage in an edge deployment plan if (and only if) the stage is in the plan |
| <code>delete_endpoint</code> | Deletes an endpoint |
| <code>delete_endpoint_config</code> | Deletes an endpoint configuration |
| <code>delete_experiment</code> | Deletes an SageMaker experiment |
| <code>delete_feature_group</code> | Delete the FeatureGroup and any data that was written to the OnlineStore |
| <code>delete_flow_definition</code> | Deletes the specified flow definition |
| <code>delete_hub</code> | Delete a hub |
| <code>delete_hub_content</code> | Delete the contents of a hub |
| <code>delete_hub_content_reference</code> | Delete a hub content reference in order to remove a model from a private model registry |
| <code>delete_human_task_ui</code> | Use this operation to delete a human task user interface (worker task interface) |
| <code>delete_hyper_parameter_tuning_job</code> | Deletes a hyperparameter tuning job |
| <code>delete_image</code> | Deletes a SageMaker AI image and all versions of the image |
| <code>delete_image_version</code> | Deletes a version of a SageMaker AI image |
| <code>delete_inference_component</code> | Deletes an inference component |
| <code>delete_inference_experiment</code> | Deletes an inference experiment |
| <code>delete_mlflow_tracking_server</code> | Deletes an MLflow Tracking Server |
| <code>delete_model</code> | Deletes a model |
| <code>delete_model_bias_job_definition</code> | Deletes an Amazon SageMaker AI model bias job definition |
| <code>delete_model_card</code> | Deletes an Amazon SageMaker Model Card |
| <code>delete_model_explainability_job_definition</code> | Deletes an Amazon SageMaker AI model explainability job definition |
| <code>delete_model_package</code> | Deletes a model package |
| <code>delete_model_package_group</code> | Deletes the specified model group |
| <code>delete_model_package_group_policy</code> | Deletes a model group resource policy |

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| <code>delete_model_quality_job_definition</code> | Deletes the specified model quality monitoring job definition |
| <code>delete_monitoring_schedule</code> | Deletes a monitoring schedule |
| <code>delete_notebook_instance</code> | Deletes an SageMaker AI notebook instance |
| <code>delete_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config</code> | Deletes a notebook instance lifecycle configuration |
| <code>delete_optimization_job</code> | Deletes an optimization job |
| <code>delete_partner_app</code> | Deletes a SageMaker Partner AI App |
| <code>delete_pipeline</code> | Deletes a pipeline if there are no running instances of the pipeline |
| <code>delete_project</code> | Delete the specified project |
| <code>delete_space</code> | Used to delete a space |
| <code>delete_studio_lifecycle_config</code> | Deletes the Amazon SageMaker AI Studio Lifecycle Configuration |
| <code>delete_tags</code> | Deletes the specified tags from an SageMaker resource |
| <code>delete_trial</code> | Deletes the specified trial |
| <code>delete_trial_component</code> | Deletes the specified trial component |
| <code>delete_user_profile</code> | Deletes a user profile |
| <code>delete_workforce</code> | Use this operation to delete a workforce |
| <code>delete_workteam</code> | Deletes an existing work team |
| <code>deregister_devices</code> | Deregisters the specified devices |
| <code>describe_action</code> | Describes an action |
| <code>describe_algorithm</code> | Returns a description of the specified algorithm that is in your account |
| <code>describe_app</code> | Describes the app |
| <code>describe_app_image_config</code> | Describes an AppImageConfig |
| <code>describe_artifact</code> | Describes an artifact |
| <code>describe_auto_ml_job</code> | Returns information about an AutoML job created by calling <code>CreateAutoMLJob</code> |
| <code>describe_auto_ml_job_v2</code> | Returns information about an AutoML job created by calling <code>CreateAutoMLJobV2</code> |
| <code>describe_cluster</code> | Retrieves information of a SageMaker HyperPod cluster |
| <code>describe_cluster_node</code> | Retrieves information of a node (also called a instance interchangeably) |
| <code>describe_cluster_scheduler_config</code> | Description of the cluster policy |
| <code>describe_code_repository</code> | Gets details about the specified Git repository |
| <code>describe_compilation_job</code> | Returns information about a model compilation job |
| <code>describe_compute_quota</code> | Description of the compute allocation definition |
| <code>describe_context</code> | Describes a context |
| <code>describe_data_quality_job_definition</code> | Gets the details of a data quality monitoring job definition |
| <code>describe_device</code> | Describes the device |
| <code>describe_device_fleet</code> | A description of the fleet the device belongs to |
| <code>describe_domain</code> | The description of the domain |
| <code>describe_edge_deployment_plan</code> | Describes an edge deployment plan with deployment status per stage |
| <code>describe_edge_packaging_job</code> | A description of edge packaging jobs |
| <code>describe_endpoint</code> | Returns the description of an endpoint |
| <code>describe_endpoint_config</code> | Returns the description of an endpoint configuration created using the <code>CreateEndpointConfig</code> operation |
| <code>describe_experiment</code> | Provides a list of an experiment's properties |
| <code>describe_feature_group</code> | Use this operation to describe a FeatureGroup |
| <code>describe_feature_metadata</code> | Shows the metadata for a feature within a feature group |
| <code>describe_flow_definition</code> | Returns information about the specified flow definition |
| <code>describe_hub</code> | Describes a hub |
| <code>describe_hub_content</code> | Describe the content of a hub |
| <code>describe_human_task_ui</code> | Returns information about the requested human task user interface (worker) |
| <code>describe_hyper_parameter_tuning_job</code> | Returns a description of a hyperparameter tuning job, depending on the <code>HyperParameterTuningJobName</code> parameter |
| <code>describe_image</code> | Describes a SageMaker AI image |

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| describe_image_version | Describes a version of a SageMaker AI image |
| describe_inference_component | Returns information about an inference component |
| describe_inference_experiment | Returns details about an inference experiment |
| describe_inference_recommendations_job | Provides the results of the Inference Recommender job |
| describe_labeling_job | Gets information about a labeling job |
| describe_lineage_group | Provides a list of properties for the requested lineage group |
| describe_mlflow_tracking_server | Returns information about an MLflow Tracking Server |
| describe_model | Describes a model that you created using the CreateModel API |
| describe_model_bias_job_definition | Returns a description of a model bias job definition |
| describe_model_card | Describes the content, creation time, and security configuration of an Amazon SageMaker Model Card |
| describe_model_card_export_job | Describes an Amazon SageMaker Model Card export job |
| describe_model_explainability_job_definition | Returns a description of a model explainability job definition |
| describe_model_package | Returns a description of the specified model package, which is used to create a model |
| describe_model_package_group | Gets a description for the specified model group |
| describe_model_quality_job_definition | Returns a description of a model quality job definition |
| describe_monitoring_schedule | Describes the schedule for a monitoring job |
| describe_notebook_instance | Returns information about a notebook instance |
| describe_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config | Returns a description of a notebook instance lifecycle configuration |
| describe_optimization_job | Provides the properties of the specified optimization job |
| describe_partner_app | Gets information about a SageMaker Partner AI App |
| describe_pipeline | Describes the details of a pipeline |
| describe_pipeline_definition_for_execution | Describes the details of an execution's pipeline definition |
| describe_pipeline_execution | Describes the details of a pipeline execution |
| describe_processing_job | Returns a description of a processing job |
| describe_project | Describes the details of a project |
| describe_space | Describes the space |
| describe_studio_lifecycle_config | Describes the Amazon SageMaker AI Studio Lifecycle Configuration |
| describe_subscribed_workteam | Gets information about a work team provided by a vendor |
| describe_training_job | Returns information about a training job |
| describe_training_plan | Retrieves detailed information about a specific training plan |
| describe_transform_job | Returns information about a transform job |
| describe_trial | Provides a list of a trial's properties |
| describe_trial_component | Provides a list of a trial's component's properties |
| describe_user_profile | Describes a user profile |
| describe_workforce | Lists private workforce information, including workforce name, Amazon SageMaker account ID, and the vendor |
| describe_workteam | Gets information about a specific work team |
| disable_sagemaker_servicecatalog_portfolio | Disables using Service Catalog in SageMaker |
| disassociate_trial_component | Disassociates a trial component from a trial |
| enable_sagemaker_servicecatalog_portfolio | Enables using Service Catalog in SageMaker |
| get_device_fleet_report | Describes a fleet |
| get_lineage_group_policy | The resource policy for the lineage group |
| get_model_package_group_policy | Gets a resource policy that manages access for a model group |
| get_sagemaker_servicecatalog_portfolio_status | Gets the status of Service Catalog in SageMaker |
| get_scaling_configuration_recommendation | Starts an Amazon SageMaker Inference Recommender autoscaling recommendation |
| get_search_suggestions | An auto-complete API for the search functionality in the SageMaker console |
| import_hub_content | Import hub content |
| list_actions | Lists the actions in your account and their properties |
| list_algorithms | Lists the machine learning algorithms that have been created |

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| list_aliases | Lists the aliases of a specified image or image version |
| list_app_image_configs | Lists the AppImageConfigs in your account and their properties |
| list_apps | Lists apps |
| list_artifacts | Lists the artifacts in your account and their properties |
| list_associations | Lists the associations in your account and their properties |
| list_auto_ml_jobs | Request a list of jobs |
| list_candidates_for_auto_ml_job | List the candidates created for the job |
| list_cluster_nodes | Retrieves the list of instances (also called nodes interchangeably) in a S |
| list_clusters | Retrieves the list of SageMaker HyperPod clusters |
| list_cluster_scheduler_configs | List the cluster policy configurations |
| list_code_repositories | Gets a list of the Git repositories in your account |
| list_compilation_jobs | Lists model compilation jobs that satisfy various filters |
| list_compute_quotas | List the resource allocation definitions |
| list_contexts | Lists the contexts in your account and their properties |
| list_data_quality_job_definitions | Lists the data quality job definitions in your account |
| list_device_fleets | Returns a list of devices in the fleet |
| list_devices | A list of devices |
| list_domains | Lists the domains |
| list_edge_deployment_plans | Lists all edge deployment plans |
| list_edge_packaging_jobs | Returns a list of edge packaging jobs |
| list_endpoint_configs | Lists endpoint configurations |
| list_endpoints | Lists endpoints |
| list_experiments | Lists all the experiments in your account |
| list_feature_groups | List FeatureGroups based on given filter and order |
| list_flow_definitions | Returns information about the flow definitions in your account |
| list_hub_contents | List the contents of a hub |
| list_hub_content_versions | List hub content versions |
| list_hubs | List all existing hubs |
| list_human_task_uis | Returns information about the human task user interfaces in your account |
| list_hyper_parameter_tuning_jobs | Gets a list of HyperParameterTuningJobSummary objects that describe |
| list_images | Lists the images in your account and their properties |
| list_image_versions | Lists the versions of a specified image and their properties |
| list_inference_components | Lists the inference components in your account and their properties |
| list_inference_experiments | Returns the list of all inference experiments |
| list_inference_recommendations_jobs | Lists recommendation jobs that satisfy various filters |
| list_inference_recommendations_job_steps | Returns a list of the subtasks for an Inference Recommender job |
| list_labeling_jobs | Gets a list of labeling jobs |
| list_labeling_jobs_for_workteam | Gets a list of labeling jobs assigned to a specified work team |
| list_lineage_groups | A list of lineage groups shared with your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_mlflow_tracking_servers | Lists all MLflow Tracking Servers |
| list_model_bias_job_definitions | Lists model bias jobs definitions that satisfy various filters |
| list_model_card_export_jobs | List the export jobs for the Amazon SageMaker Model Card |
| list_model_cards | List existing model cards |
| list_model_card_versions | List existing versions of an Amazon SageMaker Model Card |
| list_model_explainability_job_definitions | Lists model explainability job definitions that satisfy various filters |
| list_model_metadata | Lists the domain, framework, task, and model name of standard machine |
| list_model_package_groups | Gets a list of the model groups in your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_model_packages | Lists the model packages that have been created |

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| list_model_quality_job_definitions | Gets a list of model quality monitoring job definitions in your account |
| list_models | Lists models created with the CreateModel API |
| list_monitoring_alert_history | Gets a list of past alerts in a model monitoring schedule |
| list_monitoring_alerts | Gets the alerts for a single monitoring schedule |
| list_monitoring_executions | Returns list of all monitoring job executions |
| list_monitoring_schedules | Returns list of all monitoring schedules |
| list_notebook_instance_lifecycle_configs | Lists notebook instance lifecycle configurations created with the CreateNotebookInstanceLifecycleConfig API |
| list_notebook_instances | Returns a list of the SageMaker AI notebook instances in the requester's account |
| list_optimization_jobs | Lists the optimization jobs in your account and their properties |
| list_partner_apps | Lists all of the SageMaker Partner AI Apps in an account |
| list_pipeline_executions | Gets a list of the pipeline executions |
| list_pipeline_execution_steps | Gets a list of PipeLineExecutionStep objects |
| list_pipeline_parameters_for_execution | Gets a list of parameters for a pipeline execution |
| list_pipelines | Gets a list of pipelines |
| list_processing_jobs | Lists processing jobs that satisfy various filters |
| list_projects | Gets a list of the projects in an Amazon Web Services account |
| list_resource_catalogs | Lists Amazon SageMaker Catalogs based on given filters and orders |
| list_spaces | Lists spaces |
| list_stage_devices | Lists devices allocated to the stage, containing detailed device information |
| list_studio_lifecycle_configs | Lists the Amazon SageMaker AI Studio Lifecycle Configurations in your account |
| list_subscribed_workteams | Gets a list of the work teams that you are subscribed to in the Amazon VPC |
| list_tags | Returns the tags for the specified SageMaker resource |
| list_training_jobs | Lists training jobs |
| list_training_jobs_for_hyper_parameter_tuning_job | Gets a list of TrainingJobSummary objects that describe the training jobs |
| list_training_plans | Retrieves a list of training plans for the current account |
| list_transform_jobs | Lists transform jobs |
| list_trial_components | Lists the trial components in your account |
| list_trials | Lists the trials in your account |
| list_user_profiles | Lists user profiles |
| list_workforces | Use this operation to list all private and vendor workforces in an Amazon VPC |
| list_workteams | Gets a list of private work teams that you have defined in a region |
| put_model_package_group_policy | Adds a resource policy to control access to a model group |
| query_lineage | Use this action to inspect your lineage and discover relationships between resources |
| register_devices | Register devices |
| render_ui_template | Renders the UI template so that you can preview the worker's experience |
| retry_pipeline_execution | Retry the execution of the pipeline |
| search | Finds SageMaker resources that match a search query |
| search_training_plan_offerings | Searches for available training plan offerings based on specified criteria |
| send_pipeline_execution_step_failure | Notifies the pipeline that the execution of a callback step failed, along with the error message |
| send_pipeline_execution_step_success | Notifies the pipeline that the execution of a callback step succeeded and the output |
| start_edge_deployment_stage | Starts a stage in an edge deployment plan |
| start_inference_experiment | Starts an inference experiment |
| start_mlflow_tracking_server | Programmatically start an MLflow Tracking Server |
| start_monitoring_schedule | Starts a previously stopped monitoring schedule |
| start_notebook_instance | Launches an ML compute instance with the latest version of the libraries |
| start_pipeline_execution | Starts a pipeline execution |
| stop_auto_ml_job | A method for forcing a running job to shut down |
| stop_compilation_job | Stops a model compilation job |

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| <code>stop_edge_deployment_stage</code> | Stops a stage in an edge deployment plan |
| <code>stop_edge_packaging_job</code> | Request to stop an edge packaging job |
| <code>stop_hyper_parameter_tuning_job</code> | Stops a running hyperparameter tuning job and all running training jobs |
| <code>stop_inference_experiment</code> | Stops an inference experiment |
| <code>stop_inference_recommendations_job</code> | Stops an Inference Recommender job |
| <code>stop_labeling_job</code> | Stops a running labeling job |
| <code>stop_mlflow_tracking_server</code> | Programmatically stop an MLflow Tracking Server |
| <code>stop_monitoring_schedule</code> | Stops a previously started monitoring schedule |
| <code>stop_notebook_instance</code> | Terminates the ML compute instance |
| <code>stop_optimization_job</code> | Ends a running inference optimization job |
| <code>stop_pipeline_execution</code> | Stops a pipeline execution |
| <code>stop_processing_job</code> | Stops a processing job |
| <code>stop_training_job</code> | Stops a training job |
| <code>stop_transform_job</code> | Stops a batch transform job |
| <code>update_action</code> | Updates an action |
| <code>update_app_image_config</code> | Updates the properties of an AppImageConfig |
| <code>update_artifact</code> | Updates an artifact |
| <code>update_cluster</code> | Updates a SageMaker HyperPod cluster |
| <code>update_cluster_scheduler_config</code> | Update the cluster policy configuration |
| <code>update_cluster_software</code> | Updates the platform software of a SageMaker HyperPod cluster for ses |
| <code>update_code_repository</code> | Updates the specified Git repository with the specified values |
| <code>update_compute_quota</code> | Update the compute allocation definition |
| <code>update_context</code> | Updates a context |
| <code>update_device_fleet</code> | Updates a fleet of devices |
| <code>update_devices</code> | Updates one or more devices in a fleet |
| <code>update_domain</code> | Updates the default settings for new user profiles in the domain |
| <code>update_endpoint</code> | Deploys the EndpointConfig specified in the request to a new fleet of in |
| <code>update_endpoint_weights_and_capacities</code> | Updates variant weight of one or more variants associated with an existi |
| <code>update_experiment</code> | Adds, updates, or removes the description of an experiment |
| <code>update_feature_group</code> | Updates the feature group by either adding features or updating the onli |
| <code>update_feature_metadata</code> | Updates the description and parameters of the feature group |
| <code>update_hub</code> | Update a hub |
| <code>update_image</code> | Updates the properties of a SageMaker AI image |
| <code>update_image_version</code> | Updates the properties of a SageMaker AI image version |
| <code>update_inference_component</code> | Updates an inference component |
| <code>update_inference_component_runtime_config</code> | Runtime settings for a model that is deployed with an inference compon |
| <code>update_inference_experiment</code> | Updates an inference experiment that you created |
| <code>update_mlflow_tracking_server</code> | Updates properties of an existing MLflow Tracking Server |
| <code>update_model_card</code> | Update an Amazon SageMaker Model Card |
| <code>update_model_package</code> | Updates a versioned model |
| <code>update_monitoring_alert</code> | Update the parameters of a model monitor alert |
| <code>update_monitoring_schedule</code> | Updates a previously created schedule |
| <code>update_notebook_instance</code> | Updates a notebook instance |
| <code>update_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config</code> | Updates a notebook instance lifecycle configuration created with the Cr |
| <code>update_partner_app</code> | Updates all of the SageMaker Partner AI Apps in an account |
| <code>update_pipeline</code> | Updates a pipeline |
| <code>update_pipeline_execution</code> | Updates a pipeline execution |
| <code>update_project</code> | Updates a machine learning (ML) project that is created from a templat |

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| <code>update_space</code> | Updates the settings of a space |
| <code>update_training_job</code> | Update a model training job to request a new Debugger profiling config |
| <code>update_trial</code> | Updates the display name of a trial |
| <code>update_trial_component</code> | Updates one or more properties of a trial component |
| <code>update_user_profile</code> | Updates a user profile |
| <code>update_workforce</code> | Use this operation to update your workforce |
| <code>update_workteam</code> | Updates an existing work team with new member definitions or descrip |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sagemaker()
svc$add_association(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

sagemakeredgemanager *Amazon Sagemaker Edge Manager*

Description

SageMaker Edge Manager dataplane service for communicating with active agents.

Usage

```
sagemakeredgemanager(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

credentials Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
 - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
 - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sagemakeredgemanager(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
```

```

    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| get_deployments | Use to get the active deployments from a device |
| get_device_registration | Use to check if a device is registered with SageMaker Edge Manager |
| send_heartbeat | Use to get the current status of devices registered on SageMaker Edge Manager |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- sagemakeredgemanager()
svc$get_deployments(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

sagemakerfeaturestoreruntime

Amazon SageMaker Feature Store Runtime

Description

Contains all data plane API operations and data types for the Amazon SageMaker Feature Store. Use this API to put, delete, and retrieve (get) features from a feature store.

Use the following operations to configure your OnlineStore and OfflineStore features, and to create and manage feature groups:

- [CreateFeatureGroup](#)
- [DeleteFeatureGroup](#)

- [DescribeFeatureGroup](#)
- [ListFeatureGroups](#)

Usage

```
sagemakerfeaturestoreruntime(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sagemakerfeaturestoreruntime(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| batch_get_record | Retrieves a batch of Records from a FeatureGroup |
| delete_record | Deletes a Record from a FeatureGroup in the OnlineStore |
| get_record | Use for OnlineStore serving from a FeatureStore |
| put_record | The PutRecord API is used to ingest a list of Records into your feature group |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sagemakerfeaturestoreruntime()
svc$batch_get_record(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

sagemakergeospatialcapabilities

Amazon SageMaker geospatial capabilities

Description

Provides APIs for creating and managing SageMaker geospatial resources.

Usage

```
sagemakergeospatialcapabilities(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sagemakergeospatialcapabilities(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
```

```

        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| delete_earth_observation_job | Use this operation to delete an Earth Observation job |
| delete_vector_enrichment_job | Use this operation to delete a Vector Enrichment job |
| export_earth_observation_job | Use this operation to export results of an Earth Observation job and optionally source images |
| export_vector_enrichment_job | Use this operation to copy results of a Vector Enrichment job to an Amazon S3 location |
| get_earth_observation_job | Get the details for a previously initiated Earth Observation job |
| get_raster_data_collection | Use this operation to get details of a specific raster data collection |
| get_tile | Gets a web mercator tile for the given Earth Observation job |
| get_vector_enrichment_job | Retrieves details of a Vector Enrichment Job for a given job Amazon Resource Name (ARN) |
| list_earth_observation_jobs | Use this operation to get a list of the Earth Observation jobs associated with the calling Amazon |
| list_raster_data_collections | Use this operation to get raster data collections |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags attached to the resource |
| list_vector_enrichment_jobs | Retrieves a list of vector enrichment jobs |
| search_raster_data_collection | Allows you run image query on a specific raster data collection to get a list of the satellite im |
| start_earth_observation_job | Use this operation to create an Earth observation job |
| start_vector_enrichment_job | Creates a Vector Enrichment job for the supplied job type |
| stop_earth_observation_job | Use this operation to stop an existing earth observation job |
| stop_vector_enrichment_job | Stops the Vector Enrichment job for a given job ARN |
| tag_resource | The resource you want to tag |
| untag_resource | The resource you want to untag |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- sagemakergeospatialcapabilities()
svc$delete_earth_observation_job(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

Contains all data plane API operations and data types for Amazon SageMaker Metrics. Use these APIs to put and retrieve (get) features related to your training run.

- `batch_put_metrics`

Usage

```
sagemakermetrics(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <code>config</code> | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| <code>credentials</code> | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| <code>endpoint</code> | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| <code>region</code> | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sagemakermetrics(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| batch_get_metrics | Used to retrieve training metrics from SageMaker |
| batch_put_metrics | Used to ingest training metrics into SageMaker |

Examples

```
## Not run:
```

```

svc <- sagemakermetrics()
svc$batch_get_metrics(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

sagemakerruntime

Amazon SageMaker Runtime

Description

The Amazon SageMaker runtime API.

Usage

```

sagemakerruntime(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

config

Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

| | |
|-------------|---|
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sagemakerruntime(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
```

```
    region = "string"
  )
```

Operations

[invoke_endpoint](#)

After you deploy a model into production using Amazon SageMaker hosting service,

[invoke_endpoint_async](#)

After you deploy a model into production using Amazon SageMaker hosting service,

[invoke_endpoint_with_response_stream](#)

Invokes a model at the specified endpoint to return the inference response as a stream.

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sagemakerruntime()
svc$invoke_endpoint(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

savingsplans

AWS Savings Plans

Description

Savings Plans are a pricing model that offer significant savings on Amazon Web Services usage (for example, on Amazon EC2 instances). You commit to a consistent amount of usage per hour, in the specified currency, for a term of one or three years, and receive a lower price for that usage. For more information, see the [Amazon Web Services Savings Plans User Guide](#).

Usage

```
savingsplans(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- savingsplans(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
```

```

    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| create_savings_plan | Creates a Savings Plan |
| delete_queued_savings_plan | Deletes the queued purchase for the specified Savings Plan |
| describe_savings_plan_rates | Describes the rates for the specified Savings Plan |
| describe_savings_plans | Describes the specified Savings Plans |
| describe_savings_plans_offering_rates | Describes the offering rates for the specified Savings Plans |
| describe_savings_plans_offerings | Describes the offerings for the specified Savings Plans |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags for the specified resource |
| return_savings_plan | Returns the specified Savings Plan |
| tag_resource | Adds the specified tags to the specified resource |
| untag_resource | Removes the specified tags from the specified resource |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- savingsplans()
svc$create_savings_plan(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

schemas

*Schemas***Description**

Amazon EventBridge Schema Registry

Usage

```
schemas(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- schemas(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_discoverer | Creates a discoverer |
| create_registry | Creates a registry |
| create_schema | Creates a schema definition |
| delete_discoverer | Deletes a discoverer |
| delete_registry | Deletes a Registry |
| delete_resource_policy | Delete the resource-based policy attached to the specified registry |
| delete_schema | Delete a schema definition |
| delete_schema_version | Delete the schema version definition |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>describe_code_binding</code> | Describe the code binding URI |
| <code>describe_discoverer</code> | Describes the discoverer |
| <code>describe_registry</code> | Describes the registry |
| <code>describe_schema</code> | Retrieve the schema definition |
| <code>export_schema</code> | Export schema |
| <code>get_code_binding_source</code> | Get the code binding source URI |
| <code>get_discovered_schema</code> | Get the discovered schema that was generated based on sampled events |
| <code>get_resource_policy</code> | Retrieves the resource-based policy attached to a given registry |
| <code>list_discoverers</code> | List the discoverers |
| <code>list_registries</code> | List the registries |
| <code>list_schemas</code> | List the schemas |
| <code>list_schema_versions</code> | Provides a list of the schema versions and related information |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Get tags for resource |
| <code>put_code_binding</code> | Put code binding URI |
| <code>put_resource_policy</code> | The name of the policy |
| <code>search_schemas</code> | Search the schemas |
| <code>start_discoverer</code> | Starts the discoverer |
| <code>stop_discoverer</code> | Stops the discoverer |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Add tags to a resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes tags from a resource |
| <code>update_discoverer</code> | Updates the discoverer |
| <code>update_registry</code> | Updates a registry |
| <code>update_schema</code> | Updates the schema definition |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- schemas()
svc$create_discoverer(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

secretsmanager

AWS Secrets Manager

Description

Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager

Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager provides a service to enable you to store, manage, and retrieve, secrets.

This guide provides descriptions of the Secrets Manager API. For more information about using this service, see the [Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager User Guide](#).

API Version

This version of the Secrets Manager API Reference documents the Secrets Manager API version 2017-10-17.

For a list of endpoints, see [Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager endpoints](#).

Support and Feedback for Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager

We welcome your feedback. Send your comments to awssecretsmanager-feedback@amazon.com, or post your feedback and questions in the Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager Discussion Forum. For more information about the Amazon Web Services Discussion Forums, see [Forums Help](#).

Logging API Requests

Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager supports Amazon Web Services CloudTrail, a service that records Amazon Web Services API calls for your Amazon Web Services account and delivers log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. By using information that's collected by Amazon Web Services CloudTrail, you can determine the requests successfully made to Secrets Manager, who made the request, when it was made, and so on. For more about Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager and support for Amazon Web Services CloudTrail, see [Logging Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager Events with Amazon Web Services CloudTrail](#) in the *Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager User Guide*. To learn more about CloudTrail, including enabling it and find your log files, see the [Amazon Web Services CloudTrail User Guide](#).

Usage

```
secretsmanager(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- secretsmanager(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    )
  )
)
```

```

    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| batch_get_secret_value | Retrieves the contents of the encrypted fields SecretString or SecretBinary for up to 20 secrets |
| cancel_rotate_secret | Turns off automatic rotation, and if a rotation is currently in progress, cancels the rotation |
| create_secret | Creates a new secret |
| delete_resource_policy | Deletes the resource-based permission policy attached to the secret |
| delete_secret | Deletes a secret and all of its versions |
| describe_secret | Retrieves the details of a secret |
| get_random_password | Generates a random password |
| get_resource_policy | Retrieves the JSON text of the resource-based policy document attached to the secret |
| get_secret_value | Retrieves the contents of the encrypted fields SecretString or SecretBinary from the specified secret |
| list_secrets | Lists the secrets that are stored by Secrets Manager in the Amazon Web Services account |
| list_secret_version_ids | Lists the versions of a secret |
| put_resource_policy | Attaches a resource-based permission policy to a secret |
| put_secret_value | Creates a new version with a new encrypted secret value and attaches it to the secret |
| remove_regions_from_replication | For a secret that is replicated to other Regions, deletes the secret replicas from the specified Regions |
| replicate_secret_to_regions | Replicates the secret to new Regions |
| restore_secret | Cancels the scheduled deletion of a secret by removing the DeletedDate time stamp |
| rotate_secret | Configures and starts the asynchronous process of rotating the secret |
| stop_replication_to_replica | Removes the link between the replica secret and the primary secret and promotes the replica to the primary |
| tag_resource | Attaches tags to a secret |
| untag_resource | Removes specific tags from a secret |
| update_secret | Modifies the details of a secret, including metadata and the secret value |
| update_secret_version_stage | Modifies the staging labels attached to a version of a secret |
| validate_resource_policy | Validates that a resource policy does not grant a wide range of principals access to your secrets |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- secretsmanager()
# The following example shows how to cancel rotation for a secret. The
# operation sets the RotationEnabled field to false and cancels all
# scheduled rotations. To resume scheduled rotations, you must re-enable
# rotation by calling the rotate-secret operation.
svc$cancel_rotate_secret(
  SecretId = "MyTestDatabaseSecret"
)

## End(Not run)

```

`securityhub`*AWS SecurityHub*

Description

Security Hub provides you with a comprehensive view of your security state in Amazon Web Services and helps you assess your Amazon Web Services environment against security industry standards and best practices.

Security Hub collects security data across Amazon Web Services accounts, Amazon Web Services services, and supported third-party products and helps you analyze your security trends and identify the highest priority security issues.

To help you manage the security state of your organization, Security Hub supports multiple security standards. These include the Amazon Web Services Foundational Security Best Practices (FSBP) standard developed by Amazon Web Services, and external compliance frameworks such as the Center for Internet Security (CIS), the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS), and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Each standard includes several security controls, each of which represents a security best practice. Security Hub runs checks against security controls and generates control findings to help you assess your compliance against security best practices.

In addition to generating control findings, Security Hub also receives findings from other Amazon Web Services services, such as Amazon GuardDuty and Amazon Inspector, and supported third-party products. This gives you a single pane of glass into a variety of security-related issues. You can also send Security Hub findings to other Amazon Web Services services and supported third-party products.

Security Hub offers automation features that help you triage and remediate security issues. For example, you can use automation rules to automatically update critical findings when a security check fails. You can also leverage the integration with Amazon EventBridge to trigger automatic responses to specific findings.

This guide, the *Security Hub API Reference*, provides information about the Security Hub API. This includes supported resources, HTTP methods, parameters, and schemas. If you're new to Security Hub, you might find it helpful to also review the *Security Hub User Guide*. The user guide explains key concepts and provides procedures that demonstrate how to use Security Hub features. It also provides information about topics such as integrating Security Hub with other Amazon Web Services services.

In addition to interacting with Security Hub by making calls to the Security Hub API, you can use a current version of an Amazon Web Services command line tool or SDK. Amazon Web Services provides tools and SDKs that consist of libraries and sample code for various languages and platforms, such as PowerShell, Java, Go, Python, C++, and .NET. These tools and SDKs provide convenient, programmatic access to Security Hub and other Amazon Web Services services. They also handle tasks such as signing requests, managing errors, and retrying requests automatically. For information about installing and using the Amazon Web Services tools and SDKs, see [Tools to Build on Amazon Web Services](#).

With the exception of operations that are related to central configuration, Security Hub API requests are executed only in the Amazon Web Services Region that is currently active or in the specific Amazon Web Services Region that you specify in your request. Any configuration or settings change that results from the operation is applied only to that Region. To make the same change in other Regions, call the same API operation in each Region in which you want to apply the change. When you use central configuration, API requests for enabling Security Hub, standards, and controls are executed in the home Region and all linked Regions. For a list of central configuration operations, see the [Central configuration terms and concepts](#) section of the *Security Hub User Guide*.

The following throttling limits apply to Security Hub API operations.

- `batch_enable_standards` - RateLimit of 1 request per second. BurstLimit of 1 request per second.
- `get_findings` - RateLimit of 3 requests per second. BurstLimit of 6 requests per second.
- `batch_import_findings` - RateLimit of 10 requests per second. BurstLimit of 30 requests per second.
- `batch_update_findings` - RateLimit of 10 requests per second. BurstLimit of 30 requests per second.
- `update_standards_control` - RateLimit of 1 request per second. BurstLimit of 5 requests per second.
- All other operations - RateLimit of 10 requests per second. BurstLimit of 30 requests per second.

Usage

```
securityhub(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- securityhub(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| accept_administrator_invitation | We recommend using Organizations instead of Security Hub invitations to ma |
| accept_invitation | This method is deprecated |
| batch_delete_automation_rules | Deletes one or more automation rules |
| batch_disable_standards | Disables the standards specified by the provided StandardsSubscriptionArns |
| batch_enable_standards | Enables the standards specified by the provided StandardsArn |
| batch_get_automation_rules | Retrieves a list of details for automation rules based on rule Amazon Resource |
| batch_get_configuration_policy_associations | Returns associations between an Security Hub configuration and a batch of ta |
| batch_get_security_controls | Provides details about a batch of security controls for the current Amazon We |
| batch_get_standards_control_associations | For a batch of security controls and standards, identifies whether each control |
| batch_import_findings | Imports security findings generated by a finding provider into Security Hub |
| batch_update_automation_rules | Updates one or more automation rules based on rule Amazon Resource Name |
| batch_update_findings | Used by Security Hub customers to update information about their investigati |
| batch_update_standards_control_associations | For a batch of security controls and standards, this operation updates the enab |
| create_action_target | Creates a custom action target in Security Hub |
| create_automation_rule | Creates an automation rule based on input parameters |
| create_configuration_policy | Creates a configuration policy with the defined configuration |
| create_finding_aggregator | The aggregation Region is now called the home Region |
| create_insight | Creates a custom insight in Security Hub |
| create_members | Creates a member association in Security Hub between the specified accounts |
| decline_invitations | We recommend using Organizations instead of Security Hub invitations to ma |
| delete_action_target | Deletes a custom action target from Security Hub |
| delete_configuration_policy | Deletes a configuration policy |
| delete_finding_aggregator | The aggregation Region is now called the home Region |
| delete_insight | Deletes the insight specified by the InsightArn |
| delete_invitations | We recommend using Organizations instead of Security Hub invitations to ma |
| delete_members | Deletes the specified member accounts from Security Hub |
| describe_action_targets | Returns a list of the custom action targets in Security Hub in your account |
| describe_hub | Returns details about the Hub resource in your account, including the HubArn |
| describe_organization_configuration | Returns information about the way your organization is configured in Security |
| describe_products | Returns information about product integrations in Security Hub |
| describe_standards | Returns a list of the available standards in Security Hub |
| describe_standards_controls | Returns a list of security standards controls |
| disable_import_findings_for_product | Disables the integration of the specified product with Security Hub |
| disable_organization_admin_account | Disables a Security Hub administrator account |
| disable_security_hub | Disables Security Hub in your account only in the current Amazon Web Servi |
| disassociate_from_administrator_account | Disassociates the current Security Hub member account from the associated a |

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>disassociate_from_master_account</code> | This method is deprecated |
| <code>disassociate_members</code> | Disassociates the specified member accounts from the associated administrator account |
| <code>enable_import_findings_for_product</code> | Enables the integration of a partner product with Security Hub |
| <code>enable_organization_admin_account</code> | Designates the Security Hub administrator account for an organization |
| <code>enable_security_hub</code> | Enables Security Hub for your account in the current Region or the Region you specify |
| <code>get_administrator_account</code> | Provides the details for the Security Hub administrator account for the current Region |
| <code>get_configuration_policy</code> | Provides information about a configuration policy |
| <code>get_configuration_policy_association</code> | Returns the association between a configuration and a target account, organizational unit, or the root |
| <code>get_enabled_standards</code> | Returns a list of the standards that are currently enabled |
| <code>get_finding_aggregator</code> | The aggregation Region is now called the home Region |
| <code>get_finding_history</code> | Returns history for a Security Hub finding in the last 90 days |
| <code>get_findings</code> | Returns a list of findings that match the specified criteria |
| <code>get_insight_results</code> | Lists the results of the Security Hub insight specified by the insight ARN |
| <code>get_insights</code> | Lists and describes insights for the specified insight ARNs |
| <code>get_invitations_count</code> | We recommend using Organizations instead of Security Hub invitations to manage your account |
| <code>get_master_account</code> | This method is deprecated |
| <code>get_members</code> | Returns the details for the Security Hub member accounts for the specified account |
| <code>get_security_control_definition</code> | Retrieves the definition of a security control |
| <code>invite_members</code> | We recommend using Organizations instead of Security Hub invitations to manage your account |
| <code>list_automation_rules</code> | A list of automation rules and their metadata for the calling account |
| <code>list_configuration_policies</code> | Lists the configuration policies that the Security Hub delegated administrator account has created |
| <code>list_configuration_policy_associations</code> | Provides information about the associations for your configuration policies and configuration policies |
| <code>list_enabled_products_for_import</code> | Lists all findings-generating solutions (products) that you are subscribed to receive findings for |
| <code>list_finding_aggregators</code> | If cross-Region aggregation is enabled, then ListFindingAggregators returns the aggregation Region |
| <code>list_invitations</code> | We recommend using Organizations instead of Security Hub invitations to manage your account |
| <code>list_members</code> | Lists details about all member accounts for the current Security Hub administrator account |
| <code>list_organization_admin_accounts</code> | Lists the Security Hub administrator accounts |
| <code>list_security_control_definitions</code> | Lists all of the security controls that apply to a specified standard |
| <code>list_standards_control_associations</code> | Specifies whether a control is currently enabled or disabled in each enabled standard |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Returns a list of tags associated with a resource |
| <code>start_configuration_policy_association</code> | Associates a target account, organizational unit, or the root with a specified configuration policy |
| <code>start_configuration_policy_disassociation</code> | Disassociates a target account, organizational unit, or the root from a specified configuration policy |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds one or more tags to a resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes one or more tags from a resource |
| <code>update_action_target</code> | Updates the name and description of a custom action target in Security Hub |
| <code>update_configuration_policy</code> | Updates a configuration policy |
| <code>update_finding_aggregator</code> | The aggregation Region is now called the home Region |
| <code>update_findings</code> | UpdateFindings is a deprecated operation |
| <code>update_insight</code> | Updates the Security Hub insight identified by the specified insight ARN |
| <code>update_organization_configuration</code> | Updates the configuration of your organization in Security Hub |
| <code>update_security_control</code> | Updates the properties of a security control |
| <code>update_security_hub_configuration</code> | Updates configuration options for Security Hub |
| <code>update_standards_control</code> | Used to control whether an individual security standard control is enabled or disabled |

Examples

```
## Not run:
```

```
svc <- securityhub()
svc$accept_administrator_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

securitylake

Amazon Security Lake

Description

Amazon Security Lake is a fully managed security data lake service. You can use Security Lake to automatically centralize security data from cloud, on-premises, and custom sources into a data lake that's stored in your Amazon Web Services account. Amazon Web Services Organizations is an account management service that lets you consolidate multiple Amazon Web Services accounts into an organization that you create and centrally manage. With Organizations, you can create member accounts and invite existing accounts to join your organization. Security Lake helps you analyze security data for a more complete understanding of your security posture across the entire organization. It can also help you improve the protection of your workloads, applications, and data.

The data lake is backed by Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets, and you retain ownership over your data.

Amazon Security Lake integrates with CloudTrail, a service that provides a record of actions taken by a user, role, or an Amazon Web Services service. In Security Lake, CloudTrail captures API calls for Security Lake as events. The calls captured include calls from the Security Lake console and code calls to the Security Lake API operations. If you create a trail, you can enable continuous delivery of CloudTrail events to an Amazon S3 bucket, including events for Security Lake. If you don't configure a trail, you can still view the most recent events in the CloudTrail console in Event history. Using the information collected by CloudTrail you can determine the request that was made to Security Lake, the IP address from which the request was made, who made the request, when it was made, and additional details. To learn more about Security Lake information in CloudTrail, see the [Amazon Security Lake User Guide](#).

Security Lake automates the collection of security-related log and event data from integrated Amazon Web Services services and third-party services. It also helps you manage the lifecycle of data with customizable retention and replication settings. Security Lake converts ingested data into Apache Parquet format and a standard open-source schema called the Open Cybersecurity Schema Framework (OCSF).

Other Amazon Web Services services and third-party services can subscribe to the data that's stored in Security Lake for incident response and security data analytics.

Usage

```
securitylake(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
```

```

    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- securitylake(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[create_aws_log_source](#)
[create_custom_log_source](#)
[create_data_lake](#)
[create_data_lake_exception_subscription](#)
[create_data_lake_organization_configuration](#)
[create_subscriber](#)
[create_subscriber_notification](#)
[delete_aws_log_source](#)
[delete_custom_log_source](#)
[delete_data_lake](#)
[delete_data_lake_exception_subscription](#)
[delete_data_lake_organization_configuration](#)
[delete_subscriber](#)

Adds a natively supported Amazon Web Services service as an Amazon Security Lake source.
 Adds a third-party custom source in Amazon Security Lake, from the Amazon Security Lake console.
 Initializes an Amazon Security Lake instance with the provided (or default) configuration.
 Creates the specified notification subscription in Amazon Security Lake for the specified source.
 Automatically enables Amazon Security Lake for new member accounts in your organization.
 Creates a subscriber for accounts that are already enabled in Amazon Security Lake.
 Notifies the subscriber when new data is written to the data lake for the specified source.
 Removes a natively supported Amazon Web Services service as an Amazon Security Lake source.
 Removes a custom log source from Amazon Security Lake, to stop sending data to the data lake.
 When you disable Amazon Security Lake from your account, Security Lake automatically removes all custom log sources.
 Deletes the specified notification subscription in Amazon Security Lake for the specified source.
 Turns off automatic enablement of Amazon Security Lake for member accounts in your organization.
 Deletes the subscription permission and all notification settings for accounts in your organization.

| | |
|--|---|
| delete_subscriber_notification | Deletes the specified subscription notification in Amazon Security Lake for the |
| deregister_data_lake_delegated_administrator | Deletes the Amazon Security Lake delegated administrator account for the or |
| get_data_lake_exception_subscription | Retrieves the protocol and endpoint that were provided when subscribing to A |
| get_data_lake_organization_configuration | Retrieves the configuration that will be automatically set up for accounts add |
| get_data_lake_sources | Retrieves a snapshot of the current Region, including whether Amazon Secur |
| get_subscriber | Retrieves the subscription information for the specified subscription ID |
| list_data_lake_exceptions | Lists the Amazon Security Lake exceptions that you can use to find the sourc |
| list_data_lakes | Retrieves the Amazon Security Lake configuration object for the specified Ar |
| list_log_sources | Retrieves the log sources |
| list_subscribers | Lists all subscribers for the specific Amazon Security Lake account ID |
| list_tags_for_resource | Retrieves the tags (keys and values) that are associated with an Amazon Secu |
| register_data_lake_delegated_administrator | Designates the Amazon Security Lake delegated administrator account for the |
| tag_resource | Adds or updates one or more tags that are associated with an Amazon Securit |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags (keys and values) from an Amazon Security Lake |
| update_data_lake | You can use UpdateDataLake to specify where to store your security data, ho |
| update_data_lake_exception_subscription | Updates the specified notification subscription in Amazon Security Lake for t |
| update_subscriber | Updates an existing subscription for the given Amazon Security Lake accoun |
| update_subscriber_notification | Updates an existing notification method for the subscription (SQS or HTTP |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- securitylake()
svc$create_aws_log_source(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

serverlessapplicationrepository

AWSServerlessApplicationRepository

Description

The AWS Serverless Application Repository makes it easy for developers and enterprises to quickly find and deploy serverless applications in the AWS Cloud. For more information about serverless applications, see *Serverless Computing and Applications* on the AWS website.

The AWS Serverless Application Repository is deeply integrated with the AWS Lambda console, so that developers of all levels can get started with serverless computing without needing to learn anything new. You can use category keywords to browse for applications such as web and mobile backends, data processing applications, or chatbots. You can also search for applications by name, publisher, or event source. To use an application, you simply choose it, configure any required fields, and deploy it with a few clicks.

You can also easily publish applications, sharing them publicly with the community at large, or privately within your team or across your organization. To publish a serverless application (or app), you can use the AWS Management Console, AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or AWS SDKs to upload the code. Along with the code, you upload a simple manifest file, also known as the AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) template. For more information about AWS SAM, see *AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM)* on the AWS Labs GitHub repository.

The AWS Serverless Application Repository Developer Guide contains more information about the two developer experiences available:

- **Consuming Applications** – Browse for applications and view information about them, including source code and readme files. Also install, configure, and deploy applications of your choosing.

Publishing Applications – Configure and upload applications to make them available to other developers, and publish new versions of applications.

Usage

```
serverlessapplicationrepository(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**
 - **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- serverlessapplicationrepository(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>create_application</code> | Creates an application, optionally including an AWS SAM file to create the first applica |
| <code>create_application_version</code> | Creates an application version |
| <code>create_cloud_formation_change_set</code> | Creates an AWS CloudFormation change set for the given application |
| <code>create_cloud_formation_template</code> | Creates an AWS CloudFormation template |
| <code>delete_application</code> | Deletes the specified application |
| <code>get_application</code> | Gets the specified application |
| <code>get_application_policy</code> | Retrieves the policy for the application |
| <code>get_cloud_formation_template</code> | Gets the specified AWS CloudFormation template |
| <code>list_application_dependencies</code> | Retrieves the list of applications nested in the containing application |
| <code>list_applications</code> | Lists applications owned by the requester |
| <code>list_application_versions</code> | Lists versions for the specified application |
| <code>put_application_policy</code> | Sets the permission policy for an application |
| <code>unshare_application</code> | Unshares an application from an AWS Organization |
| <code>update_application</code> | Updates the specified application |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- serverlessapplicationrepository()
svc$create_application(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

 servicecatalog

 AWS Service Catalog

Description

Service Catalog

Service Catalog enables organizations to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for Amazon Web Services. To get the most out of this documentation, you should be familiar with the terminology discussed in **Service Catalog Concepts**.

Usage

```
servicecatalog(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- servicecatalog(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| accept_portfolio_share | Accepts an offer to share the specified portfolio |
| associate_budget_with_resource | Associates the specified budget with the specified resource |
| associate_principal_with_portfolio | Associates the specified principal ARN with the specified portfolio |
| associate_product_with_portfolio | Associates the specified product with the specified portfolio |
| associate_service_action_with_provisioning_artifact | Associates a self-service action with a provisioning artifact |
| associate_tag_option_with_resource | Associate the specified TagOption with the specified portfolio |
| batch_associate_service_action_with_provisioning_artifact | Associates multiple self-service actions with provisioning artifact |
| batch_disassociate_service_action_from_provisioning_artifact | Disassociates a batch of self-service actions from the specified provisioning artifact |
| copy_product | Copies the specified source product to the specified target product |
| create_constraint | Creates a constraint |
| create_portfolio | Creates a portfolio |
| create_portfolio_share | Shares the specified portfolio with the specified account or role |
| create_product | Creates a product |
| create_provisioned_product_plan | Creates a plan |
| create_provisioning_artifact | Creates a provisioning artifact (also known as a version) for a product |
| create_service_action | Creates a self-service action |
| create_tag_option | Creates a TagOption |
| delete_constraint | Deletes the specified constraint |
| delete_portfolio | Deletes the specified portfolio |
| delete_portfolio_share | Stops sharing the specified portfolio with the specified account or role |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>delete_product</code> | Deletes the specified product |
| <code>delete_provisioned_product_plan</code> | Deletes the specified plan |
| <code>delete_provisioning_artifact</code> | Deletes the specified provisioning artifact (also known as a version) |
| <code>delete_service_action</code> | Deletes a self-service action |
| <code>delete_tag_option</code> | Deletes the specified TagOption |
| <code>describe_constraint</code> | Gets information about the specified constraint |
| <code>describe_copy_product_status</code> | Gets the status of the specified copy product operation |
| <code>describe_portfolio</code> | Gets information about the specified portfolio |
| <code>describe_portfolio_shares</code> | Returns a summary of each of the portfolio shares that were imported |
| <code>describe_portfolio_share_status</code> | Gets the status of the specified portfolio share operation |
| <code>describe_product</code> | Gets information about the specified product |
| <code>describe_product_as_admin</code> | Gets information about the specified product |
| <code>describe_product_view</code> | Gets information about the specified product |
| <code>describe_provisioned_product</code> | Gets information about the specified provisioned product |
| <code>describe_provisioned_product_plan</code> | Gets information about the resource changes for the specified plan |
| <code>describe_provisioning_artifact</code> | Gets information about the specified provisioning artifact (also known as a version) |
| <code>describe_provisioning_parameters</code> | Gets information about the configuration required to provision a resource |
| <code>describe_record</code> | Gets information about the specified request operation |
| <code>describe_service_action</code> | Describes a self-service action |
| <code>describe_service_action_execution_parameters</code> | Finds the default parameters for a specific self-service action |
| <code>describe_tag_option</code> | Gets information about the specified TagOption |
| <code>disable_aws_organizations_access</code> | Disable portfolio sharing through the Organizations service |
| <code>disassociate_budget_from_resource</code> | Disassociates the specified budget from the specified resource |
| <code>disassociate_principal_from_portfolio</code> | Disassociates a previously associated principal ARN from a portfolio |
| <code>disassociate_product_from_portfolio</code> | Disassociates the specified product from the specified portfolio |
| <code>disassociate_service_action_from_provisioning_artifact</code> | Disassociates the specified self-service action association from a provisioning artifact |
| <code>disassociate_tag_option_from_resource</code> | Disassociates the specified TagOption from the specified resource |
| <code>enable_aws_organizations_access</code> | Enable portfolio sharing feature through Organizations |
| <code>execute_provisioned_product_plan</code> | Provisions or modifies a product based on the resource changes in the plan |
| <code>execute_provisioned_product_service_action</code> | Executes a self-service action against a provisioned product |
| <code>get_aws_organizations_access_status</code> | Get the Access Status for Organizations portfolio share feature |
| <code>get_provisioned_product_outputs</code> | This API takes either a ProvisionedProductId or a ProvisionedProductPlanId |
| <code>import_as_provisioned_product</code> | Requests the import of a resource as an Service Catalog product |
| <code>list_accepted_portfolio_shares</code> | Lists all imported portfolios for which account-to-account sharing is enabled |
| <code>list_budgets_for_resource</code> | Lists all the budgets associated to the specified resource |
| <code>list_constraints_for_portfolio</code> | Lists the constraints for the specified portfolio and product |
| <code>list_launch_paths</code> | Lists the paths to the specified product |
| <code>list_organization_portfolio_access</code> | Lists the organization nodes that have access to the specified portfolio |
| <code>list_portfolio_access</code> | Lists the account IDs that have access to the specified portfolio |
| <code>list_portfolios</code> | Lists all portfolios in the catalog |
| <code>list_portfolios_for_product</code> | Lists all portfolios that the specified product is associated with |
| <code>list_principals_for_portfolio</code> | Lists all PrincipalARNs and corresponding PrincipalTypes for a portfolio |
| <code>list_provisioned_product_plans</code> | Lists the plans for the specified provisioned product or all provisioned products |
| <code>list_provisioning_artifacts</code> | Lists all provisioning artifacts (also known as versions) for a product |
| <code>list_provisioning_artifacts_for_service_action</code> | Lists all provisioning artifacts (also known as versions) for a self-service action |
| <code>list_record_history</code> | Lists the specified requests or all performed requests |
| <code>list_resources_for_tag_option</code> | Lists the resources associated with the specified TagOption |
| <code>list_service_actions</code> | Lists all self-service actions |

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>list_service_actions_for_provisioning_artifact</code> | Returns a paginated list of self-service actions associated with the specified provisioning artifact |
| <code>list_stack_instances_for_provisioned_product</code> | Returns summary information about stack instances that are associated with the specified product |
| <code>list_tag_options</code> | Lists the specified TagOptions or all TagOptions for the specified product |
| <code>notify_provision_product_engine_workflow_result</code> | Notifies the result of the provisioning engine execution |
| <code>notify_terminate_provisioned_product_engine_workflow_result</code> | Notifies the result of the terminate engine execution |
| <code>notify_update_provisioned_product_engine_workflow_result</code> | Notifies the result of the update engine execution |
| <code>provision_product</code> | Provisions the specified product |
| <code>reject_portfolio_share</code> | Rejects an offer to share the specified portfolio |
| <code>scan_provisioned_products</code> | Lists the provisioned products that are available (not terminated) for the specified portfolio |
| <code>search_products</code> | Gets information about the products to which the caller has access |
| <code>search_products_as_admin</code> | Gets information about the products for the specified portfolio |
| <code>search_provisioned_products</code> | Gets information about the provisioned products that meet the specified criteria |
| <code>terminate_provisioned_product</code> | Terminates the specified provisioned product |
| <code>update_constraint</code> | Updates the specified constraint |
| <code>update_portfolio</code> | Updates the specified portfolio |
| <code>update_portfolio_share</code> | Updates the specified portfolio share |
| <code>update_product</code> | Updates the specified product |
| <code>update_provisioned_product</code> | Requests updates to the configuration of the specified provisioned product |
| <code>update_provisioned_product_properties</code> | Requests updates to the properties of the specified provisioned product |
| <code>update_provisioning_artifact</code> | Updates the specified provisioning artifact (also known as a self-service action) |
| <code>update_service_action</code> | Updates a self-service action |
| <code>update_tag_option</code> | Updates the specified TagOption |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- servicecatalog()
svc$accept_portfolio_share(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

servicediscovery

AWS Cloud Map

Description

Cloud Map

With Cloud Map, you can configure public DNS, private DNS, or HTTP namespaces that your microservice applications run in. When an instance becomes available, you can call the Cloud Map API to register the instance with Cloud Map. For public or private DNS namespaces, Cloud Map automatically creates DNS records and an optional health check. Clients that submit public or private DNS queries, or HTTP requests, for the service receive an answer that contains up to eight healthy records.

Usage

```
servicediscovery(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- servicediscovery(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_http_namespace | Creates an HTTP namespace |
| create_private_dns_namespace | Creates a private namespace based on DNS, which is visible only inside a specified VPC |
| create_public_dns_namespace | Creates a public namespace based on DNS, which is visible on the internet |
| create_service | Creates a service |
| delete_namespace | Deletes a namespace from the current account |
| delete_service | Deletes a specified service and all associated service attributes |
| delete_service_attributes | Deletes specific attributes associated with a service |
| deregister_instance | Deletes the Amazon Route 53 DNS records and health check, if any, that Cloud Map created for the instance |
| discover_instances | Discovers registered instances for a specified namespace and service |
| discover_instances_revision | Discovers the increasing revision associated with an instance |
| get_instance | Gets information about a specified instance |
| get_instances_health_status | Gets the current health status (Healthy, Unhealthy, or Unknown) of one or more instances |
| get_namespace | Gets information about a namespace |

| | |
|--|---|
| get_operation | Gets information about any operation that returns an operation ID in the response, su |
| get_service | Gets the settings for a specified service |
| get_service_attributes | Returns the attributes associated with a specified service |
| list_instances | Lists summary information about the instances that you registered by using a specific |
| list_namespaces | Lists summary information about the namespaces that were created by the current A |
| list_operations | Lists operations that match the criteria that you specify |
| list_services | Lists summary information for all the services that are associated with one or more r |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists tags for the specified resource |
| register_instance | Creates or updates one or more records and, optionally, creates a health check based |
| tag_resource | Adds one or more tags to the specified resource |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from the specified resource |
| update_http_namespace | Updates an HTTP namespace |
| update_instance_custom_health_status | Submits a request to change the health status of a custom health check to healthy or |
| update_private_dns_namespace | Updates a private DNS namespace |
| update_public_dns_namespace | Updates a public DNS namespace |
| update_service | Submits a request to perform the following operations: |
| update_service_attributes | Submits a request to update a specified service to add service-level attributes |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- servicediscovery()
# This example creates an HTTP namespace.
svc$create_http_namespace(
  CreatorRequestId = "example-creator-request-id-0001",
  Description = "Example.com AWS Cloud Map HTTP Namespace",
  Name = "example-http.com"
)

## End(Not run)
```

servicequotas

Service Quotas

Description

With Service Quotas, you can view and manage your quotas easily as your Amazon Web Services workloads grow. Quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of resources that you can create in your Amazon Web Services account. For more information, see the [Service Quotas User Guide](#).

Usage

```

servicequotas(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- servicequotas(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| associate_service_quota_template | Associates your quota request template with your organization |
| delete_service_quota_increase_request_from_template | Deletes the quota increase request for the specified quota from your organization |
| disassociate_service_quota_template | Disables your quota request template |
| get_association_for_service_quota_template | Retrieves the status of the association for the quota request template |
| get_aws_default_service_quota | Retrieves the default value for the specified quota |
| get_requested_service_quota_change | Retrieves information about the specified quota increase request |
| get_service_quota | Retrieves the applied quota value for the specified quota |
| get_service_quota_increase_request_from_template | Retrieves information about the specified quota increase request in your organization |
| list_aws_default_service_quotas | Lists the default values for the quotas for the specified Amazon Web Services organization |
| list_requested_service_quota_change_history | Retrieves the quota increase requests for the specified Amazon Web Services organization |
| list_requested_service_quota_change_history_by_quota | Retrieves the quota increase requests for the specified quota |
| list_service_quota_increase_requests_in_template | Lists the quota increase requests in the specified quota request template |
| list_service_quotas | Lists the applied quota values for the specified Amazon Web Services organization |

| | |
|--|--|
| list_services | Lists the names and codes for the Amazon Web Services integrated |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns a list of the tags assigned to the specified applied quota |
| put_service_quota_increase_request_into_template | Adds a quota increase request to your quota request template |
| request_service_quota_increase | Submits a quota increase request for the specified quota |
| tag_resource | Adds tags to the specified applied quota |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from the specified applied quota |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- servicequotas()
svc$associate_service_quota_template(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

 ses

Amazon Simple Email Service

Description

This document contains reference information for the [Amazon Simple Email Service](#) (Amazon SES) API, version 2010-12-01. This document is best used in conjunction with the [Amazon SES Developer Guide](#).

For a list of Amazon SES endpoints to use in service requests, see [Regions and Amazon SES](#) in the [Amazon SES Developer Guide](#).

This documentation contains reference information related to the following:

- [Amazon SES API Actions](#)
- [Amazon SES API Data Types](#)
- [Common Parameters](#)
- [Common Errors](#)

Usage

```
ses(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ses(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| clone_receipt_rule_set | Creates a receipt rule set by cloning an existing one |
| create_configuration_set | Creates a configuration set |
| create_configuration_set_event_destination | Creates a configuration set event destination |
| create_configuration_set_tracking_options | Creates an association between a configuration set and a custom domain |
| create_custom_verification_email_template | Creates a new custom verification email template |
| create_receipt_filter | Creates a new IP address filter |
| create_receipt_rule | Creates a receipt rule |
| create_receipt_rule_set | Creates an empty receipt rule set |
| create_template | Creates an email template |
| delete_configuration_set | Deletes a configuration set |
| delete_configuration_set_event_destination | Deletes a configuration set event destination |
| delete_configuration_set_tracking_options | Deletes an association between a configuration set and a custom domain |
| delete_custom_verification_email_template | Deletes an existing custom verification email template |
| delete_identity | Deletes the specified identity (an email address or a domain) from the configuration set |
| delete_identity_policy | Deletes the specified sending authorization policy for the given identity |
| delete_receipt_filter | Deletes the specified IP address filter |
| delete_receipt_rule | Deletes the specified receipt rule |
| delete_receipt_rule_set | Deletes the specified receipt rule set and all of the receipt rules it contains |
| delete_template | Deletes an email template |
| delete_verified_email_address | Deprecated |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>describe_active_receipt_rule_set</code> | Returns the metadata and receipt rules for the receipt rule set that is c |
| <code>describe_configuration_set</code> | Returns the details of the specified configuration set |
| <code>describe_receipt_rule</code> | Returns the details of the specified receipt rule |
| <code>describe_receipt_rule_set</code> | Returns the details of the specified receipt rule set |
| <code>get_account_sending_enabled</code> | Returns the email sending status of the Amazon SES account for the |
| <code>get_custom_verification_email_template</code> | Returns the custom email verification template for the template name |
| <code>get_identity_dkim_attributes</code> | Returns the current status of Easy DKIM signing for an entity |
| <code>get_identity_mail_from_domain_attributes</code> | Returns the custom MAIL FROM attributes for a list of identities (en |
| <code>get_identity_notification_attributes</code> | Given a list of verified identities (email addresses and/or domains), re |
| <code>get_identity_policies</code> | Returns the requested sending authorization policies for the given ide |
| <code>get_identity_verification_attributes</code> | Given a list of identities (email addresses and/or domains), returns th |
| <code>get_send_quota</code> | Provides the sending limits for the Amazon SES account |
| <code>get_send_statistics</code> | Provides sending statistics for the current Amazon Web Services Reg |
| <code>get_template</code> | Displays the template object (which includes the Subject line, HTML |
| <code>list_configuration_sets</code> | Provides a list of the configuration sets associated with your Amazon |
| <code>list_custom_verification_email_templates</code> | Lists the existing custom verification email templates for your account |
| <code>list_identities</code> | Returns a list containing all of the identities (email addresses and dor |
| <code>list_identity_policies</code> | Returns a list of sending authorization policies that are attached to th |
| <code>list_receipt_filters</code> | Lists the IP address filters associated with your Amazon Web Service |
| <code>list_receipt_rule_sets</code> | Lists the receipt rule sets that exist under your Amazon Web Services |
| <code>list_templates</code> | Lists the email templates present in your Amazon SES account in the |
| <code>list_verified_email_addresses</code> | Deprecated |
| <code>put_configuration_set_delivery_options</code> | Adds or updates the delivery options for a configuration set |
| <code>put_identity_policy</code> | Adds or updates a sending authorization policy for the specified ident |
| <code>reorder_receipt_rule_set</code> | Reorders the receipt rules within a receipt rule set |
| <code>send_bounce</code> | Generates and sends a bounce message to the sender of an email you |
| <code>send_bulk_templated_email</code> | Composes an email message to multiple destinations |
| <code>send_custom_verification_email</code> | Adds an email address to the list of identities for your Amazon SES a |
| <code>send_email</code> | Composes an email message and immediately queues it for sending |
| <code>send_raw_email</code> | Composes an email message and immediately queues it for sending |
| <code>send_templated_email</code> | Composes an email message using an email template and immediate |
| <code>set_active_receipt_rule_set</code> | Sets the specified receipt rule set as the active receipt rule set |
| <code>set_identity_dkim_enabled</code> | Enables or disables Easy DKIM signing of email sent from an identit |
| <code>set_identity_feedback_forwarding_enabled</code> | Given an identity (an email address or a domain), enables or disables |
| <code>set_identity_headers_in_notifications_enabled</code> | Given an identity (an email address or a domain), sets whether Amaz |
| <code>set_identity_mail_from_domain</code> | Enables or disables the custom MAIL FROM domain setup for a veri |
| <code>set_identity_notification_topic</code> | Sets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to |
| <code>set_receipt_rule_position</code> | Sets the position of the specified receipt rule in the receipt rule set |
| <code>test_render_template</code> | Creates a preview of the MIME content of an email when provided w |
| <code>update_account_sending_enabled</code> | Enables or disables email sending across your entire Amazon SES ac |
| <code>update_configuration_set_event_destination</code> | Updates the event destination of a configuration set |
| <code>update_configuration_set_reputation_metrics_enabled</code> | Enables or disables the publishing of reputation metrics for emails se |
| <code>update_configuration_set_sending_enabled</code> | Enables or disables email sending for messages sent using a specific |
| <code>update_configuration_set_tracking_options</code> | Modifies an association between a configuration set and a custom dor |
| <code>update_custom_verification_email_template</code> | Updates an existing custom verification email template |
| <code>update_receipt_rule</code> | Updates a receipt rule |
| <code>update_template</code> | Updates an email template |
| <code>verify_domain_dkim</code> | Returns a set of DKIM tokens for a domain identity |

[verify_domain_identity](#)
[verify_email_address](#)
[verify_email_identity](#)

Adds a domain to the list of identities for your Amazon SES account
 Deprecated
 Adds an email address to the list of identities for your Amazon SES a

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- ses()
# The following example creates a receipt rule set by cloning an existing
# one:
svc$clone_receipt_rule_set(
  OriginalRuleSetName = "RuleSetToClone",
  RuleSetName = "RuleSetToCreate"
)

## End(Not run)

```

 sesv2

Amazon Simple Email Service

Description

Amazon SES API v2

Amazon SES is an Amazon Web Services service that you can use to send email messages to your customers.

If you're new to Amazon SES API v2, you might find it helpful to review the [Amazon Simple Email Service Developer Guide](#). The *Amazon SES Developer Guide* provides information and code samples that demonstrate how to use Amazon SES API v2 features programmatically.

Usage

```
sesv2(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sesv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
```

```

        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| batch_get_metric_data | Retrieves batches of metric data collected based on your sending activity |
| cancel_export_job | Cancels an export job |
| create_configuration_set | Create a configuration set |
| create_configuration_set_event_destination | Create an event destination |
| create_contact | Creates a contact, which is an end-user who is receiving the email, and adds it to a contact list |
| create_contact_list | Creates a contact list |
| create_custom_verification_email_template | Creates a new custom verification email template |
| create_dedicated_ip_pool | Create a new pool of dedicated IP addresses |
| create_deliverability_test_report | Create a new predictive inbox placement test |
| create_email_identity | Starts the process of verifying an email identity |
| create_email_identity_policy | Creates the specified sending authorization policy for the given identity (and email template) |
| create_email_template | Creates an email template |
| create_export_job | Creates an export job for a data source and destination |
| create_import_job | Creates an import job for a data destination |
| create_multi_region_endpoint | Creates a multi-region endpoint (global-endpoint) |
| delete_configuration_set | Delete an existing configuration set |
| delete_configuration_set_event_destination | Delete an event destination |
| delete_contact | Removes a contact from a contact list |
| delete_contact_list | Deletes a contact list and all of the contacts on that list |
| delete_custom_verification_email_template | Deletes an existing custom verification email template |
| delete_dedicated_ip_pool | Delete a dedicated IP pool |
| delete_email_identity | Deletes an email identity |
| delete_email_identity_policy | Deletes the specified sending authorization policy for the given identity (and email template) |
| delete_email_template | Deletes an email template |
| delete_multi_region_endpoint | Deletes a multi-region endpoint (global-endpoint) |
| delete_suppressed_destination | Removes an email address from the suppression list for your account |
| get_account | Obtain information about the email-sending status and capabilities of your account |
| get_blacklist_reports | Retrieve a list of the blacklists that your dedicated IP addresses appear on |
| get_configuration_set | Get information about an existing configuration set, including the dedicated IP addresses |
| get_configuration_set_event_destinations | Retrieve a list of event destinations that are associated with a configuration set |
| get_contact | Returns a contact from a contact list |

| | |
|--|---|
| get_contact_list | Returns contact list metadata |
| get_custom_verification_email_template | Returns the custom email verification template for the template name you specify |
| get_dedicated_ip | Get information about a dedicated IP address, including the name of the dedicated IP pool |
| get_dedicated_ip_pool | Retrieve information about the dedicated pool |
| get_dedicated_ips | List the dedicated IP addresses that are associated with your Amazon Web Services account |
| get_deliverability_dashboard_options | Retrieve information about the status of the Deliverability dashboard for your account |
| get_deliverability_test_report | Retrieve the results of a predictive inbox placement test |
| get_domain_deliverability_campaign | Retrieve all the deliverability data for a specific campaign |
| get_domain_statistics_report | Retrieve inbox placement and engagement rates for the domains that you use |
| get_email_identity | Provides information about a specific identity, including the identity's verification status |
| get_email_identity_policies | Returns the requested sending authorization policies for the given identity (or identities) |
| get_email_template | Displays the template object (which includes the subject line, HTML part and text part) |
| get_export_job | Provides information about an export job |
| get_import_job | Provides information about an import job |
| get_message_insights | Provides information about a specific message, including the from address, subject, and body |
| get_multi_region_endpoint | Displays the multi-region endpoint (global-endpoint) configuration |
| get_suppressed_destination | Retrieves information about a specific email address that's on the suppression list |
| list_configuration_sets | List all of the configuration sets associated with your account in the current region |
| list_contact_lists | Lists all of the contact lists available |
| list_contacts | Lists the contacts present in a specific contact list |
| list_custom_verification_email_templates | Lists the existing custom verification email templates for your account in the current region |
| list_dedicated_ip_pools | List all of the dedicated IP pools that exist in your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_deliverability_test_reports | Show a list of the predictive inbox placement tests that you've performed, including the results |
| list_domain_deliverability_campaigns | Retrieve deliverability data for all the campaigns that used a specific domain |
| list_email_identities | Returns a list of all of the email identities that are associated with your Amazon Web Services account |
| list_email_templates | Lists the email templates present in your Amazon SES account in the current region |
| list_export_jobs | Lists all of the export jobs |
| list_import_jobs | Lists all of the import jobs |
| list_multi_region_endpoints | List the multi-region endpoints (global-endpoints) |
| list_recommendations | Lists the recommendations present in your Amazon SES account in the current region |
| list_suppressed_destinations | Retrieves a list of email addresses that are on the suppression list for your account |
| list_tags_for_resource | Retrieve a list of the tags (keys and values) that are associated with a specific resource |
| put_account_dedicated_ip_warmup_attributes | Enable or disable the automatic warm-up feature for dedicated IP addresses |
| put_account_details | Update your Amazon SES account details |
| put_account_sending_attributes | Enable or disable the ability of your account to send email |
| put_account_suppression_attributes | Change the settings for the account-level suppression list |
| put_account_vdm_attributes | Update your Amazon SES account VDM attributes |
| put_configuration_set_archiving_options | Associate the configuration set with a MailManager archive |
| put_configuration_set_delivery_options | Associate a configuration set with a dedicated IP pool |
| put_configuration_set_reputation_options | Enable or disable collection of reputation metrics for emails that you send using the configuration set |
| put_configuration_set_sending_options | Enable or disable email sending for messages that use a particular configuration set |
| put_configuration_set_suppression_options | Specify the account suppression list preferences for a configuration set |
| put_configuration_set_tracking_options | Specify a custom domain to use for open and click tracking elements in email |
| put_configuration_set_vdm_options | Specify VDM preferences for email that you send using the configuration set |
| put_dedicated_ip_in_pool | Move a dedicated IP address to an existing dedicated IP pool |
| put_dedicated_ip_pool_scaling_attributes | Used to convert a dedicated IP pool to a different scaling mode |
| put_dedicated_ip_warmup_attributes | Put dedicated ip warmup attributes |
| put_deliverability_dashboard_option | Enable or disable the Deliverability dashboard |

| | |
|---|--|
| put_email_identity_configuration_set_attributes | Used to associate a configuration set with an email identity |
| put_email_identity_dkim_attributes | Used to enable or disable DKIM authentication for an email identity |
| put_email_identity_dkim_signing_attributes | Used to configure or change the DKIM authentication settings for an email identity |
| put_email_identity_feedback_attributes | Used to enable or disable feedback forwarding for an identity |
| put_email_identity_mail_from_attributes | Used to enable or disable the custom Mail-From domain configuration for an identity |
| put_suppressed_destination | Adds an email address to the suppression list for your account |
| send_bulk_email | Composes an email message to multiple destinations |
| send_custom_verification_email | Adds an email address to the list of identities for your Amazon SES account |
| send_email | Sends an email message |
| tag_resource | Add one or more tags (keys and values) to a specified resource |
| test_render_email_template | Creates a preview of the MIME content of an email when provided with a template |
| untag_resource | Remove one or more tags (keys and values) from a specified resource |
| update_configuration_set_event_destination | Update the configuration of an event destination for a configuration set |
| update_contact | Updates a contact's preferences for a list |
| update_contact_list | Updates contact list metadata |
| update_custom_verification_email_template | Updates an existing custom verification email template |
| update_email_identity_policy | Updates the specified sending authorization policy for the given identity (and its associated email addresses) |
| update_email_template | Updates an email template |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sesv2()
svc$batch_get_metric_data(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Step Functions

Step Functions coordinates the components of distributed applications and microservices using visual workflows.

You can use Step Functions to build applications from individual components, each of which performs a discrete function, or *task*, allowing you to scale and change applications quickly. Step Functions provides a console that helps visualize the components of your application as a series of steps. Step Functions automatically triggers and tracks each step, and retries steps when there are errors, so your application executes predictably and in the right order every time. Step Functions logs the state of each step, so you can quickly diagnose and debug any issues.

Step Functions manages operations and underlying infrastructure to ensure your application is available at any scale. You can run tasks on Amazon Web Services, your own servers, or any system that has access to Amazon Web Services. You can access and use Step Functions using the console, the Amazon Web Services SDKs, or an HTTP API. For more information about Step Functions, see the *StepFunctions Developer Guide*.

If you use the Step Functions API actions using Amazon Web Services SDK integrations, make sure the API actions are in camel case and parameter names are in Pascal case. For example, you could use Step Functions API action `startSyncExecution` and specify its parameter as `StateMachineArn`.

Usage

```
sfn(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- sfn(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| create_activity | Creates an activity |
| create_state_machine | Creates a state machine |
| create_state_machine_alias | Creates an alias for a state machine that points to one or two versions of the same state machine |
| delete_activity | Deletes an activity |
| delete_state_machine | Deletes a state machine |
| delete_state_machine_alias | Deletes a state machine alias |
| delete_state_machine_version | Deletes a state machine version |
| describe_activity | Describes an activity |

| | |
|--|---|
| describe_execution | Provides information about a state machine execution, such as the state machine ass |
| describe_map_run | Provides information about a Map Run's configuration, progress, and results |
| describe_state_machine | Provides information about a state machine's definition, its IAM role Amazon Resou |
| describe_state_machine_alias | Returns details about a state machine alias |
| describe_state_machine_for_execution | Provides information about a state machine's definition, its execution role ARN, and |
| get_activity_task | Used by workers to retrieve a task (with the specified activity ARN) which has been |
| get_execution_history | Returns the history of the specified execution as a list of events |
| list_activities | Lists the existing activities |
| list_executions | Lists all executions of a state machine or a Map Run |
| list_map_runs | Lists all Map Runs that were started by a given state machine execution |
| list_state_machine_aliases | Lists aliases for a specified state machine ARN |
| list_state_machines | Lists the existing state machines |
| list_state_machine_versions | Lists versions for the specified state machine Amazon Resource Name (ARN) |
| list_tags_for_resource | List tags for a given resource |
| publish_state_machine_version | Creates a version from the current revision of a state machine |
| redrive_execution | Restarts unsuccessful executions of Standard workflows that didn't complete success |
| send_task_failure | Used by activity workers, Task states using the callback pattern, and optionally Task |
| send_task_heartbeat | Used by activity workers and Task states using the callback pattern, and optionally T |
| send_task_success | Used by activity workers, Task states using the callback pattern, and optionally Task |
| start_execution | Starts a state machine execution |
| start_sync_execution | Starts a Synchronous Express state machine execution |
| stop_execution | Stops an execution |
| tag_resource | Add a tag to a Step Functions resource |
| test_state | Accepts the definition of a single state and executes it |
| untag_resource | Remove a tag from a Step Functions resource |
| update_map_run | Updates an in-progress Map Run's configuration to include changes to the settings th |
| update_state_machine | Updates an existing state machine by modifying its definition, roleArn, loggingConf |
| update_state_machine_alias | Updates the configuration of an existing state machine alias by modifying its descrip |
| validate_state_machine_definition | Validates the syntax of a state machine definition specified in Amazon States Langua |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sfn()
svc$create_activity(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Shield Advanced

This is the *Shield Advanced API Reference*. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the Shield Advanced API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about WAF and Shield Advanced features and an overview of how to use the WAF and Shield Advanced APIs, see the [WAF and Shield Developer Guide](#).

Usage

```
shield(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- shield(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[associate_drt_log_bucket](#)

[associate_drt_role](#)

[associate_health_check](#)

[associate_proactive_engagement_details](#)

[create_protection](#)

[create_protection_group](#)

[create_subscription](#)

[delete_protection](#)

Authorizes the Shield Response Team (SRT) to access the specified Amazon

Authorizes the Shield Response Team (SRT) using the specified role, to acce

Adds health-based detection to the Shield Advanced protection for a resourc

Initializes proactive engagement and sets the list of contacts for the Shield R

Enables Shield Advanced for a specific Amazon Web Services resource

Creates a grouping of protected resources so they can be handled as a collect

Activates Shield Advanced for an account

Deletes an Shield Advanced Protection

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>delete_protection_group</code> | Removes the specified protection group |
| <code>delete_subscription</code> | Removes Shield Advanced from an account |
| <code>describe_attack</code> | Describes the details of a DDoS attack |
| <code>describe_attack_statistics</code> | Provides information about the number and type of attacks Shield has detected |
| <code>describe_drt_access</code> | Returns the current role and list of Amazon S3 log buckets used by the Shield Response Team |
| <code>describe_emergency_contact_settings</code> | A list of email addresses and phone numbers that the Shield Response Team can use to contact you |
| <code>describe_protection</code> | Lists the details of a Protection object |
| <code>describe_protection_group</code> | Returns the specification for the specified protection group |
| <code>describe_subscription</code> | Provides details about the Shield Advanced subscription for an account |
| <code>disable_application_layer_automatic_response</code> | Disable the Shield Advanced automatic application layer DDoS mitigation for the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN) |
| <code>disable_proactive_engagement</code> | Removes authorization from the Shield Response Team (SRT) to notify contacts about DDoS attacks |
| <code>disassociate_drt_log_bucket</code> | Removes the Shield Response Team's (SRT) access to the specified Amazon S3 log bucket |
| <code>disassociate_drt_role</code> | Removes the Shield Response Team's (SRT) access to your Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>disassociate_health_check</code> | Removes health-based detection from the Shield Advanced protection for a resource |
| <code>enable_application_layer_automatic_response</code> | Enable the Shield Advanced automatic application layer DDoS mitigation for the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN) |
| <code>enable_proactive_engagement</code> | Authorizes the Shield Response Team (SRT) to use email and phone to notify contacts about DDoS attacks |
| <code>get_subscription_state</code> | Returns the SubscriptionState, either Active or Inactive |
| <code>list_attacks</code> | Returns all ongoing DDoS attacks or all DDoS attacks during a specified time period |
| <code>list_protection_groups</code> | Retrieves ProtectionGroup objects for the account |
| <code>list_protections</code> | Retrieves Protection objects for the account |
| <code>list_resources_in_protection_group</code> | Retrieves the resources that are included in the protection group |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Gets information about Amazon Web Services tags for a specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN) |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds or updates tags for a resource in Shield |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes tags from a resource in Shield |
| <code>update_application_layer_automatic_response</code> | Updates an existing Shield Advanced automatic application layer DDoS mitigation for the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN) |
| <code>update_emergency_contact_settings</code> | Updates the details of the list of email addresses and phone numbers that the Shield Response Team can use to contact you |
| <code>update_protection_group</code> | Updates an existing protection group |
| <code>update_subscription</code> | Updates the details of an existing subscription |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- shield()
svc$associate_drt_log_bucket(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon SimpleDB is a web service providing the core database functions of data indexing and querying in the cloud. By offloading the time and effort associated with building and operating a web-scale database, SimpleDB provides developers the freedom to focus on application development.

A traditional, clustered relational database requires a sizable upfront capital outlay, is complex to design, and often requires extensive and repetitive database administration. Amazon SimpleDB is dramatically simpler, requiring no schema, automatically indexing your data and providing a simple API for storage and access. This approach eliminates the administrative burden of data modeling, index maintenance, and performance tuning. Developers gain access to this functionality within Amazon's proven computing environment, are able to scale instantly, and pay only for what they use.

Visit <http://aws.amazon.com/simpledb/> for more information.

Usage

```
simpledb(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- simpledb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| batch_delete_attributes | Performs multiple DeleteAttributes operations in a single call, which reduces round trips and latency |
| batch_put_attributes | The BatchPutAttributes operation creates or replaces attributes within one or more items |
| create_domain | The CreateDomain operation creates a new domain |
| delete_attributes | Deletes one or more attributes associated with an item |
| delete_domain | The DeleteDomain operation deletes a domain |
| domain_metadata | Returns information about the domain, including when the domain was created, the number of items |
| get_attributes | Returns all of the attributes associated with the specified item |
| list_domains | The ListDomains operation lists all domains associated with the Access Key ID |
| put_attributes | The PutAttributes operation creates or replaces attributes in an item |
| select | The Select operation returns a set of attributes for ItemNames that match the select expression |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- simpledb()
svc$batch_delete_attributes(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

sns

Amazon Simple Notification Service

Description

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a web service that enables you to build distributed web-enabled applications. Applications can use Amazon SNS to easily push real-time notification messages to interested subscribers over multiple delivery protocols. For more information about this product see the [Amazon SNS product page](#). For detailed information about Amazon SNS features and their associated API calls, see the [Amazon SNS Developer Guide](#).

For information on the permissions you need to use this API, see [Identity and access management in Amazon SNS](#) in the *Amazon SNS Developer Guide*.

We also provide SDKs that enable you to access Amazon SNS from your preferred programming language. The SDKs contain functionality that automatically takes care of tasks such as: cryptographically signing your service requests, retrying requests, and handling error responses. For a list of available SDKs, go to [Tools for Amazon Web Services](#).

Usage

```
sns(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sns(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| add_permission | Adds a statement to a topic's access control policy, granting access for the specified |
| check_if_phone_number_is_opted_out | Accepts a phone number and indicates whether the phone holder has opted out of re |
| confirm_subscription | Verifies an endpoint owner's intent to receive messages by validating the token sent |
| create_platform_application | Creates a platform application object for one of the supported push notification serv |
| create_platform_endpoint | Creates an endpoint for a device and mobile app on one of the supported push notif |
| create_sms_sandbox_phone_number | Adds a destination phone number to an Amazon Web Services account in the SMS |
| create_topic | Creates a topic to which notifications can be published |
| delete_endpoint | Deletes the endpoint for a device and mobile app from Amazon SNS |
| delete_platform_application | Deletes a platform application object for one of the supported push notification serv |
| delete_sms_sandbox_phone_number | Deletes an Amazon Web Services account's verified or pending phone number from |
| delete_topic | Deletes a topic and all its subscriptions |
| get_data_protection_policy | Retrieves the specified inline DataProtectionPolicy document that is stored in the sp |
| get_endpoint_attributes | Retrieves the endpoint attributes for a device on one of the supported push notificati |
| get_platform_application_attributes | Retrieves the attributes of the platform application object for the supported push no |
| get_sms_attributes | Returns the settings for sending SMS messages from your Amazon Web Services a |
| get_sms_sandbox_account_status | Retrieves the SMS sandbox status for the calling Amazon Web Services account in |
| get_subscription_attributes | Returns all of the properties of a subscription |
| get_topic_attributes | Returns all of the properties of a topic |
| list_endpoints_by_platform_application | Lists the endpoints and endpoint attributes for devices in a supported push notificati |
| list_origination_numbers | Lists the calling Amazon Web Services account's dedicated origination numbers an |

| | |
|---|--|
| list_phone_numbers_opted_out | Returns a list of phone numbers that are opted out, meaning you cannot send SMS |
| list_platform_applications | Lists the platform application objects for the supported push notification services, s |
| list_sms_sandbox_phone_numbers | Lists the calling Amazon Web Services account's current verified and pending desti |
| list_subscriptions | Returns a list of the requester's subscriptions |
| list_subscriptions_by_topic | Returns a list of the subscriptions to a specific topic |
| list_tags_for_resource | List all tags added to the specified Amazon SNS topic |
| list_topics | Returns a list of the requester's topics |
| opt_in_phone_number | Use this request to opt in a phone number that is opted out, which enables you to re |
| publish | Sends a message to an Amazon SNS topic, a text message (SMS message) directly |
| publish_batch | Publishes up to ten messages to the specified topic |
| put_data_protection_policy | Adds or updates an inline policy document that is stored in the specified Amazon S |
| remove_permission | Removes a statement from a topic's access control policy |
| set_endpoint_attributes | Sets the attributes for an endpoint for a device on one of the supported push notifica |
| set_platform_application_attributes | Sets the attributes of the platform application object for the supported push notifica |
| set_sms_attributes | Use this request to set the default settings for sending SMS messages and receiving |
| set_subscription_attributes | Allows a subscription owner to set an attribute of the subscription to a new value |
| set_topic_attributes | Allows a topic owner to set an attribute of the topic to a new value |
| subscribe | Subscribes an endpoint to an Amazon SNS topic |
| tag_resource | Add tags to the specified Amazon SNS topic |
| unsubscribe | Deletes a subscription |
| untag_resource | Remove tags from the specified Amazon SNS topic |
| verify_sms_sandbox_phone_number | Verifies a destination phone number with a one-time password (OTP) for the calling |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sns()
svc$add_permission(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Welcome to the *Amazon SQS API Reference*.

Amazon SQS is a reliable, highly-scalable hosted queue for storing messages as they travel between applications or microservices. Amazon SQS moves data between distributed application components and helps you decouple these components.

For information on the permissions you need to use this API, see [Identity and access management](#) in the *Amazon SQS Developer Guide*.

You can use [Amazon Web Services SDKs](#) to access Amazon SQS using your favorite programming language. The SDKs perform tasks such as the following automatically:

- Cryptographically sign your service requests
- Retry requests
- Handle error responses

Additional information

- [Amazon SQS Product Page](#)
- [Amazon SQS Developer Guide](#)
 - [Making API Requests](#)
 - [Amazon SQS Message Attributes](#)
 - [Amazon SQS Dead-Letter Queues](#)
- [Amazon SQS in the Command Line Interface](#)
- [Amazon Web Services General Reference](#)
 - [Regions and Endpoints](#)

Usage

```
sqs(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**

| | |
|----------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- sqs(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>add_permission</code> | Adds a permission to a queue for a specific principal |
| <code>cancel_message_move_task</code> | Cancels a specified message movement task |
| <code>change_message_visibility</code> | Changes the visibility timeout of a specified message in a queue to a new value |
| <code>change_message_visibility_batch</code> | Changes the visibility timeout of multiple messages |
| <code>create_queue</code> | Creates a new standard or FIFO queue |
| <code>delete_message</code> | Deletes the specified message from the specified queue |
| <code>delete_message_batch</code> | Deletes up to ten messages from the specified queue |
| <code>delete_queue</code> | Deletes the queue specified by the QueueUrl, regardless of the queue's contents |
| <code>get_queue_attributes</code> | Gets attributes for the specified queue |
| <code>get_queue_url</code> | The GetQueueUrl API returns the URL of an existing Amazon SQS queue |
| <code>list_dead_letter_source_queues</code> | Returns a list of your queues that have the RedrivePolicy queue attribute configured with a |
| <code>list_message_move_tasks</code> | Gets the most recent message movement tasks (up to 10) under a specific source queue |
| <code>list_queues</code> | Returns a list of your queues in the current region |
| <code>list_queue_tags</code> | List all cost allocation tags added to the specified Amazon SQS queue |
| <code>purge_queue</code> | Deletes available messages in a queue (including in-flight messages) specified by the QueueUrl |
| <code>receive_message</code> | Retrieves one or more messages (up to 10), from the specified queue |
| <code>remove_permission</code> | Revokes any permissions in the queue policy that matches the specified Label parameter |
| <code>send_message</code> | Delivers a message to the specified queue |
| <code>send_message_batch</code> | You can use SendMessageBatch to send up to 10 messages to the specified queue by assigning |
| <code>set_queue_attributes</code> | Sets the value of one or more queue attributes, like a policy |
| <code>start_message_move_task</code> | Starts an asynchronous task to move messages from a specified source queue to a specified destination queue |
| <code>tag_queue</code> | Add cost allocation tags to the specified Amazon SQS queue |
| <code>untag_queue</code> | Remove cost allocation tags from the specified Amazon SQS queue |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sqs()
svc$add_permission(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon Web Services Systems Manager is the operations hub for your Amazon Web Services applications and resources and a secure end-to-end management solution for hybrid cloud environments that enables safe and secure operations at scale.

This reference is intended to be used with the [Amazon Web Services Systems Manager User Guide](#). To get started, see [Setting up Amazon Web Services Systems Manager](#).

Related resources

- For information about each of the tools that comprise Systems Manager, see [Using Systems Manager tools](#) in the *Amazon Web Services Systems Manager User Guide*.
- For details about predefined runbooks for Automation, a tool in Amazon Web Services Systems Manager, see the [SystemsManager Automation runbook reference](#).
- For information about AppConfig, a tool in Systems Manager, see the [AppConfigUser Guide](#) and the [AppConfigAPI Reference](#).
- For information about Incident Manager, a tool in Systems Manager, see the [SystemsManager Incident Manager User Guide](#) and the [SystemsManager Incident Manager API Reference](#).

Usage

```
ssm(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. |

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ssm(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[add_tags_to_resource](#)
[associate_ops_item_related_item](#)
[cancel_command](#)

Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified resource
 Associates a related item to a Systems Manager OpsCenter Op
 Attempts to cancel the command specified by the Command ID

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>cancel_maintenance_window_execution</code> | Stops a maintenance window execution that is already in progress |
| <code>create_activation</code> | Generates an activation code and activation ID you can use to register a managed node |
| <code>create_association</code> | A State Manager association defines the state that you want to register on a target |
| <code>create_association_batch</code> | Associates the specified Amazon Web Services Systems Manager instances with a state |
| <code>create_document</code> | Creates a Amazon Web Services Systems Manager (SSM) document |
| <code>create_maintenance_window</code> | Creates a new maintenance window |
| <code>create_ops_item</code> | Creates a new OpsItem |
| <code>create_ops_metadata</code> | If you create a new application in Application Manager, Amazon CloudWatch Logs can capture the logs of the application |
| <code>create_patch_baseline</code> | Creates a patch baseline |
| <code>create_resource_data_sync</code> | A resource data sync helps you view data from multiple sources in a single view |
| <code>delete_activation</code> | Deletes an activation |
| <code>delete_association</code> | Disassociates the specified Amazon Web Services Systems Manager instances from a state |
| <code>delete_document</code> | Deletes the Amazon Web Services Systems Manager document |
| <code>delete_inventory</code> | Delete a custom inventory type or the data associated with a custom inventory type |
| <code>delete_maintenance_window</code> | Deletes a maintenance window |
| <code>delete_ops_item</code> | Delete an OpsItem |
| <code>delete_ops_metadata</code> | Delete OpsMetadata related to an application |
| <code>delete_parameter</code> | Delete a parameter from the system |
| <code>delete_parameters</code> | Delete a list of parameters |
| <code>delete_patch_baseline</code> | Deletes a patch baseline |
| <code>delete_resource_data_sync</code> | Deletes a resource data sync configuration |
| <code>delete_resource_policy</code> | Deletes a Systems Manager resource policy |
| <code>deregister_managed_instance</code> | Removes the server or virtual machine from the list of registered managed nodes |
| <code>deregister_patch_baseline_for_patch_group</code> | Removes a patch group from a patch baseline |
| <code>deregister_target_from_maintenance_window</code> | Removes a target from a maintenance window |
| <code>deregister_task_from_maintenance_window</code> | Removes a task from a maintenance window |
| <code>describe_activations</code> | Describes details about the activation, such as the date and time that the activation was created |
| <code>describe_association</code> | Describes the association for the specified target or managed node |
| <code>describe_association_executions</code> | Views all executions for a specific association ID |
| <code>describe_association_execution_targets</code> | Views information about a specific execution of a specific association |
| <code>describe_automation_executions</code> | Provides details about all active and terminated Automation executions |
| <code>describe_automation_step_executions</code> | Information about all active and terminated step executions in a specific Automation execution |
| <code>describe_available_patches</code> | Lists all patches eligible to be included in a patch baseline |
| <code>describe_document</code> | Describes the specified Amazon Web Services Systems Manager document |
| <code>describe_document_permission</code> | Describes the permissions for a Amazon Web Services Systems Manager document |
| <code>describe_effective_instance_associations</code> | All associations for the managed nodes |
| <code>describe_effective_patches_for_patch_baseline</code> | Retrieves the current effective patches (the patch and the approval status) |
| <code>describe_instance_associations_status</code> | The status of the associations for the managed nodes |
| <code>describe_instance_information</code> | Provides information about one or more of your managed nodes |
| <code>describe_instance_patches</code> | Retrieves information about the patches on the specified managed nodes |
| <code>describe_instance_patch_states</code> | Retrieves the high-level patch state of one or more managed nodes |
| <code>describe_instance_patch_states_for_patch_group</code> | Retrieves the high-level patch state for the managed nodes in the specified patch group |
| <code>describe_instance_properties</code> | An API operation used by the Systems Manager console to display the properties of a managed node |
| <code>describe_inventory_deletions</code> | Describes a specific delete inventory operation |
| <code>describe_maintenance_window_executions</code> | Lists the executions of a maintenance window |
| <code>describe_maintenance_window_execution_task_invocations</code> | Retrieves the individual task executions (one per target) for a patch baseline |
| <code>describe_maintenance_window_execution_tasks</code> | For a given maintenance window execution, lists the tasks that are associated with the execution |
| <code>describe_maintenance_windows</code> | Retrieves the maintenance windows in an Amazon Web Services account |

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>describe_maintenance_window_schedule</code> | Retrieves information about upcoming executions of a maintenance window |
| <code>describe_maintenance_windows_for_target</code> | Retrieves information about the maintenance window targets of a maintenance window |
| <code>describe_maintenance_window_targets</code> | Lists the targets registered with the maintenance window |
| <code>describe_maintenance_window_tasks</code> | Lists the tasks in a maintenance window |
| <code>describe_ops_items</code> | Query a set of OpsItems |
| <code>describe_parameters</code> | Lists the parameters in your Amazon Web Services account or organization |
| <code>describe_patch_baselines</code> | Lists the patch baselines in your Amazon Web Services account or organization |
| <code>describe_patch_groups</code> | Lists all patch groups that have been registered with patch baselines |
| <code>describe_patch_group_state</code> | Returns high-level aggregated patch compliance state information for a patch group |
| <code>describe_patch_properties</code> | Lists the properties of available patches organized by product, platform, and OS |
| <code>describe_sessions</code> | Retrieves a list of all active sessions (both connected and disconnected) |
| <code>disassociate_ops_item_related_item</code> | Deletes the association between an OpsItem and a related item |
| <code>get_automation_execution</code> | Get detailed information about a particular Automation execution |
| <code>get_calendar_state</code> | Gets the state of a Amazon Web Services Systems Manager calendar |
| <code>get_command_invocation</code> | Returns detailed information about command execution for an Amazon Web Services Systems Manager managed instance |
| <code>get_connection_status</code> | Retrieves the Session Manager connection status for a managed instance |
| <code>get_default_patch_baseline</code> | Retrieves the default patch baseline |
| <code>get_deployable_patch_snapshot_for_instance</code> | Retrieves the current snapshot for the patch baseline the managed instance is using |
| <code>get_document</code> | Gets the contents of the specified Amazon Web Services Systems Manager document |
| <code>get_execution_preview</code> | Initiates the process of retrieving an existing preview that shows the results of a command |
| <code>get_inventory</code> | Query inventory information |
| <code>get_inventory_schema</code> | Return a list of inventory type names for the account, or return details about a specific type |
| <code>get_maintenance_window</code> | Retrieves a maintenance window |
| <code>get_maintenance_window_execution</code> | Retrieves details about a specific a maintenance window execution |
| <code>get_maintenance_window_execution_task</code> | Retrieves the details about a specific task run as part of a maintenance window execution |
| <code>get_maintenance_window_execution_task_invocation</code> | Retrieves information about a specific task running on a specific managed instance |
| <code>get_maintenance_window_task</code> | Retrieves the details of a maintenance window task |
| <code>get_ops_item</code> | Get information about an OpsItem by using the ID |
| <code>get_ops_metadata</code> | View operational metadata related to an application in Application and Configuration Manager |
| <code>get_ops_summary</code> | View a summary of operations metadata (OpsData) based on specified filters |
| <code>get_parameter</code> | Get information about a single parameter by specifying the parameter name |
| <code>get_parameter_history</code> | Retrieves the history of all changes to a parameter |
| <code>get_parameters</code> | Get information about one or more parameters by specifying multiple parameter names |
| <code>get_parameters_by_path</code> | Retrieve information about one or more parameters under a specified path |
| <code>get_patch_baseline</code> | Retrieves information about a patch baseline |
| <code>get_patch_baseline_for_patch_group</code> | Retrieves the patch baseline that should be used for the specified patch group |
| <code>get_resource_policies</code> | Returns an array of the Policy object |
| <code>get_service_setting</code> | ServiceSetting is an account-level setting for an Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>label_parameter_version</code> | A parameter label is a user-defined alias to help you manage documents |
| <code>list_associations</code> | Returns all State Manager associations in the current Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_association_versions</code> | Retrieves all versions of an association for a specific association ID |
| <code>list_command_invocations</code> | An invocation is copy of a command sent to a specific managed instance |
| <code>list_commands</code> | Lists the commands requested by users of the Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_compliance_items</code> | For a specified resource ID, this API operation returns a list of compliance items |
| <code>list_compliance_summaries</code> | Returns a summary count of compliant and non-compliant resources |
| <code>list_document_metadata_history</code> | Information about approval reviews for a version of a change template |
| <code>list_documents</code> | Returns all Systems Manager (SSM) documents in the current Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_document_versions</code> | List all versions for a document |

| | |
|---|---|
| list_inventory_entries | A list of inventory items returned by the request |
| list_nodes | Takes in filters and returns a list of managed nodes matching the filters |
| list_nodes_summary | Generates a summary of managed instance/node metadata based on filters |
| list_ops_item_events | Returns a list of all OpsItem events in the current Amazon Web Services account |
| list_ops_item_related_items | Lists all related-item resources associated with a Systems Manager OpsItem |
| list_ops_metadata | Amazon Web Services Systems Manager calls this API operation to get metadata for an OpsItem |
| list_resource_compliance_summaries | Returns a resource-level summary count of compliance checks |
| list_resource_data_sync | Lists your resource data sync configurations |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns a list of the tags assigned to the specified resource |
| modify_document_permission | Shares a Amazon Web Services Systems Manager document (SSM Document) with a user or role |
| put_compliance_items | Registers a compliance type and other compliance details on a resource |
| put_inventory | Bulk update custom inventory items on one or more managed nodes |
| put_parameter | Add a parameter to the system |
| put_resource_policy | Creates or updates a Systems Manager resource policy |
| register_default_patch_baseline | Defines the default patch baseline for the relevant operating systems |
| register_patch_baseline_for_patch_group | Registers a patch baseline for a patch group |
| register_target_with_maintenance_window | Registers a target with a maintenance window |
| register_task_with_maintenance_window | Adds a new task to a maintenance window |
| remove_tags_from_resource | Removes tag keys from the specified resource |
| reset_service_setting | ServiceSetting is an account-level setting for an Amazon Web Services account |
| resume_session | Reconnects a session to a managed node after it has been disconnected |
| send_automation_signal | Sends a signal to an Automation execution to change the current state |
| send_command | Runs commands on one or more managed nodes |
| start_associations_once | Runs an association immediately and only one time |
| start_automation_execution | Initiates execution of an Automation runbook |
| start_change_request_execution | Creates a change request for Change Manager |
| start_execution_preview | Initiates the process of creating a preview showing the effects of an Automation execution |
| start_session | Initiates a connection to a target (for example, a managed node) |
| stop_automation_execution | Stop an Automation that is currently running |
| terminate_session | Permanently ends a session and closes the data connection between the session and the target |
| unlabel_parameter_version | Remove a label or labels from a parameter |
| update_association | Updates an association |
| update_association_status | Updates the status of the Amazon Web Services Systems Manager association |
| update_document | Updates one or more values for an SSM document |
| update_document_default_version | Set the default version of a document |
| update_document_metadata | Updates information related to approval reviews for a specific version of a document |
| update_maintenance_window | Updates an existing maintenance window |
| update_maintenance_window_target | Modifies the target of an existing maintenance window |
| update_maintenance_window_task | Modifies a task assigned to a maintenance window |
| update_managed_instance_role | Changes the Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that is used to connect to a managed instance |
| update_ops_item | Edit or change an OpsItem |
| update_ops_metadata | Amazon Web Services Systems Manager calls this API operation to update metadata for an OpsItem |
| update_patch_baseline | Modifies an existing patch baseline |
| update_resource_data_sync | Update a resource data sync configuration |
| update_service_setting | ServiceSetting is an account-level setting for an Amazon Web Services account |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ssm()
svc$add_tags_to_resource(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

ssmcontacts

AWS Systems Manager Incident Manager Contacts

Description

Systems Manager Incident Manager is an incident management console designed to help users mitigate and recover from incidents affecting their Amazon Web Services-hosted applications. An incident is any unplanned interruption or reduction in quality of services.

Incident Manager increases incident resolution by notifying responders of impact, highlighting relevant troubleshooting data, and providing collaboration tools to get services back up and running. To achieve the primary goal of reducing the time-to-resolution of critical incidents, Incident Manager automates response plans and enables responder team escalation.

Usage

```
ssmcontacts(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ssmcontacts(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
```

```

    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| accept_page | Used to acknowledge an engagement to a contact channel during an incident |
| activate_contact_channel | Activates a contact's contact channel |
| create_contact | Contacts are either the contacts that Incident Manager engages during an incident or the escalation plans |
| create_contact_channel | A contact channel is the method that Incident Manager uses to engage your contact |
| create_rotation | Creates a rotation in an on-call schedule |
| create_rotation_override | Creates an override for a rotation in an on-call schedule |
| deactivate_contact_channel | To no longer receive Incident Manager engagements to a contact channel, you can deactivate the channel |
| delete_contact | To remove a contact from Incident Manager, you can delete the contact |
| delete_contact_channel | To no longer receive engagements on a contact channel, you can delete the channel from a contact |
| delete_rotation | Deletes a rotation from the system |
| delete_rotation_override | Deletes an existing override for an on-call rotation |
| describe_engagement | Incident Manager uses engagements to engage contacts and escalation plans during an incident |
| describe_page | Lists details of the engagement to a contact channel |
| get_contact | Retrieves information about the specified contact or escalation plan |
| get_contact_channel | List details about a specific contact channel |
| get_contact_policy | Retrieves the resource policies attached to the specified contact or escalation plan |
| get_rotation | Retrieves information about an on-call rotation |
| get_rotation_override | Retrieves information about an override to an on-call rotation |
| list_contact_channels | Lists all contact channels for the specified contact |
| list_contacts | Lists all contacts and escalation plans in Incident Manager |
| list_engagements | Lists all engagements that have happened in an incident |
| list_page_receipts | Lists all of the engagements to contact channels that have been acknowledged |
| list_page_resolutions | Returns the resolution path of an engagement |
| list_pages_by_contact | Lists the engagements to a contact's contact channels |
| list_pages_by_engagement | Lists the engagements to contact channels that occurred by engaging a contact |
| list_preview_rotation_shifts | Returns a list of shifts based on rotation configuration parameters |
| list_rotation_overrides | Retrieves a list of overrides currently specified for an on-call rotation |
| list_rotations | Retrieves a list of on-call rotations |
| list_rotation_shifts | Returns a list of shifts generated by an existing rotation in the system |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags of an escalation plan or contact |
| put_contact_policy | Adds a resource policy to the specified contact or escalation plan |
| send_activation_code | Sends an activation code to a contact channel |
| start_engagement | Starts an engagement to a contact or escalation plan |
| stop_engagement | Stops an engagement before it finishes the final stage of the escalation plan or engagement plan |

| | |
|--|---|
| tag_resource | Tags a contact or escalation plan |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from the specified resource |
| update_contact | Updates the contact or escalation plan specified |
| update_contact_channel | Updates a contact's contact channel |
| update_rotation | Updates the information specified for an on-call rotation |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ssmcontacts()
# The following accept-page operation uses an accept code sent to the
# contact channel to accept a page.
svc$accept_page(
  AcceptCode = "425440",
  AcceptType = "READ",
  PageId = "arn:aws:ssm-contacts:us-east-2:682428703967:page/akuam/94ea0c7b..."
)

## End(Not run)
```

ssmincidents

AWS Systems Manager Incident Manager

Description

Systems Manager Incident Manager is an incident management console designed to help users mitigate and recover from incidents affecting their Amazon Web Services-hosted applications. An incident is any unplanned interruption or reduction in quality of services.

Incident Manager increases incident resolution by notifying responders of impact, highlighting relevant troubleshooting data, and providing collaboration tools to get services back up and running. To achieve the primary goal of reducing the time-to-resolution of critical incidents, Incident Manager automates response plans and enables responder team escalation.

Usage

```
ssmincidents(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ssmcidents(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| batch_get_incident_findings | Retrieves details about all specified findings for an incident, including descriptive details about |
| create_replication_set | A replication set replicates and encrypts your data to the provided Regions with the provided K |
| create_response_plan | Creates a response plan that automates the initial response to incidents |
| create_timeline_event | Creates a custom timeline event on the incident details page of an incident record |
| delete_incident_record | Delete an incident record from Incident Manager |
| delete_replication_set | Deletes all Regions in your replication set |
| delete_resource_policy | Deletes the resource policy that Resource Access Manager uses to share your Incident Manager |
| delete_response_plan | Deletes the specified response plan |
| delete_timeline_event | Deletes a timeline event from an incident |
| get_incident_record | Returns the details for the specified incident record |
| get_replication_set | Retrieve your Incident Manager replication set |
| get_resource_policies | Retrieves the resource policies attached to the specified response plan |
| get_response_plan | Retrieves the details of the specified response plan |
| get_timeline_event | Retrieves a timeline event based on its ID and incident record |
| list_incident_findings | Retrieves a list of the IDs of findings, plus their last modified times, that have been identified fo |
| list_incident_records | Lists all incident records in your account |
| list_related_items | List all related items for an incident record |
| list_replication_sets | Lists details about the replication set configured in your account |
| list_response_plans | Lists all response plans in your account |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags that are attached to the specified response plan or incident |

| | |
|--|--|
| list_timeline_events | Lists timeline events for the specified incident record |
| put_resource_policy | Adds a resource policy to the specified response plan |
| start_incident | Used to start an incident from CloudWatch alarms, EventBridge events, or manually |
| tag_resource | Adds a tag to a response plan |
| untag_resource | Removes a tag from a resource |
| update_deletion_protection | Update deletion protection to either allow or deny deletion of the final Region in a replication set |
| update_incident_record | Update the details of an incident record |
| update_related_items | Add or remove related items from the related items tab of an incident record |
| update_replication_set | Add or delete Regions from your replication set |
| update_response_plan | Updates the specified response plan |
| update_timeline_event | Updates a timeline event |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ssmincidents()
svc$batch_get_incident_findings(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

ssmsap

AWS Systems Manager for SAP

Description

This API reference provides descriptions, syntax, and other details about each of the actions and data types for AWS Systems Manager for SAP. The topic for each action shows the API request parameters and responses.

Usage

```
ssmsap(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ssmsap(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
```

```

    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| delete_resource_permission | Removes permissions associated with the target database |
| deregister_application | Deregister an SAP application with AWS Systems Manager for SAP |
| get_application | Gets an application registered with AWS Systems Manager for SAP |
| get_component | Gets the component of an application registered with AWS Systems Manager for SAP |
| get_database | Gets the SAP HANA database of an application registered with AWS Systems Manager for SAP |
| get_operation | Gets the details of an operation by specifying the operation ID |
| get_resource_permission | Gets permissions associated with the target database |
| list_applications | Lists all the applications registered with AWS Systems Manager for SAP |
| list_components | Lists all the components registered with AWS Systems Manager for SAP |
| list_databases | Lists the SAP HANA databases of an application registered with AWS Systems Manager for SAP |
| list_operation_events | Returns a list of operations events |
| list_operations | Lists the operations performed by AWS Systems Manager for SAP |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists all tags on an SAP HANA application and/or database registered with AWS Systems Manager for SAP |
| put_resource_permission | Adds permissions to the target database |
| register_application | Register an SAP application with AWS Systems Manager for SAP |
| start_application | Request is an operation which starts an application |
| start_application_refresh | Refreshes a registered application |
| stop_application | Request is an operation to stop an application |
| tag_resource | Creates tag for a resource by specifying the ARN |
| untag_resource | Delete the tags for a resource |
| update_application_settings | Updates the settings of an application registered with AWS Systems Manager for SAP |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- ssmsap()
svc$delete_resource_permission(

```

```

    Foo = 123
  )

  ## End(Not run)

```

sso

AWS Single Sign-On

Description

AWS IAM Identity Center (successor to AWS Single Sign-On) Portal is a web service that makes it easy for you to assign user access to IAM Identity Center resources such as the AWS access portal. Users can get AWS account applications and roles assigned to them and get federated into the application.

Although AWS Single Sign-On was renamed, the `sso` and `identitystore` API namespaces will continue to retain their original name for backward compatibility purposes. For more information, see [IAM Identity Center rename](#).

This reference guide describes the IAM Identity Center Portal operations that you can call programmatically and includes detailed information on data types and errors.

AWS provides SDKs that consist of libraries and sample code for various programming languages and platforms, such as Java, Ruby, .Net, iOS, or Android. The SDKs provide a convenient way to create programmatic access to IAM Identity Center and other AWS services. For more information about the AWS SDKs, including how to download and install them, see [Tools for Amazon Web Services](#).

Usage

```
sso(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sso(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| get_role_credentials | Returns the STS short-term credentials for a given role name that is assigned to the user |
| list_account_roles | Lists all roles that are assigned to the user for a given AWS account |
| list_accounts | Lists all AWS accounts assigned to the user |
| logout | Removes the locally stored SSO tokens from the client-side cache and sends an API call to the IAM Identity Center |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- sso()
svc$get_role_credentials(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

ssoadmin

AWS Single Sign-On Admin

Description

IAM Identity Center (successor to Single Sign-On) helps you securely create, or connect, your workforce identities and manage their access centrally across Amazon Web Services accounts and applications. IAM Identity Center is the recommended approach for workforce authentication and authorization in Amazon Web Services, for organizations of any size and type.

IAM Identity Center uses the `sso` and `identitystore` API namespaces.

This reference guide provides information on single sign-on operations which could be used for access management of Amazon Web Services accounts. For information about IAM Identity Center features, see the [IAM Identity Center User Guide](#).

Many operations in the IAM Identity Center APIs rely on identifiers for users and groups, known as principals. For more information about how to work with principals and principal IDs in IAM Identity Center, see the [Identity Store API Reference](#).

Amazon Web Services provides SDKs that consist of libraries and sample code for various programming languages and platforms (Java, Ruby, .Net, iOS, Android, and more). The SDKs provide a convenient way to create programmatic access to IAM Identity Center and other Amazon Web Services services. For more information about the Amazon Web Services SDKs, including how to download and install them, see [Tools for Amazon Web Services](#).

Usage

```
ssoadmin(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- ssoadmin(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[attach_customer_managed_policy_reference_to_permission_set](#)
[attach_managed_policy_to_permission_set](#)
[create_account_assignment](#)
[create_application](#)
[create_application_assignment](#)
[create_instance](#)
[create_instance_access_control_attribute_configuration](#)
[create_permission_set](#)
[create_trusted_token_issuer](#)
[delete_account_assignment](#)
[delete_application](#)
[delete_application_access_scope](#)
[delete_application_assignment](#)

Attaches the specified customer managed policy to the s
 Attaches an Amazon Web Services managed policy AR
 Assigns access to a principal for a specified Amazon W
 Creates an application in IAM Identity Center for the gi
 Grant application access to a user or group
 Creates an instance of IAM Identity Center for a standa
 Enables the attributes-based access control (ABAC) fea
 Creates a permission set within a specified IAM Identity
 Creates a connection to a trusted token issuer in an insta
 Deletes a principal's access from a specified Amazon W
 Deletes the association with the application
 Deletes an IAM Identity Center access scope from an ap
 Revoke application access to an application by deleting

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>delete_application_authentication_method</code> | Deletes an authentication method from an application |
| <code>delete_application_grant</code> | Deletes a grant from an application |
| <code>delete_inline_policy_from_permission_set</code> | Deletes the inline policy from a specified permission set |
| <code>delete_instance</code> | Deletes the instance of IAM Identity Center |
| <code>delete_instance_access_control_attribute_configuration</code> | Disables the attributes-based access control (ABAC) feature |
| <code>delete_permissions_boundary_from_permission_set</code> | Deletes the permissions boundary from a specified PermissionSet |
| <code>delete_permission_set</code> | Deletes the specified permission set |
| <code>delete_trusted_token_issuer</code> | Deletes a trusted token issuer configuration from an instance |
| <code>describe_account_assignment_creation_status</code> | Describes the status of the assignment creation request |
| <code>describe_account_assignment_deletion_status</code> | Describes the status of the assignment deletion request |
| <code>describe_application</code> | Retrieves the details of an application associated with an instance |
| <code>describe_application_assignment</code> | Retrieves a direct assignment of a user or group to an application |
| <code>describe_application_provider</code> | Retrieves details about a provider that can be used to connect to an external identity store |
| <code>describe_instance</code> | Returns the details of an instance of IAM Identity Center |
| <code>describe_instance_access_control_attribute_configuration</code> | Returns the list of IAM Identity Center identity store attributes |
| <code>describe_permission_set</code> | Gets the details of the permission set |
| <code>describe_permission_set_provisioning_status</code> | Describes the status for the given permission set provisioning request |
| <code>describe_trusted_token_issuer</code> | Retrieves details about a trusted token issuer configuration |
| <code>detach_customer_managed_policy_reference_from_permission_set</code> | Detaches the specified customer managed policy from the permission set |
| <code>detach_managed_policy_from_permission_set</code> | Detaches the attached Amazon Web Services managed policy from the permission set |
| <code>get_application_access_scope</code> | Retrieves the authorized targets for an IAM Identity Center application |
| <code>get_application_assignment_configuration</code> | Retrieves the configuration of PutApplicationAssignment |
| <code>get_application_authentication_method</code> | Retrieves details about an authentication method used by an application |
| <code>get_application_grant</code> | Retrieves details about an application grant |
| <code>get_inline_policy_for_permission_set</code> | Obtains the inline policy assigned to the permission set |
| <code>get_permissions_boundary_for_permission_set</code> | Obtains the permissions boundary for a specified PermissionSet |
| <code>list_account_assignment_creation_status</code> | Lists the status of the Amazon Web Services account assignment creation requests |
| <code>list_account_assignment_deletion_status</code> | Lists the status of the Amazon Web Services account assignment deletion requests |
| <code>list_account_assignments</code> | Lists the assignee of the specified Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_account_assignments_for_principal</code> | Retrieves a list of the IAM Identity Center associated Amazon Web Services accounts |
| <code>list_accounts_for_provisioned_permission_set</code> | Lists all the Amazon Web Services accounts where the permission set is provisioned |
| <code>list_application_access_scopes</code> | Lists the access scopes and authorized targets associated with an application |
| <code>list_application_assignments</code> | Lists Amazon Web Services account users that are assigned to an application |
| <code>list_application_assignments_for_principal</code> | Lists the applications to which a specified principal is assigned |
| <code>list_application_authentication_methods</code> | Lists all of the authentication methods supported by the instance |
| <code>list_application_grants</code> | List the grants associated with an application |
| <code>list_application_providers</code> | Lists the application providers configured in the IAM Identity Center instance |
| <code>list_applications</code> | Lists all applications associated with the instance of IAM Identity Center |
| <code>list_customer_managed_policy_references_in_permission_set</code> | Lists all customer managed policies attached to a specified permission set |
| <code>list_instances</code> | List the details of the organization and account instances |
| <code>list_managed_policies_in_permission_set</code> | Lists the Amazon Web Services managed policy that is attached to the permission set |
| <code>list_permission_set_provisioning_status</code> | Lists the status of the permission set provisioning request |
| <code>list_permission_sets</code> | Lists the PermissionSets in an IAM Identity Center instance |
| <code>list_permission_sets_provisioned_to_account</code> | Lists all the permission sets that are provisioned to a specified Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists the tags that are attached to a specified resource |
| <code>list_trusted_token_issuers</code> | Lists all the trusted token issuers configured in an instance |
| <code>provision_permission_set</code> | The process by which a specified permission set is provisioned |
| <code>put_application_access_scope</code> | Adds or updates the list of authorized targets for an IAM Identity Center application |

| | |
|--|--|
| put_application_assignment_configuration | Configure how users gain access to an application |
| put_application_authentication_method | Adds or updates an authentication method for an application |
| put_application_grant | Adds a grant to an application |
| put_inline_policy_to_permission_set | Attaches an inline policy to a permission set |
| put_permissions_boundary_to_permission_set | Attaches an Amazon Web Services managed or custom policy to a permission set |
| tag_resource | Associates a set of tags with a specified resource |
| untag_resource | Disassociates a set of tags from a specified resource |
| update_application | Updates application properties |
| update_instance | Update the details for the instance of IAM Identity Center |
| update_instance_access_control_attribute_configuration | Updates the IAM Identity Center identity store attributes |
| update_permission_set | Updates an existing permission set |
| update_trusted_token_issuer | Updates the name of the trusted token issuer, or the path to the issuer |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ssoadmin()
svc$attach_customer_managed_policy_reference_to_permission_set(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

ssooidc

AWS SSO OIDC

Description

IAM Identity Center OpenID Connect (OIDC) is a web service that enables a client (such as CLI or a native application) to register with IAM Identity Center. The service also enables the client to fetch the user's access token upon successful authentication and authorization with IAM Identity Center.

API namespaces

IAM Identity Center uses the `sso` and `identitystore` API namespaces. IAM Identity Center OpenID Connect uses the `sso-oidc` namespace.

Considerations for using this guide

Before you begin using this guide, we recommend that you first review the following important information about how the IAM Identity Center OIDC service works.

- The IAM Identity Center OIDC service currently implements only the portions of the OAuth 2.0 Device Authorization Grant standard (<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8628>) that are necessary to enable single sign-on authentication with the CLI.

- With older versions of the CLI, the service only emits OIDC access tokens, so to obtain a new token, users must explicitly re-authenticate. To access the OIDC flow that supports token refresh and doesn't require re-authentication, update to the latest CLI version (1.27.10 for CLI V1 and 2.9.0 for CLI V2) with support for OIDC token refresh and configurable IAM Identity Center session durations. For more information, see [Configure Amazon Web Services access portal session duration](#).
- The access tokens provided by this service grant access to all Amazon Web Services account entitlements assigned to an IAM Identity Center user, not just a particular application.
- The documentation in this guide does not describe the mechanism to convert the access token into Amazon Web Services Auth ("sigv4") credentials for use with IAM-protected Amazon Web Services service endpoints. For more information, see [GetRoleCredentials](#) in the *IAM Identity Center Portal API Reference Guide*.

For general information about IAM Identity Center, see [What is IAM Identity Center?](#) in the *IAM Identity Center User Guide*.

Usage

```
ssooidc(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token |

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ssooidc(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| create_token | Creates and returns access and refresh tokens for clients that are authenticated using client secrets. |
| create_token_with_iam | Creates and returns access and refresh tokens for clients and applications that are authenticated using IAM. |
| register_client | Registers a public client with IAM Identity Center. |
| start_device_authorization | Initiates device authorization by requesting a pair of verification codes from the authorization server. |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ssooidc()
svc$create_token(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| storagegateway | <i>AWS Storage Gateway</i> |
|----------------|----------------------------|

Description

Storage Gateway Service

Amazon FSx File Gateway is no longer available to new customers. Existing customers of FSx File Gateway can continue to use the service normally. For capabilities similar to FSx File Gateway, visit [this blog post](#).

Storage Gateway is the service that connects an on-premises software appliance with cloud-based storage to provide seamless and secure integration between an organization's on-premises IT environment and the Amazon Web Services storage infrastructure. The service enables you to securely upload data to the Amazon Web Services Cloud for cost effective backup and rapid disaster recovery.

Use the following links to get started using the *Storage Gateway Service API Reference*:

- [Storage Gateway required request headers](#): Describes the required headers that you must send with every POST request to Storage Gateway.
- [Signing requests](#): Storage Gateway requires that you authenticate every request you send; this topic describes how sign such a request.
- [Error responses](#): Provides reference information about Storage Gateway errors.
- [Operations in Storage Gateway](#): Contains detailed descriptions of all Storage Gateway operations, their request parameters, response elements, possible errors, and examples of requests and responses.
- [Storage Gateway endpoints and quotas](#): Provides a list of each Amazon Web Services Region and the endpoints available for use with Storage Gateway.

Storage Gateway resource IDs are in uppercase. When you use these resource IDs with the Amazon EC2 API, EC2 expects resource IDs in lowercase. You must change your resource ID to lowercase to use it with the EC2 API. For example, in Storage Gateway the ID for a volume might be `vol-AA22BB012345DAF670`. When you use this ID with the EC2 API, you must change it to `vol-aa22bb012345daf670`. Otherwise, the EC2 API might not behave as expected.

IDs for Storage Gateway volumes and Amazon EBS snapshots created from gateway volumes are changing to a longer format. Starting in December 2016, all new volumes and snapshots will be created with a 17-character string. Starting in April 2016, you will be able to use these longer IDs so you can test your systems with the new format. For more information, see [Longer EC2 and EBS resource IDs](#).

For example, a volume Amazon Resource Name (ARN) with the longer volume ID format looks like the following:

```
arn:aws:storagegateway:us-west-2:111122223333:gateway/sgw-12A3456B/volume/vol-1122AABBCCDDEEFFG.
```

A snapshot ID with the longer ID format looks like the following: `snap-78e226633445566ee`.

For more information, see [Announcement: Heads-up – Longer Storage Gateway volume and snapshot IDs coming in 2016](#).

Usage

```
storagegateway(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- storagegateway(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
```

```

        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| activate_gateway | Activates the gateway you previously deployed on your host |
| add_cache | Configures one or more gateway local disks as cache for a gateway |
| add_tags_to_resource | Adds one or more tags to the specified resource |
| add_upload_buffer | Configures one or more gateway local disks as upload buffer for a specified |
| add_working_storage | Configures one or more gateway local disks as working storage for a gateway |
| assign_tape_pool | Assigns a tape to a tape pool for archiving |
| associate_file_system | Associate an Amazon FSx file system with the FSx File Gateway |
| attach_volume | Connects a volume to an iSCSI connection and then attaches the volume to t |
| cancel_archival | Cancels archiving of a virtual tape to the virtual tape shelf (VTS) after the ar |
| cancel_cache_report | Cancels generation of a specified cache report |
| cancel_retrieval | Cancels retrieval of a virtual tape from the virtual tape shelf (VTS) to a gatew |
| create_cachedi_scsi_volume | Creates a cached volume on a specified cached volume gateway |
| create_nfs_file_share | Creates a Network File System (NFS) file share on an existing S3 File Gatew |
| create_smb_file_share | Creates a Server Message Block (SMB) file share on an existing S3 File Gat |
| create_snapshot | Initiates a snapshot of a volume |
| create_snapshot_from_volume_recovery_point | Initiates a snapshot of a gateway from a volume recovery point |
| create_storedi_scsi_volume | Creates a volume on a specified gateway |
| create_tape_pool | Creates a new custom tape pool |
| create_tapes | Creates one or more virtual tapes |
| create_tape_with_barcode | Creates a virtual tape by using your own barcode |
| delete_automatic_tape_creation_policy | Deletes the automatic tape creation policy of a gateway |
| delete_bandwidth_rate_limit | Deletes the bandwidth rate limits of a gateway |
| delete_cache_report | Deletes the specified cache report and any associated tags from the Storage C |
| delete_chap_credentials | Deletes Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) credentials f |
| delete_file_share | Deletes a file share from an S3 File Gateway |
| delete_gateway | Deletes a gateway |
| delete_snapshot_schedule | Deletes a snapshot of a volume |
| delete_tape | Deletes the specified virtual tape |
| delete_tape_archive | Deletes the specified virtual tape from the virtual tape shelf (VTS) |
| delete_tape_pool | Delete a custom tape pool |
| delete_volume | Deletes the specified storage volume that you previously created using the C |
| describe_availability_monitor_test | Returns information about the most recent high availability monitoring test t |
| describe_bandwidth_rate_limit | Returns the bandwidth rate limits of a gateway |
| describe_bandwidth_rate_limit_schedule | Returns information about the bandwidth rate limit schedule of a gateway |
| describe_cache | Returns information about the cache of a gateway |
| describe_cachedi_scsi_volumes | Returns a description of the gateway volumes specified in the request |
| describe_cache_report | Returns information about the specified cache report, including completion s |
| describe_chap_credentials | Returns an array of Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) |
| describe_file_system_associations | Gets the file system association information |
| describe_gateway_information | Returns metadata about a gateway such as its name, network interfaces, time |

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>describe_maintenance_start_time</code> | Returns your gateway's maintenance window schedule information, with val |
| <code>describe_nfs_file_shares</code> | Gets a description for one or more Network File System (NFS) file shares fr |
| <code>describe_smb_file_shares</code> | Gets a description for one or more Server Message Block (SMB) file shares |
| <code>describe_smb_settings</code> | Gets a description of a Server Message Block (SMB) file share settings from |
| <code>describe_snapshot_schedule</code> | Describes the snapshot schedule for the specified gateway volume |
| <code>describe_storedi_scsi_volumes</code> | Returns the description of the gateway volumes specified in the request |
| <code>describe_tape_archives</code> | Returns a description of specified virtual tapes in the virtual tape shelf (VTS) |
| <code>describe_tape_recovery_points</code> | Returns a list of virtual tape recovery points that are available for the specifi |
| <code>describe_tapes</code> | Returns a description of virtual tapes that correspond to the specified Amazo |
| <code>describe_upload_buffer</code> | Returns information about the upload buffer of a gateway |
| <code>describe_vtl_devices</code> | Returns a description of virtual tape library (VTL) devices for the specified t |
| <code>describe_working_storage</code> | Returns information about the working storage of a gateway |
| <code>detach_volume</code> | Disconnects a volume from an iSCSI connection and then detaches the volu |
| <code>disable_gateway</code> | Disables a tape gateway when the gateway is no longer functioning |
| <code>disassociate_file_system</code> | Disassociates an Amazon FSx file system from the specified gateway |
| <code>join_domain</code> | Adds a file gateway to an Active Directory domain |
| <code>list_automatic_tape_creation_policies</code> | Lists the automatic tape creation policies for a gateway |
| <code>list_cache_reports</code> | Returns a list of existing cache reports for all file shares associated with you |
| <code>list_file_shares</code> | Gets a list of the file shares for a specific S3 File Gateway, or the list of file s |
| <code>list_file_system_associations</code> | Gets a list of FileSystemAssociationSummary objects |
| <code>list_gateways</code> | Lists gateways owned by an Amazon Web Services account in an Amazon V |
| <code>list_local_disks</code> | Returns a list of the gateway's local disks |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists the tags that have been added to the specified resource |
| <code>list_tape_pools</code> | Lists custom tape pools |
| <code>list_tapes</code> | Lists virtual tapes in your virtual tape library (VTL) and your virtual tape sh |
| <code>list_volume_initiators</code> | Lists iSCSI initiators that are connected to a volume |
| <code>list_volume_recovery_points</code> | Lists the recovery points for a specified gateway |
| <code>list_volumes</code> | Lists the iSCSI stored volumes of a gateway |
| <code>notify_when_uploaded</code> | Sends you notification through Amazon EventBridge when all files written t |
| <code>refresh_cache</code> | Refreshes the cached inventory of objects for the specified file share |
| <code>remove_tags_from_resource</code> | Removes one or more tags from the specified resource |
| <code>reset_cache</code> | Resets all cache disks that have encountered an error and makes the disks av |
| <code>retrieve_tape_archive</code> | Retrieves an archived virtual tape from the virtual tape shelf (VTS) to a tape |
| <code>retrieve_tape_recovery_point</code> | Retrieves the recovery point for the specified virtual tape |
| <code>set_local_console_password</code> | Sets the password for your VM local console |
| <code>set_smb_guest_password</code> | Sets the password for the guest user smbguest |
| <code>shutdown_gateway</code> | Shuts down a Tape Gateway or Volume Gateway |
| <code>start_availability_monitor_test</code> | Start a test that verifies that the specified gateway is configured for High Ava |
| <code>start_cache_report</code> | Starts generating a report of the file metadata currently cached by an S3 File |
| <code>start_gateway</code> | Starts a gateway that you previously shut down (see ShutdownGateway) |
| <code>update_automatic_tape_creation_policy</code> | Updates the automatic tape creation policy of a gateway |
| <code>update_bandwidth_rate_limit</code> | Updates the bandwidth rate limits of a gateway |
| <code>update_bandwidth_rate_limit_schedule</code> | Updates the bandwidth rate limit schedule for a specified gateway |
| <code>update_chap_credentials</code> | Updates the Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) creden |
| <code>update_file_system_association</code> | Updates a file system association |
| <code>update_gateway_information</code> | Updates a gateway's metadata, which includes the gateway's name, time zon |
| <code>update_gateway_software_now</code> | Updates the gateway virtual machine (VM) software |
| <code>update_maintenance_start_time</code> | Updates a gateway's maintenance window schedule, with settings for month |

| | |
|--|---|
| update_nfs_file_share | Updates a Network File System (NFS) file share |
| update_smb_file_share | Updates a Server Message Block (SMB) file share |
| update_smb_file_share_visibility | Controls whether the shares on an S3 File Gateway are visible in a net view |
| update_smb_local_groups | Updates the list of Active Directory users and groups that have special permissions |
| update_smb_security_strategy | Updates the SMB security strategy level for an Amazon S3 file gateway |
| update_snapshot_schedule | Updates a snapshot schedule configured for a gateway volume |
| update_vtl_device_type | Updates the type of medium changer in a tape gateway |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- storagegateway()
# Activates the gateway you previously deployed on your host.
svc$activate_gateway(
  ActivationKey = "29AV1-30FV9-VVIUB-NKT0I-LR06V",
  GatewayName = "My_Gateway",
  GatewayRegion = "us-east-1",
  GatewayTimezone = "GMT-12:00",
  GatewayType = "STORED",
  MediumChangerType = "AWS-Gateway-VTL",
  TapeDriveType = "IBM-ULT3580-TD5"
)

## End(Not run)
```

sts

AWS Security Token Service

Description

Security Token Service

Security Token Service (STS) enables you to request temporary, limited-privilege credentials for users. This guide provides descriptions of the STS API. For more information about using this service, see [Temporary Security Credentials](#).

Usage

```
sts(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sts(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
```

```

    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| assume_role | Returns a set of temporary security credentials that you can use to access Amazon Web Services. |
| assume_role_with_saml | Returns a set of temporary security credentials for users who have been authenticated via a SAML assertion. |
| assume_role_with_web_identity | Returns a set of temporary security credentials for users who have been authenticated in a web browser. |
| assume_root | Returns a set of short term credentials you can use to perform privileged tasks on a member account. |
| decode_authorization_message | Decodes additional information about the authorization status of a request from an encoded message. |
| get_access_key_info | Returns the account identifier for the specified access key ID. |
| get_caller_identity | Returns details about the IAM user or role whose credentials are used to call the operation. |
| get_federation_token | Returns a set of temporary security credentials (consisting of an access key ID, a secret access key, and a session token). |
| get_session_token | Returns a set of temporary credentials for an Amazon Web Services account or IAM user. |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- sts()
#
svc$assume_role(
  ExternalId = "123ABC",
  Policy = "{\"Version\":\"2012-10-17\", \"Statement\": [{\"Sid\": \"Stmnt1\", \"Effect\": \"A...\",
  RoleArn = \"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo\",
  RoleSessionName = \"testAssumeRoleSession\",
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = \"Project\",
      Value = \"Unicorn\"
    )
  )
)

```

```

    ),
    list(
      Key = "Team",
      Value = "Automation"
    ),
    list(
      Key = "Cost-Center",
      Value = "12345"
    )
  ),
  TransitiveTagKeys = list(
    "Project",
    "Cost-Center"
  )
)

## End(Not run)

```

support

AWS Support

Description

Amazon Web Services Support

The *Amazon Web Services Support API Reference* is intended for programmers who need detailed information about the Amazon Web Services Support operations and data types. You can use the API to manage your support cases programmatically. The Amazon Web Services Support API uses HTTP methods that return results in JSON format.

- You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise Support plan to use the Amazon Web Services Support API.
- If you call the Amazon Web Services Support API from an account that doesn't have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise Support plan, the `SubscriptionRequiredException` error message appears. For information about changing your support plan, see [Amazon Web Services Support](#).

You can also use the Amazon Web Services Support API to access features for [Trusted Advisor](#). You can return a list of checks and their descriptions, get check results, specify checks to refresh, and get the refresh status of checks.

You can manage your support cases with the following Amazon Web Services Support API operations:

- The `create_case`, `describe_cases`, `describe_attachment`, and `resolve_case` operations create Amazon Web Services Support cases, retrieve information about cases, and resolve cases.
- The `describe_communications`, `add_communication_to_case`, and `add_attachments_to_set` operations retrieve and add communications and attachments to Amazon Web Services Support cases.

- The `describe_services` and `describe_severity_levels` operations return Amazon Web Service names, service codes, service categories, and problem severity levels. You use these values when you call the `create_case` operation.

You can also use the Amazon Web Services Support API to call the Trusted Advisor operations. For more information, see [Trusted Advisor](#) in the *Amazon Web Services Support User Guide*.

For authentication of requests, Amazon Web Services Support uses [Signature Version 4 Signing Process](#).

For more information about this service and the endpoints to use, see [About the Amazon Web Services Support API](#) in the *Amazon Web Services Support User Guide*.

Usage

```
support(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- support(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[add_attachments_to_set](#)
[add_communication_to_case](#)
[create_case](#)
[describe_attachment](#)
[describe_cases](#)
[describe_communications](#)
[describe_create_case_options](#)
[describe_services](#)

Adds one or more attachments to an attachment set
 Adds additional customer communication to an Amazon Web Services Support Center case
 Creates a case in the Amazon Web Services Support Center
 Returns the attachment that has the specified ID
 Returns a list of cases that you specify by passing one or more case IDs
 Returns communications and attachments for one or more support cases
 Returns a list of CreateCaseOption types along with the corresponding support cases
 Returns the current list of Amazon Web Services services and a list of service endpoints

| | |
|---|---|
| describe_severity_levels | Returns the list of severity levels that you can assign to a support case |
| describe_supported_languages | Returns a list of supported languages for a specified categoryCode, issueT |
| describe_trusted_advisor_check_refresh_statuses | Returns the refresh status of the Trusted Advisor checks that have the spec |
| describe_trusted_advisor_check_result | Returns the results of the Trusted Advisor check that has the specified che |
| describe_trusted_advisor_checks | Returns information about all available Trusted Advisor checks, including |
| describe_trusted_advisor_check_summaries | Returns the results for the Trusted Advisor check summaries for the check |
| refresh_trusted_advisor_check | Refreshes the Trusted Advisor check that you specify using the check ID |
| resolve_case | Resolves a support case |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- support()
svc$add_attachments_to_set(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

supportapp

AWS Support App

Description

Amazon Web Services Support App in Slack

You can use the Amazon Web Services Support App in Slack API to manage your support cases in Slack for your Amazon Web Services account. After you configure your Slack workspace and channel with the Amazon Web Services Support App, you can perform the following tasks directly in your Slack channel:

- Create, search, update, and resolve your support cases
- Request service quota increases for your account
- Invite Amazon Web Services Support agents to your channel so that you can chat directly about your support cases

For more information about how to perform these actions in Slack, see the following documentation in the *Amazon Web Services Support User Guide*:

- [Amazon Web Services Support App in Slack](#)
- [Joining a live chat session with Amazon Web Services Support](#)
- [Requesting service quota increases](#)
- [Amazon Web Services Support App commands in Slack](#)

You can also use the Amazon Web Services Management Console instead of the Amazon Web Services Support App API to manage your Slack configurations. For more information, see [Authorize a Slack workspace to enable the Amazon Web Services Support App](#).

- You must have a Business or Enterprise Support plan to use the Amazon Web Services Support App API.
- For more information about the Amazon Web Services Support App endpoints, see the [Amazon Web Services Support App in Slack endpoints](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Usage

```
supportapp(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- supportapp(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| create_slack_channel_configuration | Creates a Slack channel configuration for your Amazon Web Services account |
| delete_account_alias | Deletes an alias for an Amazon Web Services account ID |
| delete_slack_channel_configuration | Deletes a Slack channel configuration from your Amazon Web Services account |
| delete_slack_workspace_configuration | Deletes a Slack workspace configuration from your Amazon Web Services account |
| get_account_alias | Retrieves the alias from an Amazon Web Services account ID |
| list_slack_channel_configurations | Lists the Slack channel configurations for an Amazon Web Services account |
| list_slack_workspace_configurations | Lists the Slack workspace configurations for an Amazon Web Services account |
| put_account_alias | Creates or updates an individual alias for each Amazon Web Services account ID |
| register_slack_workspace_for_organization | Registers a Slack workspace for your Amazon Web Services account |
| update_slack_channel_configuration | Updates the configuration for a Slack channel, such as case update notifications |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- supportapp()
svc$create_slack_channel_configuration(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

swf

Amazon Simple Workflow Service

Description

The Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF) makes it easy to build applications that use Amazon's cloud to coordinate work across distributed components. In Amazon SWF, a *task* represents a logical unit of work that is performed by a component of your workflow. Coordinating tasks in a workflow involves managing intertask dependencies, scheduling, and concurrency in accordance with the logical flow of the application.

Amazon SWF gives you full control over implementing tasks and coordinating them without worrying about underlying complexities such as tracking their progress and maintaining their state.

This documentation serves as reference only. For a broader overview of the Amazon SWF programming model, see the *AmazonSWF Developer Guide*.

Usage

```
swf(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- swf(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| count_closed_workflow_executions | Returns the number of closed workflow executions within the given domain that meet t |
| count_open_workflow_executions | Returns the number of open workflow executions within the given domain that meet th |
| count_pending_activity_tasks | Returns the estimated number of activity tasks in the specified task list |
| count_pending_decision_tasks | Returns the estimated number of decision tasks in the specified task list |
| delete_activity_type | Deletes the specified activity type |
| delete_workflow_type | Deletes the specified workflow type |
| deprecate_activity_type | Deprecates the specified activity type |
| deprecate_domain | Deprecates the specified domain |
| deprecate_workflow_type | Deprecates the specified workflow type |
| describe_activity_type | Returns information about the specified activity type |
| describe_domain | Returns information about the specified domain, including description and status |
| describe_workflow_execution | Returns information about the specified workflow execution including its type and som |
| describe_workflow_type | Returns information about the specified workflow type |
| get_workflow_execution_history | Returns the history of the specified workflow execution |
| list_activity_types | Returns information about all activities registered in the specified domain that match th |
| list_closed_workflow_executions | Returns a list of closed workflow executions in the specified domain that meet the filter |
| list_domains | Returns the list of domains registered in the account |
| list_open_workflow_executions | Returns a list of open workflow executions in the specified domain that meet the filterin |
| list_tags_for_resource | List tags for a given domain |
| list_workflow_types | Returns information about workflow types in the specified domain |

| | |
|---|---|
| poll_for_activity_task | Used by workers to get an ActivityTask from the specified activity taskList |
| poll_for_decision_task | Used by deciders to get a DecisionTask from the specified decision taskList |
| record_activity_task_heartbeat | Used by activity workers to report to the service that the ActivityTask represented by the taskToken is still running |
| register_activity_type | Registers a new activity type along with its configuration settings in the specified domain |
| register_domain | Registers a new domain |
| register_workflow_type | Registers a new workflow type and its configuration settings in the specified domain |
| request_cancel_workflow_execution | Records a WorkflowExecutionCancelRequested event in the currently running workflow execution history |
| respond_activity_task_canceled | Used by workers to tell the service that the ActivityTask identified by the taskToken was canceled |
| respond_activity_task_completed | Used by workers to tell the service that the ActivityTask identified by the taskToken completed |
| respond_activity_task_failed | Used by workers to tell the service that the ActivityTask identified by the taskToken has failed |
| respond_decision_task_completed | Used by deciders to tell the service that the DecisionTask identified by the taskToken has completed |
| signal_workflow_execution | Records a WorkflowExecutionSignaled event in the workflow execution history and creates a new workflow execution |
| start_workflow_execution | Starts an execution of the workflow type in the specified domain using the provided workflow type configuration |
| tag_resource | Add a tag to a Amazon SWF domain |
| terminate_workflow_execution | Records a WorkflowExecutionTerminated event and forces closure of the workflow execution |
| undeprecate_activity_type | Undeprecates a previously deprecated activity type |
| undeprecate_domain | Undeprecates a previously deprecated domain |
| undeprecate_workflow_type | Undeprecates a previously deprecated workflow type |
| untag_resource | Remove a tag from a Amazon SWF domain |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- swf()
svc$count_closed_workflow_executions(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

synthetics

Synthetics

Description

Amazon CloudWatch Synthetics

You can use Amazon CloudWatch Synthetics to continually monitor your services. You can create and manage *canaries*, which are modular, lightweight scripts that monitor your endpoints and APIs from the outside-in. You can set up your canaries to run 24 hours a day, once per minute. The canaries help you check the availability and latency of your web services and troubleshoot anomalies by investigating load time data, screenshots of the UI, logs, and metrics. The canaries seamlessly integrate with CloudWatch ServiceLens to help you trace the causes of impacted nodes in your applications. For more information, see [Using ServiceLens to Monitor the Health of Your Applications](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch User Guide*.

Before you create and manage canaries, be aware of the security considerations. For more information, see [Security Considerations for Synthetics Canaries](#).

Usage

```
synthetics(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- synthetics(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| associate_resource | Associates a canary with a group |
| create_canary | Creates a canary |
| create_group | Creates a group which you can use to associate canaries with each other, including cross-Region |
| delete_canary | Permanently deletes the specified canary |
| delete_group | Deletes a group |
| describe_canaries | This operation returns a list of the canaries in your account, along with full details about each ca |
| describe_canaries_last_run | Use this operation to see information from the most recent run of each canary that you have crea |
| describe_runtime_versions | Returns a list of Synthetics canary runtime versions |

| | |
|--|--|
| disassociate_resource | Removes a canary from a group |
| get_canary | Retrieves complete information about one canary |
| get_canary_runs | Retrieves a list of runs for a specified canary |
| get_group | Returns information about one group |
| list_associated_groups | Returns a list of the groups that the specified canary is associated with |
| list_group_resources | This operation returns a list of the ARNs of the canaries that are associated with the specified group |
| list_groups | Returns a list of all groups in the account, displaying their names, unique IDs, and ARNs |
| list_tags_for_resource | Displays the tags associated with a canary or group |
| start_canary | Use this operation to run a canary that has already been created |
| stop_canary | Stops the canary to prevent all future runs |
| tag_resource | Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified canary or group |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from the specified resource |
| update_canary | Updates the configuration of a canary that has already been created |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- synthetics()
svc$associate_resource(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

telconetworkbuilder *AWS Telco Network Builder*

Description

Amazon Web Services Telco Network Builder (TNB) is a network automation service that helps you deploy and manage telecom networks. AWS TNB helps you with the lifecycle management of your telecommunication network functions throughout planning, deployment, and post-deployment activities.

Usage

```
telconetworkbuilder(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- telconetworkbuilder(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| cancel_sol_network_operation | Cancels a network operation |
| create_sol_function_package | Creates a function package |
| create_sol_network_instance | Creates a network instance |
| create_sol_network_package | Creates a network package |
| delete_sol_function_package | Deletes a function package |
| delete_sol_network_instance | Deletes a network instance |
| delete_sol_network_package | Deletes network package |
| get_sol_function_instance | Gets the details of a network function instance, including the instantiation state and |
| get_sol_function_package | Gets the details of an individual function package, such as the operational state and |
| get_sol_function_package_content | Gets the contents of a function package |
| get_sol_function_package_descriptor | Gets a function package descriptor in a function package |
| get_sol_network_instance | Gets the details of the network instance |
| get_sol_network_operation | Gets the details of a network operation, including the tasks involved in the network |
| get_sol_network_package | Gets the details of a network package |
| get_sol_network_package_content | Gets the contents of a network package |
| get_sol_network_package_descriptor | Gets the content of the network service descriptor |
| instantiate_sol_network_instance | Instantiates a network instance |
| list_sol_function_instances | Lists network function instances |
| list_sol_function_packages | Lists information about function packages |
| list_sol_network_instances | Lists your network instances |

| | |
|--|---|
| <code>list_sol_network_operations</code> | Lists details for a network operation, including when the operation started and the s |
| <code>list_sol_network_packages</code> | Lists network packages |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists tags for AWS TNB resources |
| <code>put_sol_function_package_content</code> | Uploads the contents of a function package |
| <code>put_sol_network_package_content</code> | Uploads the contents of a network package |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Tags an AWS TNB resource |
| <code>terminate_sol_network_instance</code> | Terminates a network instance |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Untags an AWS TNB resource |
| <code>update_sol_function_package</code> | Updates the operational state of function package |
| <code>update_sol_network_instance</code> | Update a network instance |
| <code>update_sol_network_package</code> | Updates the operational state of a network package |
| <code>validate_sol_function_package_content</code> | Validates function package content |
| <code>validate_sol_network_package_content</code> | Validates network package content |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- telconetworkbuilder()
svc$cancel_sol_network_operation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

textract

Amazon Textract

Description

Amazon Textract detects and analyzes text in documents and converts it into machine-readable text. This is the API reference documentation for Amazon Textract.

Usage

```
textract(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- textract(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
```

```

        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| analyze_document | Analyzes an input document for relationships between detected items |
| analyze_expense | AnalyzeExpense synchronously analyzes an input document for financially related relations |
| analyze_id | Analyzes identity documents for relevant information |
| create_adapter | Creates an adapter, which can be fine-tuned for enhanced performance on user provided doc |
| create_adapter_version | Creates a new version of an adapter |
| delete_adapter | Deletes an Amazon Textract adapter |
| delete_adapter_version | Deletes an Amazon Textract adapter version |
| detect_document_text | Detects text in the input document |
| get_adapter | Gets configuration information for an adapter specified by an AdapterId, returning informat |
| get_adapter_version | Gets configuration information for the specified adapter version, including: AdapterId, Adap |
| get_document_analysis | Gets the results for an Amazon Textract asynchronous operation that analyzes text in a docu |
| get_document_text_detection | Gets the results for an Amazon Textract asynchronous operation that detects text in a docum |
| get_expense_analysis | Gets the results for an Amazon Textract asynchronous operation that analyzes invoices and |
| get_lending_analysis | Gets the results for an Amazon Textract asynchronous operation that analyzes text in a lend |
| get_lending_analysis_summary | Gets summarized results for the StartLendingAnalysis operation, which analyzes text in a le |
| list_adapters | Lists all adapters that match the specified filtration criteria |
| list_adapter_versions | List all version of an adapter that meet the specified filtration criteria |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists all tags for an Amazon Textract resource |
| start_document_analysis | Starts the asynchronous analysis of an input document for relationships between detected it |
| start_document_text_detection | Starts the asynchronous detection of text in a document |
| start_expense_analysis | Starts the asynchronous analysis of invoices or receipts for data like contact information, it |
| start_lending_analysis | Starts the classification and analysis of an input document |
| tag_resource | Adds one or more tags to the specified resource |
| untag_resource | Removes any tags with the specified keys from the specified resource |
| update_adapter | Update the configuration for an adapter |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- textract()
svc$analyze_document(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

timestreamquery

Amazon Timestream Query

Description

Amazon Timestream Query

Usage

```
timestreamquery(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

config Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- timestreamquery(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
```

```

        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| cancel_query | Cancel a query that has been issued |
| create_scheduled_query | Create a scheduled query that will be run on your behalf at the configured schedule |
| delete_scheduled_query | Delete a given scheduled query |
| describe_account_settings | Describes the settings for your account that include the query pricing model and the configured m |
| describe_endpoints | DescribeEndpoints returns a list of available endpoints to make Timestream API calls against |
| describe_scheduled_query | Provides detailed information about a scheduled query |
| execute_scheduled_query | You can use this API to run a scheduled query manually |
| list_scheduled_queries | Gets a list of all scheduled queries in the caller's Amazon account and Region |
| list_tags_for_resource | List all tags on a Timestream query resource |
| prepare_query | A synchronous operation that allows you to submit a query with parameters to be stored by Time |
| query | Query is a synchronous operation that enables you to run a query against your Amazon Timestre |
| tag_resource | Associate a set of tags with a Timestream resource |
| untag_resource | Removes the association of tags from a Timestream query resource |
| update_account_settings | Transitions your account to use TCUs for query pricing and modifies the maximum query compu |
| update_scheduled_query | Update a scheduled query |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- timestreamquery()
svc$cancel_query(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

timestreamwrite

Amazon Timestream Write

Description

Amazon Timestream is a fast, scalable, fully managed time-series database service that makes it easy to store and analyze trillions of time-series data points per day. With Timestream, you can easily store and analyze IoT sensor data to derive insights from your IoT applications. You can analyze industrial telemetry to streamline equipment management and maintenance. You can also store and analyze log data and metrics to improve the performance and availability of your applications.

Timestream is built from the ground up to effectively ingest, process, and store time-series data. It organizes data to optimize query processing. It automatically scales based on the volume of data ingested and on the query volume to ensure you receive optimal performance while inserting and querying data. As your data grows over time, Timestream's adaptive query processing engine spans across storage tiers to provide fast analysis while reducing costs.

Usage

```
timestreamwrite(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- timestreamwrite(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| create_batch_load_task | Creates a new Timestream batch load task |
| create_database | Creates a new Timestream database |
| create_table | Adds a new table to an existing database in your account |
| delete_database | Deletes a given Timestream database |
| delete_table | Deletes a given Timestream table |
| describe_batch_load_task | Returns information about the batch load task, including configurations, mappings, progress, and |
| describe_database | Returns information about the database, including the database name, time that the database was |
| describe_endpoints | Returns a list of available endpoints to make Timestream API calls against |

| | |
|--|---|
| describe_table | Returns information about the table, including the table name, database name, retention duration |
| list_batch_load_tasks | Provides a list of batch load tasks, along with the name, status, when the task is resumable until, a |
| list_databases | Returns a list of your Timestream databases |
| list_tables | Provides a list of tables, along with the name, status, and retention properties of each table |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists all tags on a Timestream resource |
| resume_batch_load_task | Resume batch load task |
| tag_resource | Associates a set of tags with a Timestream resource |
| untag_resource | Removes the association of tags from a Timestream resource |
| update_database | Modifies the KMS key for an existing database |
| update_table | Modifies the retention duration of the memory store and magnetic store for your Timestream table |
| write_records | Enables you to write your time-series data into Timestream |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- timestreamwrite()
svc$create_batch_load_task(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

transcribeservice *Amazon Transcribe Service*

Description

Amazon Transcribe offers three main types of batch transcription: **Standard**, **Medical**, and **Call Analytics**.

- **Standard transcriptions** are the most common option. Refer to for details.
- **Medical transcriptions** are tailored to medical professionals and incorporate medical terms. A common use case for this service is transcribing doctor-patient dialogue into after-visit notes. Refer to for details.
- **Call Analytics transcriptions** are designed for use with call center audio on two different channels; if you're looking for insight into customer service calls, use this option. Refer to for details.

Usage

```
transcribeservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- transcribesservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| create_call_analytics_category | Creates a new Call Analytics category |
| create_language_model | Creates a new custom language model |
| create_medical_vocabulary | Creates a new custom medical vocabulary |
| create_vocabulary | Creates a new custom vocabulary |
| create_vocabulary_filter | Creates a new custom vocabulary filter |
| delete_call_analytics_category | Deletes a Call Analytics category |
| delete_call_analytics_job | Deletes a Call Analytics job |
| delete_language_model | Deletes a custom language model |
| delete_medical_scribe_job | Deletes a Medical Scribe job |
| delete_medical_transcription_job | Deletes a medical transcription job |
| delete_medical_vocabulary | Deletes a custom medical vocabulary |
| delete_transcription_job | Deletes a transcription job |
| delete_vocabulary | Deletes a custom vocabulary |
| delete_vocabulary_filter | Deletes a custom vocabulary filter |
| describe_language_model | Provides information about the specified custom language model |
| get_call_analytics_category | Provides information about the specified Call Analytics category |
| get_call_analytics_job | Provides information about the specified Call Analytics job |
| get_medical_scribe_job | Provides information about the specified Medical Scribe job |
| get_medical_transcription_job | Provides information about the specified medical transcription job |
| get_medical_vocabulary | Provides information about the specified custom medical vocabulary |

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>get_transcription_job</code> | Provides information about the specified transcription job |
| <code>get_vocabulary</code> | Provides information about the specified custom vocabulary |
| <code>get_vocabulary_filter</code> | Provides information about the specified custom vocabulary filter |
| <code>list_call_analytics_categories</code> | Provides a list of Call Analytics categories, including all rules that make up each category |
| <code>list_call_analytics_jobs</code> | Provides a list of Call Analytics jobs that match the specified criteria |
| <code>list_language_models</code> | Provides a list of custom language models that match the specified criteria |
| <code>list_medical_scribe_jobs</code> | Provides a list of Medical Scribe jobs that match the specified criteria |
| <code>list_medical_transcription_jobs</code> | Provides a list of medical transcription jobs that match the specified criteria |
| <code>list_medical_vocabularies</code> | Provides a list of custom medical vocabularies that match the specified criteria |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists all tags associated with the specified transcription job, vocabulary, model, or resource |
| <code>list_transcription_jobs</code> | Provides a list of transcription jobs that match the specified criteria |
| <code>list_vocabularies</code> | Provides a list of custom vocabularies that match the specified criteria |
| <code>list_vocabulary_filters</code> | Provides a list of custom vocabulary filters that match the specified criteria |
| <code>start_call_analytics_job</code> | Transcribes the audio from a customer service call and applies any additional Request Parameters |
| <code>start_medical_scribe_job</code> | Transcribes patient-clinician conversations and generates clinical notes |
| <code>start_medical_transcription_job</code> | Transcribes the audio from a medical dictation or conversation and applies any additional Request Parameters |
| <code>start_transcription_job</code> | Transcribes the audio from a media file and applies any additional Request Parameters |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Adds one or more custom tags, each in the form of a key:value pair, to the specified resource |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes the specified tags from the specified Amazon Transcribe resource |
| <code>update_call_analytics_category</code> | Updates the specified Call Analytics category with new rules |
| <code>update_medical_vocabulary</code> | Updates an existing custom medical vocabulary with new values |
| <code>update_vocabulary</code> | Updates an existing custom vocabulary with new values |
| <code>update_vocabulary_filter</code> | Updates an existing custom vocabulary filter with a new list of words |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- transcribeservice()
svc$create_call_analytics_category(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

translate

Amazon Translate

Description

Provides translation of the input content from the source language to the target language.

Usage

```
translate(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- translate(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| create_parallel_data | Creates a parallel data resource in Amazon Translate by importing an input file from Amazon |
| delete_parallel_data | Deletes a parallel data resource in Amazon Translate |
| delete_terminology | A synchronous action that deletes a custom terminology |
| describe_text_translation_job | Gets the properties associated with an asynchronous batch translation job including name, ID, |
| get_parallel_data | Provides information about a parallel data resource |
| get_terminology | Retrieves a custom terminology |
| import_terminology | Creates or updates a custom terminology, depending on whether one already exists for the given |
| list_languages | Provides a list of languages (RFC-5646 codes and names) that Amazon Translate supports |
| list_parallel_data | Provides a list of your parallel data resources in Amazon Translate |
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists all tags associated with a given Amazon Translate resource |
| list_terminologies | Provides a list of custom terminologies associated with your account |
| list_text_translation_jobs | Gets a list of the batch translation jobs that you have submitted |
| start_text_translation_job | Starts an asynchronous batch translation job |

| | |
|---|---|
| stop_text_translation_job | Stops an asynchronous batch translation job that is in progress |
| tag_resource | Associates a specific tag with a resource |
| translate_document | Translates the input document from the source language to the target language |
| translate_text | Translates input text from the source language to the target language |
| untag_resource | Removes a specific tag associated with an Amazon Translate resource |
| update_parallel_data | Updates a previously created parallel data resource by importing a new input file from Amazon |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- translate()
svc$create_parallel_data(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

verifiedpermissions *Amazon Verified Permissions*

Description

Amazon Verified Permissions is a permissions management service from Amazon Web Services. You can use Verified Permissions to manage permissions for your application, and authorize user access based on those permissions. Using Verified Permissions, application developers can grant access based on information about the users, resources, and requested actions. You can also evaluate additional information like group membership, attributes of the resources, and session context, such as time of request and IP addresses. Verified Permissions manages these permissions by letting you create and store authorization policies for your applications, such as consumer-facing web sites and enterprise business systems.

Verified Permissions uses Cedar as the policy language to express your permission requirements. Cedar supports both role-based access control (RBAC) and attribute-based access control (ABAC) authorization models.

For more information about configuring, administering, and using Amazon Verified Permissions in your applications, see the [Amazon Verified Permissions User Guide](#).

For more information about the Cedar policy language, see the [Cedar Policy Language Guide](#).

When you write Cedar policies that reference principals, resources and actions, you can define the unique identifiers used for each of those elements. We strongly recommend that you follow these best practices:

- **Use values like universally unique identifiers (UUIDs) for all principal and resource identifiers.**

For example, if user `jane` leaves the company, and you later let someone else use the name `jane`, then that new user automatically gets access to everything granted by policies that still reference `User::"jane"`. Cedar can't distinguish between the new user and the old. This applies to both principal and resource identifiers. Always use identifiers that are guaranteed unique and never reused to ensure that you don't unintentionally grant access because of the presence of an old identifier in a policy.

Where you use a UUID for an entity, we recommend that you follow it with the `//` comment specifier and the 'friendly' name of your entity. This helps to make your policies easier to understand. For example: `principal == User::"a1b2c3d4-e5f6-a1b2-c3d4-EXAMPLE11111", // alice`

- **Do not include personally identifying, confidential, or sensitive information as part of the unique identifier for your principals or resources.** These identifiers are included in log entries shared in CloudTrail trails.

Several operations return structures that appear similar, but have different purposes. As new functionality is added to the product, the structure used in a parameter of one operation might need to change in a way that wouldn't make sense for the same parameter in a different operation. To help you understand the purpose of each, the following naming convention is used for the structures:

- Parameter type structures that end in `Detail` are used in `Get` operations.
- Parameter type structures that end in `Item` are used in `List` operations.
- Parameter type structures that use neither suffix are used in the mutating (create and update) operations.

Usage

```
verifiedpermissions(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- verifiedpermissions(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| batch_get_policy | Retrieves information about a group (batch) of policies |
| batch_is_authorized | Makes a series of decisions about multiple authorization requests for one principal or resource |
| batch_is_authorized_with_token | Makes a series of decisions about multiple authorization requests for one token |
| create_identity_source | Adds an identity source to a policy store—an Amazon Cognito user pool or OpenID Connect provider |
| create_policy | Creates a Cedar policy and saves it in the specified policy store |
| create_policy_store | Creates a policy store |
| create_policy_template | Creates a policy template |
| delete_identity_source | Deletes an identity source that references an identity provider (IdP) such as Amazon Cognito |
| delete_policy | Deletes the specified policy from the policy store |
| delete_policy_store | Deletes the specified policy store |
| delete_policy_template | Deletes the specified policy template from the policy store |
| get_identity_source | Retrieves the details about the specified identity source |
| get_policy | Retrieves information about the specified policy |
| get_policy_store | Retrieves details about a policy store |
| get_policy_template | Retrieve the details for the specified policy template in the specified policy store |
| get_schema | Retrieve the details for the specified schema in the specified policy store |
| is_authorized | Makes an authorization decision about a service request described in the parameters |
| is_authorized_with_token | Makes an authorization decision about a service request described in the parameters |
| list_identity_sources | Returns a paginated list of all of the identity sources defined in the specified policy store |
| list_policies | Returns a paginated list of all policies stored in the specified policy store |
| list_policy_stores | Returns a paginated list of all policy stores in the calling Amazon Web Services account |
| list_policy_templates | Returns a paginated list of all policy templates in the specified policy store |
| put_schema | Creates or updates the policy schema in the specified policy store |
| update_identity_source | Updates the specified identity source to use a new identity provider (IdP), or to change the |
| update_policy | Modifies a Cedar static policy in the specified policy store |
| update_policy_store | Modifies the validation setting for a policy store |
| update_policy_template | Updates the specified policy template |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- verifiedpermissions()
svc$batch_get_policy(
  Foo = 123
)

```

```
)
## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|---------|------------------------|
| voiceid | <i>Amazon Voice ID</i> |
|---------|------------------------|

Description

Amazon Connect Voice ID provides real-time caller authentication and fraud risk detection, which make voice interactions in contact centers more secure and efficient.

Usage

```
voiceid(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- voiceid(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>associate_fraudster</code> | Associates the fraudsters with the watchlist specified in the same domain |
| <code>create_domain</code> | Creates a domain that contains all Amazon Connect Voice ID data, such as speakers, fra |
| <code>create_watchlist</code> | Creates a watchlist that fraudsters can be a part of |
| <code>delete_domain</code> | Deletes the specified domain from Voice ID |
| <code>delete_fraudster</code> | Deletes the specified fraudster from Voice ID |
| <code>delete_speaker</code> | Deletes the specified speaker from Voice ID |
| <code>delete_watchlist</code> | Deletes the specified watchlist from Voice ID |
| <code>describe_domain</code> | Describes the specified domain |
| <code>describe_fraudster</code> | Describes the specified fraudster |
| <code>describe_fraudster_registration_job</code> | Describes the specified fraudster registration job |
| <code>describe_speaker</code> | Describes the specified speaker |
| <code>describe_speaker_enrollment_job</code> | Describes the specified speaker enrollment job |
| <code>describe_watchlist</code> | Describes the specified watchlist |
| <code>disassociate_fraudster</code> | Disassociates the fraudsters from the watchlist specified |
| <code>evaluate_session</code> | Evaluates a specified session based on audio data accumulated during a streaming Ama |
| <code>list_domains</code> | Lists all the domains in the Amazon Web Services account |
| <code>list_fraudster_registration_jobs</code> | Lists all the fraudster registration jobs in the domain with the given JobStatus |
| <code>list_fraudsters</code> | Lists all fraudsters in a specified watchlist or domain |
| <code>list_speaker_enrollment_jobs</code> | Lists all the speaker enrollment jobs in the domain with the specified JobStatus |
| <code>list_speakers</code> | Lists all speakers in a specified domain |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists all tags associated with a specified Voice ID resource |
| <code>list_watchlists</code> | Lists all watchlists in a specified domain |
| <code>opt_out_speaker</code> | Opts out a speaker from Voice ID |
| <code>start_fraudster_registration_job</code> | Starts a new batch fraudster registration job using provided details |
| <code>start_speaker_enrollment_job</code> | Starts a new batch speaker enrollment job using specified details |
| <code>tag_resource</code> | Tags a Voice ID resource with the provided list of tags |
| <code>untag_resource</code> | Removes specified tags from a specified Amazon Connect Voice ID resource |
| <code>update_domain</code> | Updates the specified domain |
| <code>update_watchlist</code> | Updates the specified watchlist |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- voiceid()
svc$associate_fraudster(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon VPC Lattice is a fully managed application networking service that you use to connect, secure, and monitor all of your services across multiple accounts and virtual private clouds (VPCs). Amazon VPC Lattice interconnects your microservices and legacy services within a logical boundary, so that you can discover and manage them more efficiently. For more information, see the [Amazon VPC Lattice User Guide](#)

Usage

```
vpclattice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

| | |
|----------|--|
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- vpclattice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[batch_update_rule](#)
[create_access_log_subscription](#)
[create_listener](#)
[create_resource_configuration](#)

Updates the listener rules in a batch
 Enables access logs to be sent to Amazon CloudWatch, Amazon S3, and Amazon SNS
 Creates a listener for a service
 Creates a resource configuration

| | |
|---|--|
| <code>create_resource_gateway</code> | Creates a resource gateway |
| <code>create_rule</code> | Creates a listener rule |
| <code>create_service</code> | Creates a service |
| <code>create_service_network</code> | Creates a service network |
| <code>create_service_network_resource_association</code> | Associates the specified service network with the specified resource configuration |
| <code>create_service_network_service_association</code> | Associates the specified service with the specified service network |
| <code>create_service_network_vpc_association</code> | Associates a VPC with a service network |
| <code>create_target_group</code> | Creates a target group |
| <code>delete_access_log_subscription</code> | Deletes the specified access log subscription |
| <code>delete_auth_policy</code> | Deletes the specified auth policy |
| <code>delete_listener</code> | Deletes the specified listener |
| <code>delete_resource_configuration</code> | Deletes the specified resource configuration |
| <code>delete_resource_endpoint_association</code> | Disassociates the resource configuration from the resource VPC endpoint |
| <code>delete_resource_gateway</code> | Deletes the specified resource gateway |
| <code>delete_resource_policy</code> | Deletes the specified resource policy |
| <code>delete_rule</code> | Deletes a listener rule |
| <code>delete_service</code> | Deletes a service |
| <code>delete_service_network</code> | Deletes a service network |
| <code>delete_service_network_resource_association</code> | Deletes the association between a service network and a resource configuration |
| <code>delete_service_network_service_association</code> | Deletes the association between a service and a service network |
| <code>delete_service_network_vpc_association</code> | Disassociates the VPC from the service network |
| <code>delete_target_group</code> | Deletes a target group |
| <code>deregister_targets</code> | Deregisters the specified targets from the specified target group |
| <code>get_access_log_subscription</code> | Retrieves information about the specified access log subscription |
| <code>get_auth_policy</code> | Retrieves information about the auth policy for the specified service or service network |
| <code>get_listener</code> | Retrieves information about the specified listener for the specified service |
| <code>get_resource_configuration</code> | Retrieves information about the specified resource configuration |
| <code>get_resource_gateway</code> | Retrieves information about the specified resource gateway |
| <code>get_resource_policy</code> | Retrieves information about the specified resource policy |
| <code>get_rule</code> | Retrieves information about the specified listener rules |
| <code>get_service</code> | Retrieves information about the specified service |
| <code>get_service_network</code> | Retrieves information about the specified service network |
| <code>get_service_network_resource_association</code> | Retrieves information about the specified association between a service network and a resource configuration |
| <code>get_service_network_service_association</code> | Retrieves information about the specified association between a service network and a service |
| <code>get_service_network_vpc_association</code> | Retrieves information about the specified association between a service network and a VPC |
| <code>get_target_group</code> | Retrieves information about the specified target group |
| <code>list_access_log_subscriptions</code> | Lists the access log subscriptions for the specified service network or service |
| <code>list_listeners</code> | Lists the listeners for the specified service |
| <code>list_resource_configurations</code> | Lists the resource configurations owned by or shared with this account |
| <code>list_resource_endpoint_associations</code> | Lists the associations for the specified VPC endpoint |
| <code>list_resource_gateways</code> | Lists the resource gateways that you own or that were shared with you |
| <code>list_rules</code> | Lists the rules for the specified listener |
| <code>list_service_network_resource_associations</code> | Lists the associations between a service network and a resource configuration |
| <code>list_service_networks</code> | Lists the service networks owned by or shared with this account |
| <code>list_service_network_service_associations</code> | Lists the associations between a service network and a service |
| <code>list_service_network_vpc_associations</code> | Lists the associations between a service network and a VPC |
| <code>list_service_network_vpc_endpoint_associations</code> | Lists the associations between a service network and a VPC endpoint |
| <code>list_services</code> | Lists the services owned by the caller account or shared with the caller account |

| | |
|--|---|
| list_tags_for_resource | Lists the tags for the specified resource |
| list_target_groups | Lists your target groups |
| list_targets | Lists the targets for the target group |
| put_auth_policy | Creates or updates the auth policy |
| put_resource_policy | Attaches a resource-based permission policy to a service or service network |
| register_targets | Registers the targets with the target group |
| tag_resource | Adds the specified tags to the specified resource |
| untag_resource | Removes the specified tags from the specified resource |
| update_access_log_subscription | Updates the specified access log subscription |
| update_listener | Updates the specified listener for the specified service |
| update_resource_configuration | Updates the specified resource configuration |
| update_resource_gateway | Updates the specified resource gateway |
| update_rule | Updates a specified rule for the listener |
| update_service | Updates the specified service |
| update_service_network | Updates the specified service network |
| update_service_network_vpc_association | Updates the service network and VPC association |
| update_target_group | Updates the specified target group |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- vpclattice()
svc$batch_update_rule(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

waf

AWS WAF

Description

This is **AWS WAF Classic** documentation. For more information, see **AWS WAF Classic** in the developer guide.

For the latest version of AWS WAF, use the AWS WAFV2 API and see the **AWS WAF Developer Guide**. With the latest version, AWS WAF has a single set of endpoints for regional and global use.

This is the *AWS WAF Classic API Reference* for using AWS WAF Classic with Amazon CloudFront. The AWS WAF Classic actions and data types listed in the reference are available for protecting Amazon CloudFront distributions. You can use these actions and data types via the endpoint *waf.amazonaws.com*. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the AWS WAF Classic API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about AWS WAF Classic features and an overview of how to use the AWS WAF Classic API, see the **AWS WAF Classic** in the developer guide.

Usage

```
waf(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- waf(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[create_byte_match_set](#)
[create_geo_match_set](#)
[create_ip_set](#)
[create_rate_based_rule](#)
[create_regex_match_set](#)
[create_regex_pattern_set](#)
[create_rule](#)
[create_rule_group](#)
[create_size_constraint_set](#)
[create_sql_injection_match_set](#)
[create_web_acl](#)
[create_web_acl_migration_stack](#)
[create_xss_match_set](#)

This is AWS WAF Classic documentation

Creates an AWS CloudFormation WAFV2 template for the specified web ACL in the sp

This is AWS WAF Classic documentation

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| delete_byte_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_geo_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_ip_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_logging_configuration | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_permission_policy | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_rate_based_rule | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_regex_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_regex_pattern_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_rule | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_rule_group | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_size_constraint_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_sql_injection_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_web_acl | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_xss_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_byte_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_change_token | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_change_token_status | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_geo_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_ip_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_logging_configuration | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_permission_policy | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_rate_based_rule | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_rate_based_rule_managed_keys | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_regex_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_regex_pattern_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_rule | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_rule_group | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_sampled_requests | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_size_constraint_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_sql_injection_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_web_acl | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_xss_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_activated_rules_in_rule_group | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_byte_match_sets | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_geo_match_sets | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_ip_sets | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_logging_configurations | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_rate_based_rules | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_regex_match_sets | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_regex_pattern_sets | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_rule_groups | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_rules | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_size_constraint_sets | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_sql_injection_match_sets | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_subscribed_rule_groups | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_tags_for_resource | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_web_acl_ls | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_xss_match_sets | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| put_logging_configuration | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| put_permission_policy | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| tag_resource | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| untag_resource | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_byte_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_geo_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_ip_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_rate_based_rule | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_regex_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_regex_pattern_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_rule | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_rule_group | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_size_constraint_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_sql_injection_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_web_acl | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_xss_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- waf()
# The following example creates an IP match set named MyIPSetFriendlyName.
svc$create_ip_set(
  ChangeToken = "abcd12f2-46da-4fdb-b8d5-fbd4c466928f",
  Name = "MyIPSetFriendlyName"
)

## End(Not run)
```

wafregional

AWS WAF Regional

Description

This is **AWS WAF Classic Regional** documentation. For more information, see [AWS WAF Classic](#) in the developer guide.

For the latest version of AWS WAF, use the AWS WAFV2 API and see the [AWS WAF Developer Guide](#). With the latest version, AWS WAF has a single set of endpoints for regional and global use.

This is the *AWS WAF Regional Classic API Reference* for using AWS WAF Classic with the AWS resources, Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) Application Load Balancers and API Gateway APIs. The AWS WAF Classic actions and data types listed in the reference are available for protecting Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) Application Load Balancers and API Gateway APIs. You can use these actions and data types by means of the endpoints listed in [AWS Regions and Endpoints](#). This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the AWS WAF Classic API actions, data

types, and errors. For detailed information about AWS WAF Classic features and an overview of how to use the AWS WAF Classic API, see the [AWS WAF Classic](#) in the developer guide.

Usage

```
wafregional(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- wafregional(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| associate_web_acl | This is AWS WAF Classic Regional documentation |
| create_byte_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| create_geo_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| create_ip_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| create_rate_based_rule | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| create_regex_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| create_regex_pattern_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| create_rule | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |

| | |
|--|--|
| create_rule_group | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| create_size_constraint_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| create_sql_injection_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| create_web_acl | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| create_web_acl_migration_stack | Creates an AWS CloudFormation WAFV2 template for the specified web ACL in the sp |
| create_xss_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_byte_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_geo_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_ip_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_logging_configuration | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_permission_policy | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_rate_based_rule | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_regex_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_regex_pattern_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_rule | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_rule_group | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_size_constraint_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_sql_injection_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_web_acl | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| delete_xss_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| disassociate_web_acl | This is AWS WAF Classic Regional documentation |
| get_byte_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_change_token | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_change_token_status | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_geo_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_ip_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_logging_configuration | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_permission_policy | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_rate_based_rule | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_rate_based_rule_managed_keys | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_regex_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_regex_pattern_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_rule | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_rule_group | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_sampled_requests | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_size_constraint_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_sql_injection_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_web_acl | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| get_web_acl_for_resource | This is AWS WAF Classic Regional documentation |
| get_xss_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_activated_rules_in_rule_group | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_byte_match_sets | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_geo_match_sets | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_ip_sets | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_logging_configurations | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_rate_based_rules | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_regex_match_sets | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_regex_pattern_sets | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |

| | |
|--|--|
| list_resources_for_web_acl | This is AWS WAF Classic Regional documentation |
| list_rule_groups | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_rules | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_size_constraint_sets | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_sql_injection_match_sets | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_subscribed_rule_groups | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_tags_for_resource | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_web_acl_ls | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| list_xss_match_sets | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| put_logging_configuration | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| put_permission_policy | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| tag_resource | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| untag_resource | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_byte_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_geo_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_ip_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_rate_based_rule | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_regex_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_regex_pattern_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_rule | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_rule_group | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_size_constraint_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_sql_injection_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_web_acl | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |
| update_xss_match_set | This is AWS WAF Classic documentation |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- wafregional()
# The following example creates an IP match set named MyIPSetFriendlyName.
svc$create_ip_set(
  ChangeToken = "abcd12f2-46da-4fdb-b8d5-fbd4c466928f",
  Name = "MyIPSetFriendlyName"
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

WAF

This is the latest version of the **WAF** API, released in November, 2019. The names of the entities that you use to access this API, like endpoints and namespaces, all have the versioning information added, like "V2" or "v2", to distinguish from the prior version. We recommend migrating your resources to this version, because it has a number of significant improvements.

If you used WAF prior to this release, you can't use this WAFV2 API to access any WAF resources that you created before. WAF Classic support will end on September 30, 2025.

For information about WAF, including how to migrate your WAF Classic resources to this version, see the [WAF Developer Guide](#).

WAF is a web application firewall that lets you monitor the HTTP and HTTPS requests that are forwarded to a protected resource. Protected resource types include Amazon CloudFront distribution, Amazon API Gateway REST API, Application Load Balancer, AppSync GraphQL API, Amazon Cognito user pool, App Runner service, and Amazon Web Services Verified Access instance. WAF also lets you control access to your content, to protect the Amazon Web Services resource that WAF is monitoring. Based on conditions that you specify, such as the IP addresses that requests originate from or the values of query strings, the protected resource responds to requests with either the requested content, an HTTP 403 status code (Forbidden), or with a custom response.

This API guide is for developers who need detailed information about WAF API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about WAF features and guidance for configuring and using WAF, see the [WAF Developer Guide](#).

You can make calls using the endpoints listed in [WAF endpoints and quotas](#).

- For regional resources, you can use any of the endpoints in the list. A regional application can be an Application Load Balancer (ALB), an Amazon API Gateway REST API, an AppSync GraphQL API, an Amazon Cognito user pool, an App Runner service, or an Amazon Web Services Verified Access instance.
- For Amazon CloudFront, you must use the API endpoint listed for US East (N. Virginia): us-east-1.

Alternatively, you can use one of the Amazon Web Services SDKs to access an API that's tailored to the programming language or platform that you're using. For more information, see [Amazon Web Services SDKs](#).

Usage

```
wafv2(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- wafv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
```

```

        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| associate_web_acl | Associates a web ACL with a resource, to protect the resource |
| check_capacity | Returns the web ACL capacity unit (WCU) requirements for a specified scope |
| create_api_key | Creates an API key that contains a set of token domains |
| create_ip_set | Creates an IPSet, which you use to identify web requests that originate from |
| create_regex_pattern_set | Creates a RegexPatternSet, which you reference in a RegexPatternSetReference |
| create_rule_group | Creates a RuleGroup per the specifications provided |
| create_web_acl | Creates a WebACL per the specifications provided |
| delete_api_key | Deletes the specified API key |
| delete_firewall_manager_rule_groups | Deletes all rule groups that are managed by Firewall Manager from the specified |
| delete_ip_set | Deletes the specified IPSet |
| delete_logging_configuration | Deletes the LoggingConfiguration from the specified web ACL |
| delete_permission_policy | Permanently deletes an IAM policy from the specified rule group |
| delete_regex_pattern_set | Deletes the specified RegexPatternSet |
| delete_rule_group | Deletes the specified RuleGroup |
| delete_web_acl | Deletes the specified WebACL |
| describe_all_managed_products | Provides high-level information for the Amazon Web Services Managed Rule Groups |
| describe_managed_products_by_vendor | Provides high-level information for the managed rule groups owned by a specified |
| describe_managed_rule_group | Provides high-level information for a managed rule group, including description |
| disassociate_web_acl | Disassociates the specified resource from its web ACL association, if it has |
| generate_mobile_sdk_release_url | Generates a presigned download URL for the specified release of the mobile SDK |
| get_decrypted_api_key | Returns your API key in decrypted form |
| get_ip_set | Retrieves the specified IPSet |
| get_logging_configuration | Returns the LoggingConfiguration for the specified web ACL |
| get_managed_rule_set | Retrieves the specified managed rule set |
| get_mobile_sdk_release | Retrieves information for the specified mobile SDK release, including release |
| get_permission_policy | Returns the IAM policy that is attached to the specified rule group |
| get_rate_based_statement_managed_keys | Retrieves the IP addresses that are currently blocked by a rate-based rule in |
| get_regex_pattern_set | Retrieves the specified RegexPatternSet |
| get_rule_group | Retrieves the specified RuleGroup |

| | |
|---|---|
| get_sampled_requests | Gets detailed information about a specified number of requests—a sample—the |
| get_web_acl | Retrieves the specified WebACL |
| get_web_acl_for_resource | Retrieves the WebACL for the specified resource |
| list_api_keys | Retrieves a list of the API keys that you've defined for the specified scope |
| list_available_managed_rule_groups | Retrieves an array of managed rule groups that are available for you to use |
| list_available_managed_rule_group_versions | Returns a list of the available versions for the specified managed rule group |
| list_ip_sets | Retrieves an array of IPSetSummary objects for the IP sets that you manage |
| list_logging_configurations | Retrieves an array of your LoggingConfiguration objects |
| list_managed_rule_sets | Retrieves the managed rule sets that you own |
| list_mobile_sdk_releases | Retrieves a list of the available releases for the mobile SDK and the specified |
| list_regex_pattern_sets | Retrieves an array of RegexPatternSetSummary objects for the regex pattern |
| list_resources_for_web_acl | Retrieves an array of the Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) for the resource |
| list_rule_groups | Retrieves an array of RuleGroupSummary objects for the rule groups that y |
| list_tags_for_resource | Retrieves the TagInfoForResource for the specified resource |
| list_web_acl_ls | Retrieves an array of WebACLSummary objects for the web ACLs that you |
| put_logging_configuration | Enables the specified LoggingConfiguration, to start logging from a web AC |
| put_managed_rule_set_versions | Defines the versions of your managed rule set that you are offering to the cu |
| put_permission_policy | Use this to share a rule group with other accounts |
| tag_resource | Associates tags with the specified Amazon Web Services resource |
| untag_resource | Disassociates tags from an Amazon Web Services resource |
| update_ip_set | Updates the specified IPSet |
| update_managed_rule_set_version_expiry_date | Updates the expiration information for your managed rule set |
| update_regex_pattern_set | Updates the specified RegexPatternSet |
| update_rule_group | Updates the specified RuleGroup |
| update_web_acl | Updates the specified WebACL |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- wafv2()
svc$associate_web_acl(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Well-Architected Tool

This is the *Well-Architected Tool API Reference*. The WA Tool API provides programmatic access to the **Well-Architected Tool** in the Amazon Web Services Management Console. For information about the Well-Architected Tool, see the **Well-Architected Tool User Guide**.

Usage

```
wellarchitected(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```

svc <- wellarchitected(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| associate_lenses | Associate a lens to a workload |
| associate_profiles | Associate a profile with a workload |
| create_lens_share | Create a lens share |
| create_lens_version | Create a new lens version |
| create_milestone | Create a milestone for an existing workload |
| create_profile | Create a profile |
| create_profile_share | Create a profile share |
| create_review_template | Create a review template |
| create_template_share | Create a review template share |
| create_workload | Create a new workload |
| create_workload_share | Create a workload share |
| delete_lens | Delete an existing lens |
| delete_lens_share | Delete a lens share |

| | |
|---|--|
| delete_profile | Delete a profile |
| delete_profile_share | Delete a profile share |
| delete_review_template | Delete a review template |
| delete_template_share | Delete a review template share |
| delete_workload | Delete an existing workload |
| delete_workload_share | Delete a workload share |
| disassociate_lenses | Disassociate a lens from a workload |
| disassociate_profiles | Disassociate a profile from a workload |
| export_lens | Export an existing lens |
| get_answer | Get the answer to a specific question in a workload review |
| get_consolidated_report | Get a consolidated report of your workloads |
| get_global_settings | Global settings for all workloads |
| get_lens | Get an existing lens |
| get_lens_review | Get lens review |
| get_lens_review_report | Get lens review report |
| get_lens_version_difference | Get lens version differences |
| get_milestone | Get a milestone for an existing workload |
| get_profile | Get profile information |
| get_profile_template | Get profile template |
| get_review_template | Get review template |
| get_review_template_answer | Get review template answer |
| get_review_template_lens_review | Get a lens review associated with a review template |
| get_workload | Get an existing workload |
| import_lens | Import a new custom lens or update an existing custom lens |
| list_answers | List of answers for a particular workload and lens |
| list_check_details | List of Trusted Advisor check details by account related to the workload |
| list_check_summaries | List of Trusted Advisor checks summarized for all accounts related to the workload |
| list_lenses | List the available lenses |
| list_lens_review_improvements | List the improvements of a particular lens review |
| list_lens_reviews | List lens reviews for a particular workload |
| list_lens_shares | List the lens shares associated with the lens |
| list_milestones | List all milestones for an existing workload |
| list_notifications | List lens notifications |
| list_profile_notifications | List profile notifications |
| list_profiles | List profiles |
| list_profile_shares | List profile shares |
| list_review_template_answers | List the answers of a review template |
| list_review_templates | List review templates |
| list_share_invitations | List the share invitations |
| list_tags_for_resource | List the tags for a resource |
| list_template_shares | List review template shares |
| list_workloads | Paginated list of workloads |
| list_workload_shares | List the workload shares associated with the workload |
| tag_resource | Adds one or more tags to the specified resource |
| untag_resource | Deletes specified tags from a resource |
| update_answer | Update the answer to a specific question in a workload review |
| update_global_settings | Update whether the Amazon Web Services account is opted into organization sharing |
| update_integration | Update integration features |

| | |
|---|--|
| update_lens_review | Update lens review for a particular workload |
| update_profile | Update a profile |
| update_review_template | Update a review template |
| update_review_template_answer | Update a review template answer |
| update_review_template_lens_review | Update a lens review associated with a review template |
| update_share_invitation | Update a workload or custom lens share invitation |
| update_workload | Update an existing workload |
| update_workload_share | Update a workload share |
| upgrade_lens_review | Upgrade lens review for a particular workload |
| upgrade_profile_version | Upgrade a profile |
| upgrade_review_template_lens_review | Upgrade the lens review of a review template |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- wellarchitected()
svc$associate_lenses(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

workdocs

Amazon WorkDocs

Description

The Amazon WorkDocs API is designed for the following use cases:

- **File Migration:** File migration applications are supported for users who want to migrate their files from an on-premises or off-premises file system or service. Users can insert files into a user directory structure, as well as allow for basic metadata changes, such as modifications to the permissions of files.
- **Security:** Support security applications are supported for users who have additional security needs, such as antivirus or data loss prevention. The API actions, along with CloudTrail, allow these applications to detect when changes occur in Amazon WorkDocs. Then, the application can take the necessary actions and replace the target file. If the target file violates the policy, the application can also choose to email the user.
- **eDiscovery/Analytics:** General administrative applications are supported, such as eDiscovery and analytics. These applications can choose to mimic or record the actions in an Amazon WorkDocs site, along with CloudTrail, to replicate data for eDiscovery, backup, or analytical applications.

All Amazon WorkDocs API actions are Amazon authenticated and certificate-signed. They not only require the use of the Amazon Web Services SDK, but also allow for the exclusive use of IAM users and roles to help facilitate access, trust, and permission policies. By creating a role and allowing an IAM user to access the Amazon WorkDocs site, the IAM user gains full administrative visibility into the entire Amazon WorkDocs site (or as set in the IAM policy). This includes, but is not limited to, the ability to modify file permissions and upload any file to any user. This allows developers to perform the three use cases above, as well as give users the ability to grant access on a selective basis using the IAM model.

The pricing for Amazon WorkDocs APIs varies depending on the API call type for these actions:

- READ (Get*)
- WRITE (Activate*, Add*, Create*, Deactivate*, Initiate*, Update*)
- LIST (Describe*)
- DELETE*, CANCEL

For information about Amazon WorkDocs API pricing, see [Amazon WorkDocs Pricing](#).

Usage

```
workdocs(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|--|
| config | <p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key |

- **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
 - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- workdocs(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>abort_document_version_upload</code> | Aborts the upload of the specified document version that was previously initiated by InitiateDocumentVersionUpload |
| <code>activate_user</code> | Activates the specified user |
| <code>add_resource_permissions</code> | Creates a set of permissions for the specified folder or document |
| <code>create_comment</code> | Adds a new comment to the specified document version |
| <code>create_custom_metadata</code> | Adds one or more custom properties to the specified resource (a folder, document, or version) |
| <code>create_folder</code> | Creates a folder with the specified name and parent folder |
| <code>create_labels</code> | Adds the specified list of labels to the given resource (a document or folder) |
| <code>create_notification_subscription</code> | Configure Amazon WorkDocs to use Amazon SNS notifications |
| <code>create_user</code> | Creates a user in a Simple AD or Microsoft AD directory |
| <code>deactivate_user</code> | Deactivates the specified user, which revokes the user's access to Amazon WorkDocs |
| <code>delete_comment</code> | Deletes the specified comment from the document version |
| <code>delete_custom_metadata</code> | Deletes custom metadata from the specified resource |
| <code>delete_document</code> | Permanently deletes the specified document and its associated metadata |
| <code>delete_document_version</code> | Deletes a specific version of a document |
| <code>delete_folder</code> | Permanently deletes the specified folder and its contents |
| <code>delete_folder_contents</code> | Deletes the contents of the specified folder |
| <code>delete_labels</code> | Deletes the specified list of labels from a resource |
| <code>delete_notification_subscription</code> | Deletes the specified subscription from the specified organization |
| <code>delete_user</code> | Deletes the specified user from a Simple AD or Microsoft AD directory |
| <code>describe_activities</code> | Describes the user activities in a specified time period |
| <code>describe_comments</code> | List all the comments for the specified document version |
| <code>describe_document_versions</code> | Retrieves the document versions for the specified document |
| <code>describe_folder_contents</code> | Describes the contents of the specified folder, including its documents and subfolders |
| <code>describe_groups</code> | Describes the groups specified by the query |
| <code>describe_notification_subscriptions</code> | Lists the specified notification subscriptions |
| <code>describe_resource_permissions</code> | Describes the permissions of a specified resource |
| <code>describe_root_folders</code> | Describes the current user's special folders; the RootFolder and the RecycleBin |
| <code>describe_users</code> | Describes the specified users |
| <code>get_current_user</code> | Retrieves details of the current user for whom the authentication token was generated |
| <code>get_document</code> | Retrieves details of a document |
| <code>get_document_path</code> | Retrieves the path information (the hierarchy from the root folder) for the requested document |
| <code>get_document_version</code> | Retrieves version metadata for the specified document |
| <code>get_folder</code> | Retrieves the metadata of the specified folder |
| <code>get_folder_path</code> | Retrieves the path information (the hierarchy from the root folder) for the specified folder |
| <code>get_resources</code> | Retrieves a collection of resources, including folders and documents |
| <code>initiate_document_version_upload</code> | Creates a new document object and version object |
| <code>remove_all_resource_permissions</code> | Removes all the permissions from the specified resource |
| <code>remove_resource_permission</code> | Removes the permission for the specified principal from the specified resource |
| <code>restore_document_versions</code> | Recovers a deleted version of an Amazon WorkDocs document |
| <code>search_resources</code> | Searches metadata and the content of folders, documents, document versions, and comments |
| <code>update_document</code> | Updates the specified attributes of a document |
| <code>update_document_version</code> | Changes the status of the document version to ACTIVE |
| <code>update_folder</code> | Updates the specified attributes of the specified folder |
| <code>update_user</code> | Updates the specified attributes of the specified user, and grants or revokes administrative permissions |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- workdocs()
svc$abort_document_version_upload(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

workmail

*Amazon WorkMail***Description**

WorkMail is a secure, managed business email and calendaring service with support for existing desktop and mobile email clients. You can access your email, contacts, and calendars using Microsoft Outlook, your browser, or other native iOS and Android email applications. You can integrate WorkMail with your existing corporate directory and control both the keys that encrypt your data and the location in which your data is stored.

The WorkMail API is designed for the following scenarios:

- Listing and describing organizations
- Managing users
- Managing groups
- Managing resources

All WorkMail API operations are Amazon-authenticated and certificate-signed. They not only require the use of the AWS SDK, but also allow for the exclusive use of AWS Identity and Access Management users and roles to help facilitate access, trust, and permission policies. By creating a role and allowing an IAM user to access the WorkMail site, the IAM user gains full administrative visibility into the entire WorkMail organization (or as set in the IAM policy). This includes, but is not limited to, the ability to create, update, and delete users, groups, and resources. This allows developers to perform the scenarios listed above, as well as give users the ability to grant access on a selective basis using the IAM model.

Usage

```
workmail(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- workmail(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
```

```

    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|---|
| associate_delegate_to_resource | Adds a member (user or group) to the resource's set of delegates |
| associate_member_to_group | Adds a member (user or group) to the group's set |
| assume_impersonation_role | Assumes an impersonation role for the given WorkMail organization |
| cancel_mailbox_export_job | Cancels a mailbox export job |
| create_alias | Adds an alias to the set of a given member (user or group) of WorkMail |
| create_availability_configuration | Creates an AvailabilityConfiguration for the given WorkMail organization and domain |
| create_group | Creates a group that can be used in WorkMail by calling the RegisterToWorkMail operation |
| create_identity_center_application | Creates the WorkMail application in IAM Identity Center that can be used later in WorkMail |
| create_impersonation_role | Creates an impersonation role for the given WorkMail organization |
| create_mobile_device_access_rule | Creates a new mobile device access rule for the specified WorkMail organization |
| create_organization | Creates a new WorkMail organization |
| create_resource | Creates a new WorkMail resource |
| create_user | Creates a user who can be used in WorkMail by calling the RegisterToWorkMail operation |
| delete_access_control_rule | Deletes an access control rule for the specified WorkMail organization |
| delete_alias | Remove one or more specified aliases from a set of aliases for a given user |
| delete_availability_configuration | Deletes the AvailabilityConfiguration for the given WorkMail organization and domain |
| delete_email_monitoring_configuration | Deletes the email monitoring configuration for a specified organization |
| delete_group | Deletes a group from WorkMail |
| delete_identity_center_application | Deletes the IAM Identity Center application from WorkMail |
| delete_identity_provider_configuration | Disables the integration between IdC and WorkMail |
| delete_impersonation_role | Deletes an impersonation role for the given WorkMail organization |
| delete_mailbox_permissions | Deletes permissions granted to a member (user or group) |
| delete_mobile_device_access_override | Deletes the mobile device access override for the given WorkMail organization, user, and resource |
| delete_mobile_device_access_rule | Deletes a mobile device access rule for the specified WorkMail organization |
| delete_organization | Deletes an WorkMail organization and all underlying AWS resources managed by WorkMail |
| delete_personal_access_token | Deletes the Personal Access Token from the provided WorkMail Organization |
| delete_resource | Deletes the specified resource |

| | |
|---|---|
| <code>delete_retention_policy</code> | Deletes the specified retention policy from the specified organization |
| <code>delete_user</code> | Deletes a user from WorkMail and all subsequent systems |
| <code>deregister_from_work_mail</code> | Mark a user, group, or resource as no longer used in WorkMail |
| <code>deregister_mail_domain</code> | Removes a domain from WorkMail, stops email routing to WorkMail, and removes the domain from the organization's list of domains |
| <code>describe_email_monitoring_configuration</code> | Describes the current email monitoring configuration for a specified organization |
| <code>describe_entity</code> | Returns basic details about an entity in WorkMail |
| <code>describe_group</code> | Returns the data available for the group |
| <code>describe_identity_provider_configuration</code> | Returns detailed information on the current IdC setup for the WorkMail organization |
| <code>describe_inbound_dmarc_settings</code> | Lists the settings in a DMARC policy for a specified organization |
| <code>describe_mailbox_export_job</code> | Describes the current status of a mailbox export job |
| <code>describe_organization</code> | Provides more information regarding a given organization based on its identifier |
| <code>describe_resource</code> | Returns the data available for the resource |
| <code>describe_user</code> | Provides information regarding the user |
| <code>disassociate_delegate_from_resource</code> | Removes a member from the resource's set of delegates |
| <code>disassociate_member_from_group</code> | Removes a member from a group |
| <code>get_access_control_effect</code> | Gets the effects of an organization's access control rules as they apply to a specified user, group, or resource |
| <code>get_default_retention_policy</code> | Gets the default retention policy details for the specified organization |
| <code>get_impersonation_role</code> | Gets the impersonation role details for the given WorkMail organization |
| <code>get_impersonation_role_effect</code> | Tests whether the given impersonation role can impersonate a target user |
| <code>get_mailbox_details</code> | Requests a user's mailbox details for a specified organization and user |
| <code>get_mail_domain</code> | Gets details for a mail domain, including domain records required to configure your organization's mail domains |
| <code>get_mobile_device_access_effect</code> | Simulates the effect of the mobile device access rules for the given attributes of a user, group, or resource |
| <code>get_mobile_device_access_override</code> | Gets the mobile device access override for the given WorkMail organization, user, group, or resource |
| <code>get_personal_access_token_metadata</code> | Requests details of a specific Personal Access Token within the WorkMail organization |
| <code>list_access_control_rules</code> | Lists the access control rules for the specified organization |
| <code>list_aliases</code> | Creates a paginated call to list the aliases associated with a given entity |
| <code>list_availability_configurations</code> | List all the AvailabilityConfiguration's for the given WorkMail organization |
| <code>list_group_members</code> | Returns an overview of the members of a group |
| <code>list_groups</code> | Returns summaries of the organization's groups |
| <code>list_groups_for_entity</code> | Returns all the groups to which an entity belongs |
| <code>list_impersonation_roles</code> | Lists all the impersonation roles for the given WorkMail organization |
| <code>list_mailbox_export_jobs</code> | Lists the mailbox export jobs started for the specified organization within the last 30 days |
| <code>list_mailbox_permissions</code> | Lists the mailbox permissions associated with a user, group, or resource mailbox |
| <code>list_mail_domains</code> | Lists the mail domains in a given WorkMail organization |
| <code>list_mobile_device_access_overrides</code> | Lists all the mobile device access overrides for any given combination of WorkMail organization, user, group, or resource |
| <code>list_mobile_device_access_rules</code> | Lists the mobile device access rules for the specified WorkMail organization |
| <code>list_organizations</code> | Returns summaries of the customer's organizations |
| <code>list_personal_access_tokens</code> | Returns a summary of your Personal Access Tokens |
| <code>list_resource_delegates</code> | Lists the delegates associated with a resource |
| <code>list_resources</code> | Returns summaries of the organization's resources |
| <code>list_tags_for_resource</code> | Lists the tags applied to an WorkMail organization resource |
| <code>list_users</code> | Returns summaries of the organization's users |
| <code>put_access_control_rule</code> | Adds a new access control rule for the specified organization |
| <code>put_email_monitoring_configuration</code> | Creates or updates the email monitoring configuration for a specified organization |
| <code>put_identity_provider_configuration</code> | Enables integration between IAM Identity Center (IdC) and WorkMail to proxy authentication requests |
| <code>put_inbound_dmarc_settings</code> | Enables or disables a DMARC policy for a given organization |
| <code>put_mailbox_permissions</code> | Sets permissions for a user, group, or resource |
| <code>put_mobile_device_access_override</code> | Creates or updates a mobile device access override for the given WorkMail organization, user, group, or resource |

| | |
|---|--|
| put_retention_policy | Puts a retention policy to the specified organization |
| register_mail_domain | Registers a new domain in WorkMail and SES, and configures it for use by WorkMail |
| register_to_work_mail | Registers an existing and disabled user, group, or resource for WorkMail use by a user |
| reset_password | Allows the administrator to reset the password for a user |
| start_mailbox_export_job | Starts a mailbox export job to export MIME-format email messages and calendar items |
| tag_resource | Applies the specified tags to the specified WorkMail organization resource |
| test_availability_configuration | Performs a test on an availability provider to ensure that access is allowed |
| untag_resource | Untags the specified tags from the specified WorkMail organization resource |
| update_availability_configuration | Updates an existing AvailabilityConfiguration for the given WorkMail organization |
| update_default_mail_domain | Updates the default mail domain for an organization |
| update_group | Updates attributes in a group |
| update_impersonation_role | Updates an impersonation role for the given WorkMail organization |
| update_mailbox_quota | Updates a user's current mailbox quota for a specified organization and user |
| update_mobile_device_access_rule | Updates a mobile device access rule for the specified WorkMail organization |
| update_primary_email_address | Updates the primary email for a user, group, or resource |
| update_resource | Updates data for the resource |
| update_user | Updates data for the user |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- workmail()
svc$associate_delegate_to_resource(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

workmailmessageflow *Amazon WorkMail Message Flow*

Description

The WorkMail Message Flow API provides access to email messages as they are being sent and received by a WorkMail organization.

Usage

```
workmailmessageflow(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- workmailmessageflow(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|--|
| get_raw_message_content | Retrieves the raw content of an in-transit email message, in MIME format |
| put_raw_message_content | Updates the raw content of an in-transit email message, in MIME format |

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- workmailmessageflow()
svc$get_raw_message_content(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

Amazon WorkSpaces Service

Amazon WorkSpaces enables you to provision virtual, cloud-based Microsoft Windows or Amazon Linux desktops for your users, known as *WorkSpaces*. WorkSpaces eliminates the need to procure and deploy hardware or install complex software. You can quickly add or remove users as your needs change. Users can access their virtual desktops from multiple devices or web browsers.

This API Reference provides detailed information about the actions, data types, parameters, and errors of the WorkSpaces service. For more information about the supported Amazon Web Services Regions, endpoints, and service quotas of the Amazon WorkSpaces service, see [WorkSpaces endpoints and quotas](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

You can also manage your WorkSpaces resources using the WorkSpaces console, Command Line Interface (CLI), and SDKs. For more information about administering WorkSpaces, see the [Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide](#). For more information about using the Amazon WorkSpaces client application or web browser to access provisioned WorkSpaces, see the [Amazon WorkSpaces User Guide](#). For more information about using the CLI to manage your WorkSpaces resources, see the [WorkSpaces section of the CLI Reference](#).

Usage

```
workspaces(
    config = list(),
    credentials = list(),
    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
 - **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
 - **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
 - **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | <p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- workspaces(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
```

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|---|---|
| accept_account_link_invitation | Accepts the account link invitation |
| associate_connection_alias | Associates the specified connection alias with the specified directory to enable cross-Region redirection |
| associate_ip_groups | Associates the specified IP access control group with the specified directory |
| associate_workspace_application | Associates the specified application to the specified Workspace |
| authorize_ip_rules | Adds one or more rules to the specified IP access control group |
| copy_workspace_image | Copies the specified image from the specified Region to the current Region |
| create_account_link_invitation | Creates the account link invitation |
| create_connect_client_add_in | Creates a client-add-in for Amazon Connect within a directory |
| create_connection_alias | Creates the specified connection alias for use with cross-Region redirection |
| create_ip_group | Creates an IP access control group |
| create_standby_workspaces | Creates a standby Workspace in a secondary Region |
| create_tags | Creates the specified tags for the specified WorkSpaces resource |
| create_updated_workspace_image | Creates a new updated Workspace image based on the specified source image |
| create_workspace_bundle | Creates the specified Workspace bundle |
| create_workspace_image | Creates a new Workspace image from an existing Workspace |
| create_workspaces | Creates one or more WorkSpaces |
| create_workspaces_pool | Creates a pool of WorkSpaces |
| delete_account_link_invitation | Deletes the account link invitation |
| delete_client_branding | Deletes customized client branding |
| delete_connect_client_add_in | Deletes a client-add-in for Amazon Connect that is configured within a directory |
| delete_connection_alias | Deletes the specified connection alias |
| delete_ip_group | Deletes the specified IP access control group |
| delete_tags | Deletes the specified tags from the specified WorkSpaces resource |
| delete_workspace_bundle | Deletes the specified Workspace bundle |
| delete_workspace_image | Deletes the specified image from your account |
| deploy_workspace_applications | Deploys associated applications to the specified Workspace |
| deregister_workspace_directory | Deregisters the specified directory |
| describe_account | Retrieves a list that describes the configuration of Bring Your Own License (BYOL) |
| describe_account_modifications | Retrieves a list that describes modifications to the configuration of Bring Your Own License (BYOL) |
| describe_application_associations | Describes the associations between the application and the specified associated resources |
| describe_applications | Describes the specified applications by filtering based on their compute types, license types, and other attributes |
| describe_bundle_associations | Describes the associations between the applications and the specified bundle |
| describe_client_branding | Describes the specified client branding |
| describe_client_properties | Retrieves a list that describes one or more specified Amazon WorkSpaces clients |
| describe_connect_client_add_ins | Retrieves a list of Amazon Connect client add-ins that have been created |
| describe_connection_aliases | Retrieves a list that describes the connection aliases used for cross-Region redirection |

| | |
|--|---|
| describe_connection_alias_permissions | Describes the permissions that the owner of a connection alias has granted to another account |
| describe_image_associations | Describes the associations between the applications and the specified image |
| describe_ip_groups | Describes one or more of your IP access control groups |
| describe_tags | Describes the specified tags for the specified WorkSpaces resource |
| describe_workspace_associations | Describes the associations between applications and the specified WorkSpace |
| describe_workspace_bundles | Retrieves a list that describes the available WorkSpace bundles |
| describe_workspace_directories | Describes the available directories that are registered with Amazon WorkSpaces |
| describe_workspace_image_permissions | Describes the permissions that the owner of an image has granted to other Amazon accounts |
| describe_workspace_images | Retrieves a list that describes one or more specified images, if the image identifier is specified |
| describe_workspaces | Describes the specified WorkSpaces |
| describe_workspaces_connection_status | Describes the connection status of the specified WorkSpaces |
| describe_workspace_snapshots | Describes the snapshots for the specified WorkSpace |
| describe_workspaces_pools | Describes the specified WorkSpaces Pools |
| describe_workspaces_pool_sessions | Retrieves a list that describes the streaming sessions for a specified pool |
| disassociate_connection_alias | Disassociates a connection alias from a directory |
| disassociate_ip_groups | Disassociates the specified IP access control group from the specified directory |
| disassociate_workspace_application | Disassociates the specified application from a WorkSpace |
| get_account_link | Retrieves account link information |
| import_client_branding | Imports client branding |
| import_workspace_image | Imports the specified Windows 10 or 11 Bring Your Own License (BYOL) image |
| list_account_links | Lists all account links |
| list_available_management_cidr_ranges | Retrieves a list of IP address ranges, specified as IPv4 CIDR blocks, that you can use for your WorkSpaces |
| migrate_workspace | Migrates a WorkSpace from one operating system or bundle type to another, while preserving the specified application |
| modify_account | Modifies the configuration of Bring Your Own License (BYOL) for the specified WorkSpace |
| modify_certificate_based_auth_properties | Modifies the properties of the certificate-based authentication you want to use with your WorkSpaces |
| modify_client_properties | Modifies the properties of the specified Amazon WorkSpaces clients |
| modify_saml_properties | Modifies multiple properties related to SAML 2 |
| modify_selfservice_permissions | Modifies the self-service WorkSpace management capabilities for your users |
| modify_streaming_properties | Modifies the specified streaming properties |
| modify_workspace_access_properties | Specifies which devices and operating systems users can use to access their WorkSpaces |
| modify_workspace_creation_properties | Modify the default properties used to create WorkSpaces |
| modify_workspace_properties | Modifies the specified WorkSpace properties |
| modify_workspace_state | Sets the state of the specified WorkSpace |
| reboot_workspaces | Reboots the specified WorkSpaces |
| rebuild_workspaces | Rebuilds the specified WorkSpace |
| register_workspace_directory | Registers the specified directory |
| reject_account_link_invitation | Rejects the account link invitation |
| restore_workspace | Restores the specified WorkSpace to its last known healthy state |
| revoke_ip_rules | Removes one or more rules from the specified IP access control group |
| start_workspaces | Starts the specified WorkSpaces |
| start_workspaces_pool | Starts the specified pool |
| stop_workspaces | Stops the specified WorkSpaces |
| stop_workspaces_pool | Stops the specified pool |
| terminate_workspaces | Terminates the specified WorkSpaces |
| terminate_workspaces_pool | Terminates the specified pool |
| terminate_workspaces_pool_session | Terminates the pool session |
| update_connect_client_add_in | Updates a Amazon Connect client add-in |
| update_connection_alias_permission | Shares or unshares a connection alias with one account by specifying whether the account is allowed to use the connection alias |

| | |
|---|---|
| update_rules_of_ip_group | Replaces the current rules of the specified IP access control group with the specified rules. |
| update_workspace_bundle | Updates a WorkSpace bundle with a new image. |
| update_workspace_image_permission | Shares or unshares an image with one account in the same Amazon Web Services Region. |
| update_workspaces_pool | Updates the specified pool. |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- workspaces()
svc$accept_account_link_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

workspacesweb

Amazon WorkSpaces Web

Description

Amazon WorkSpaces Secure Browser is a low cost, fully managed WorkSpace built specifically to facilitate secure, web-based workloads. WorkSpaces Secure Browser makes it easy for customers to safely provide their employees with access to internal websites and SaaS web applications without the administrative burden of appliances or specialized client software. WorkSpaces Secure Browser provides simple policy tools tailored for user interactions, while offloading common tasks like capacity management, scaling, and maintaining browser images.

Usage

```
workspacesweb(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

| | |
|-------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html |
| credentials | Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. |
| endpoint | Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. |
| region | Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client. |

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- workspacesweb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
```

```

        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

| | |
|--|--|
| associate_browser_settings | Associates a browser settings resource with a web portal |
| associate_data_protection_settings | Associates a data protection settings resource with a web portal |
| associate_ip_access_settings | Associates an IP access settings resource with a web portal |
| associate_network_settings | Associates a network settings resource with a web portal |
| associate_trust_store | Associates a trust store with a web portal |
| associate_user_access_logging_settings | Associates a user access logging settings resource with a web portal |
| associate_user_settings | Associates a user settings resource with a web portal |
| create_browser_settings | Creates a browser settings resource that can be associated with a web portal |
| create_data_protection_settings | Creates a data protection settings resource that can be associated with a web portal |
| create_identity_provider | Creates an identity provider resource that is then associated with a web portal |
| create_ip_access_settings | Creates an IP access settings resource that can be associated with a web portal |
| create_network_settings | Creates a network settings resource that can be associated with a web portal |
| create_portal | Creates a web portal |
| create_trust_store | Creates a trust store that can be associated with a web portal |
| create_user_access_logging_settings | Creates a user access logging settings resource that can be associated with a web portal |
| create_user_settings | Creates a user settings resource that can be associated with a web portal |
| delete_browser_settings | Deletes browser settings |
| delete_data_protection_settings | Deletes data protection settings |
| delete_identity_provider | Deletes the identity provider |
| delete_ip_access_settings | Deletes IP access settings |
| delete_network_settings | Deletes network settings |
| delete_portal | Deletes a web portal |
| delete_trust_store | Deletes the trust store |
| delete_user_access_logging_settings | Deletes user access logging settings |
| delete_user_settings | Deletes user settings |
| disassociate_browser_settings | Disassociates browser settings from a web portal |
| disassociate_data_protection_settings | Disassociates data protection settings from a web portal |
| disassociate_ip_access_settings | Disassociates IP access settings from a web portal |
| disassociate_network_settings | Disassociates network settings from a web portal |

| | |
|---|---|
| disassociate_trust_store | Disassociates a trust store from a web portal |
| disassociate_user_access_logging_settings | Disassociates user access logging settings from a web portal |
| disassociate_user_settings | Disassociates user settings from a web portal |
| expire_session | Expires an active secure browser session |
| get_browser_settings | Gets browser settings |
| get_data_protection_settings | Gets the data protection settings |
| get_identity_provider | Gets the identity provider |
| get_ip_access_settings | Gets the IP access settings |
| get_network_settings | Gets the network settings |
| get_portal | Gets the web portal |
| get_portal_service_provider_metadata | Gets the service provider metadata |
| get_session | Gets information for a secure browser session |
| get_trust_store | Gets the trust store |
| get_trust_store_certificate | Gets the trust store certificate |
| get_user_access_logging_settings | Gets user access logging settings |
| get_user_settings | Gets user settings |
| list_browser_settings | Retrieves a list of browser settings |
| list_data_protection_settings | Retrieves a list of data protection settings |
| list_identity_providers | Retrieves a list of identity providers for a specific web portal |
| list_ip_access_settings | Retrieves a list of IP access settings |
| list_network_settings | Retrieves a list of network settings |
| list_portals | Retrieves a list of web portals |
| list_sessions | Lists information for multiple secure browser sessions from a specific portal |
| list_tags_for_resource | Retrieves a list of tags for a resource |
| list_trust_store_certificates | Retrieves a list of trust store certificates |
| list_trust_stores | Retrieves a list of trust stores |
| list_user_access_logging_settings | Retrieves a list of user access logging settings |
| list_user_settings | Retrieves a list of user settings |
| tag_resource | Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified resource |
| untag_resource | Removes one or more tags from the specified resource |
| update_browser_settings | Updates browser settings |
| update_data_protection_settings | Updates data protection settings |
| update_identity_provider | Updates the identity provider |
| update_ip_access_settings | Updates IP access settings |
| update_network_settings | Updates network settings |
| update_portal | Updates a web portal |
| update_trust_store | Updates the trust store |
| update_user_access_logging_settings | Updates the user access logging settings |
| update_user_settings | Updates the user settings |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- workspacesweb()
svc$associate_browser_settings(
  Foo = 123
)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

```
xray
```

```
    AWS X-Ray
```

Description

Amazon Web Services X-Ray provides APIs for managing debug traces and retrieving service maps and other data created by processing those traces.

Usage

```
xray(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

- * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

- **creds:**

- **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
- **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
- **session_token:** AWS temporary session token

- **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- xray(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[batch_get_traces](#)

[cancel_trace_retrieval](#)

[create_group](#)

You cannot find traces through this API if Transaction Search is enabled since trace is no
 Cancels an ongoing trace retrieval job initiated by StartTraceRetrieval using the provided
 Creates a group resource with a name and a filter expression

| | |
|--|---|
| create_sampling_rule | Creates a rule to control sampling behavior for instrumented applications |
| delete_group | Deletes a group resource |
| delete_resource_policy | Deletes a resource policy from the target Amazon Web Services account |
| delete_sampling_rule | Deletes a sampling rule |
| get_encryption_config | Retrieves the current encryption configuration for X-Ray data |
| get_group | Retrieves group resource details |
| get_groups | Retrieves all active group details |
| get_indexing_rules | Retrieves all indexing rules |
| get_insight | Retrieves the summary information of an insight |
| get_insight_events | X-Ray reevaluates insights periodically until they're resolved, and records each intermed |
| get_insight_impact_graph | Retrieves a service graph structure filtered by the specified insight |
| get_insight_summaries | Retrieves the summaries of all insights in the specified group matching the provided filter |
| get_retrieved_traces_graph | Retrieves a service graph for traces based on the specified RetrievalToken from the Cloud |
| get_sampling_rules | Retrieves all sampling rules |
| get_sampling_statistic_summaries | Retrieves information about recent sampling results for all sampling rules |
| get_sampling_targets | Requests a sampling quota for rules that the service is using to sample requests |
| get_service_graph | Retrieves a document that describes services that process incoming requests, and downst |
| get_time_series_service_statistics | Get an aggregation of service statistics defined by a specific time range |
| get_trace_graph | Retrieves a service graph for one or more specific trace IDs |
| get_trace_segment_destination | Retrieves the current destination of data sent to PutTraceSegments and OpenTelemetry A |
| get_trace_summaries | Retrieves IDs and annotations for traces available for a specified time frame using an opt |
| list_resource_policies | Returns the list of resource policies in the target Amazon Web Services account |
| list_retrieved_traces | Retrieves a list of traces for a given RetrievalToken from the CloudWatch log group gene |
| list_tags_for_resource | Returns a list of tags that are applied to the specified Amazon Web Services X-Ray group |
| put_encryption_config | Updates the encryption configuration for X-Ray data |
| put_resource_policy | Sets the resource policy to grant one or more Amazon Web Services services and account |
| put_telemetry_records | Used by the Amazon Web Services X-Ray daemon to upload telemetry |
| put_trace_segments | Uploads segment documents to Amazon Web Services X-Ray |
| start_trace_retrieval | Initiates a trace retrieval process using the specified time range and for the give trace IDs |
| tag_resource | Applies tags to an existing Amazon Web Services X-Ray group or sampling rule |
| untag_resource | Removes tags from an Amazon Web Services X-Ray group or sampling rule |
| update_group | Updates a group resource |
| update_indexing_rule | Modifies an indexing rule's configuration |
| update_sampling_rule | Modifies a sampling rule's configuration |
| update_trace_segment_destination | Modifies the destination of data sent to PutTraceSegments |

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- xray()
svc$batch_get_traces(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Index

- [abort_document_version_upload](#), [960](#)
- [abort_environment_update](#), [385](#)
- [abort_multipart_read_set_upload](#), [627](#)
- [abort_multipart_upload](#), [447](#), [784](#)
- [abort_vault_lock](#), [447](#)
- [accept_account_link_invitation](#), [970](#)
- [accept_address_transfer](#), [345](#)
- [accept_administrator_invitation](#), [465](#), [829](#)
- [accept_attachment](#), [623](#)
- [accept_capacity_reservation_billing_ownership](#), [345](#)
- [accept_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal](#), [317](#)
- [accept_domain_transfer_from_another_aws_account](#), [765](#)
- [accept_environment_account_connection](#), [701](#)
- [accept_grant](#), [557](#)
- [accept_handshake](#), [650](#)
- [accept_inbound_connection](#), [634](#)
- [accept_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection](#), [388](#)
- [accept_invitation](#), [311](#), [465](#), [583](#), [829](#)
- [accept_page](#), [878](#)
- [accept_portfolio_share](#), [839](#)
- [accept_predictions](#), [301](#)
- [accept_primary_email_update](#), [13](#)
- [accept_qualification_request](#), [606](#)
- [accept_reserved_instances_exchange_quote](#), [345](#)
- [accept_reserved_node_exchange](#), [731](#)
- [accept_resource_grouping_recommendations](#), [749](#)
- [accept_resource_share_invitation](#), [717](#)
- [accept_share](#), [627](#)
- [accept_shared_directory](#), [320](#)
- [accept_subscription_request](#), [301](#)
- [accept_transit_gateway_multicast_domain_association](#), [345](#)
- [accept_transit_gateway_peering_attachment](#), [345](#)
- [accept_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment](#), [345](#)
- [accept_vpc_endpoint_connections](#), [345](#)
- [accept_vpc_peering_connection](#), [345](#)
- [accessanalyzer](#), [8](#)
- [account](#), [11](#)
- [acknowledge_job](#), [222](#)
- [acknowledge_third_party_job](#), [222](#)
- [acm](#), [13](#)
- [acm_pca](#), [16](#)
- [activate_anomaly_detector](#), [578](#)
- [activate_contact_channel](#), [878](#)
- [activate_evaluation_form](#), [258](#)
- [activate_event_source](#), [411](#)
- [activate_gateway](#), [897](#)
- [activate_key_signing_key](#), [761](#)
- [activate_organizations_access](#), [131](#)
- [activate_pipeline](#), [299](#)
- [activate_type](#), [131](#)
- [activate_user](#), [960](#)
- [add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option](#), [526](#), [529](#)
- [add_application_input](#), [526](#), [529](#)
- [add_application_input_processing_configuration](#), [526](#), [529](#)
- [add_application_output](#), [526](#), [529](#)
- [add_application_reference_data_source](#), [526](#), [529](#)
- [add_application_vpc_configuration](#), [529](#)
- [add_association](#), [797](#)
- [add_attachments_to_set](#), [904](#)
- [add_attributes_to_findings](#), [490](#)
- [add_cache](#), [897](#)
- [add_client_id_to_open_id_connect_provider](#), [474](#)
- [add_communication_to_case](#), [904](#)

- [add_custom_attributes](#), 236
- [add_custom_routing_endpoints](#), 451
- [add_data_source](#), 634
- [add_direct_query_data_source](#), 634
- [add_draft_app_version_resource_mappings](#), 749
- [add_endpoints](#), 451
- [add_entity_owner](#), 301
- [add_facet_to_object](#), 127
- [add_instance_fleet](#), 398
- [add_instance_groups](#), 398
- [add_ip_routes](#), 320
- [add_job_flow_steps](#), 398
- [add_layer_version_permission](#), 540
- [add_lf_tags_to_resource](#), 536
- [add_listener_certificates](#), 395
- [add_notification_channel](#), 314
- [add_notification_channels](#), 212
- [add_partner](#), 731
- [add_permission](#), 540, 866, 870
- [add_policy_grant](#), 302
- [add_policy_statement](#), 408
- [add_profile_key](#), 295
- [add_region](#), 320
- [add_resource_permissions](#), 960
- [add_role_to_db_cluster](#), 612, 720
- [add_role_to_db_instance](#), 720
- [add_role_to_instance_profile](#), 474
- [add_source_identifier_to_subscription](#), 326, 612, 720
- [add_tags](#), 153, 299, 388, 392, 395, 398, 580, 634, 797
- [add_tags_to_certificate](#), 15
- [add_tags_to_on_premises_instances](#), 209
- [add_tags_to_resource](#), 143, 321, 326, 380, 612, 720, 872, 897
- [add_tags_to_stream](#), 523
- [add_tags_to_vault](#), 447
- [add_trust_store_revocations](#), 395
- [add_upload_buffer](#), 897
- [add_user_to_group](#), 474
- [add_working_storage](#), 897
- [add_workload](#), 41
- [admin_add_user_to_group](#), 236
- [admin_confirm_sign_up](#), 236
- [admin_create_user](#), 236
- [admin_delete_user](#), 236
- [admin_delete_user_attributes](#), 236
- [admin_disable_provider_for_user](#), 236
- [admin_disable_user](#), 236
- [admin_enable_user](#), 236
- [admin_forget_device](#), 236
- [admin_get_device](#), 236
- [admin_get_user](#), 236
- [admin_initiate_auth](#), 236
- [admin_link_provider_for_user](#), 236
- [admin_list_devices](#), 236
- [admin_list_groups_for_user](#), 236
- [admin_list_user_auth_events](#), 236
- [admin_remove_user_from_group](#), 236
- [admin_reset_user_password](#), 236
- [admin_respond_to_auth_challenge](#), 236
- [admin_set_user_mfa_preference](#), 236
- [admin_set_user_password](#), 236
- [admin_set_user_settings](#), 236
- [admin_update_auth_event_feedback](#), 236
- [admin_update_device_status](#), 236
- [admin_update_user_attributes](#), 236
- [admin_user_global_sign_out](#), 236
- [advertise_byoip_cidr](#), 345, 451
- [allocate_address](#), 345
- [allocate_connection_on_interconnect](#), 317
- [allocate_hosted_connection](#), 317
- [allocate_hosts](#), 345
- [allocate_ipam_pool_cidr](#), 345
- [allocate_private_virtual_interface](#), 317
- [allocate_public_virtual_interface](#), 317
- [allocate_static_ip](#), 565
- [allocate_transit_virtual_interface](#), 317
- [allow_custom_routing_traffic](#), 451
- [analyze_document](#), 919
- [analyze_expense](#), 919
- [analyze_id](#), 919
- [apigateway](#), 19
- [apigatewaymanagementapi](#), 24
- [apigatewayv2](#), 26
- [appfabric](#), 30
- [applicationautoscaling](#), 33
- [applicationcostprofiler](#), 36
- [applicationinsights](#), 39
- [apply_archive_rule](#), 10
- [apply_environment_managed_action](#), 385
- [apply_guardrail](#), 101

- apply_pending_maintenance_action, [326](#),
[330](#), [612](#), [720](#)
- apply_schema, [127](#)
- apply_security_groups_to_client_vpn_target_network,
[345](#)
- apply_security_groups_to_load_balancer,
[392](#)
- apmesh, [42](#)
- appregistry, [45](#)
- approve_assignment, [606](#)
- apprunner, [48](#)
- appstream, [51](#)
- archive_findings, [465](#)
- arczonalshift, [55](#)
- assign_instance, [642](#)
- assign_ipv6_addresses, [345](#)
- assign_private_ip_addresses, [345](#)
- assign_private_nat_gateway_address,
[345](#)
- assign_tape_pool, [897](#)
- assign_volume, [642](#)
- associate_access_grants_identity_center,
[788](#)
- associate_access_policy, [377](#)
- associate_accounts, [107](#)
- associate_address, [345](#)
- associate_admin_account, [431](#)
- associate_agent_collaborator, [91](#)
- associate_agent_knowledge_base, [91](#)
- associate_alias, [135](#)
- associate_analytics_data_set, [258](#)
- associate_app_block_builder_app_block,
[53](#)
- associate_application_fleet, [53](#)
- associate_application_to_entitlement,
[53](#)
- associate_approval_rule_template_with_repository,
[200](#)
- associate_approved_origin, [258](#)
- associate_assessment_report_evidence_folder,
[64](#)
- associate_attribute_group, [47](#)
- associate_bot, [258](#)
- associate_browser_settings, [974](#)
- associate_budget_with_resource, [839](#)
- associate_capacity_reservation_billing_owner,
[345](#)
- associate_client_vpn_target_network,
[345](#)
- associate_connect_peer, [623](#)
- associate_connection_alias, [970](#)
- associate_connection_with_lag, [317](#)
- associate_custom_domain, [50](#)
- associate_customer_gateway, [623](#)
- associate_data_protection_settings,
[974](#)
- associate_data_share_consumer, [731](#)
- associate_default_view, [753](#)
- associate_default_vocabulary, [258](#)
- associate_delegate_to_resource, [963](#)
- associate_delegation_signer_to_domain,
[765](#)
- associate_dhcp_options, [345](#)
- associate_drt_log_bucket, [860](#)
- associate_drt_role, [860](#)
- associate_elastic_ip, [642](#)
- associate_enclave_certificate_iam_role,
[345](#)
- associate_encryption_config, [377](#)
- associate_entities_to_experience, [514](#)
- associate_environment_operations_role,
[385](#)
- associate_environment_role, [302](#)
- associate_external_connection, [185](#)
- associate_faces, [745](#)
- associate_file_system, [897](#)
- associate_file_system_aliases, [443](#)
- associate_firewall_policy, [620](#)
- associate_firewall_rule_group, [780](#)
- associate_fleet, [53](#)
- associate_flow, [258](#)
- associate_fraudster, [937](#)
- associate_gateway_to_server, [82](#)
- associate_health_check, [860](#)
- associate_hosted_connection, [317](#)
- associate_iam_instance_profile, [345](#)
- associate_identity_provider_config,
[377](#)
- associate_instance_event_window, [345](#)
- associate_instance_storage_config, [258](#)
- associate_ip_access_settings, [974](#)
- associate_ip_groups, [970](#)
- associate_ipam_byoasn, [345](#)
- associate_ipam_resource_discovery, [345](#)
- associate_kms_key, [172](#)
- associate_lambda_function, [258](#)

- associate_lenses, [955](#)
- associate_lex_bot, [258](#)
- associate_license, [587](#)
- associate_link, [623](#)
- associate_mac_sec_key, [317](#)
- associate_member, [493](#)
- associate_member_to_group, [963](#)
- associate_nat_gateway_address, [345](#)
- associate_network_settings, [974](#)
- associate_node, [646](#)
- associate_ops_item_related_item, [872](#)
- associate_origination_identity, [687](#)
- associate_package, [388](#), [634](#)
- associate_packages, [634](#)
- associate_personas_to_entities, [514](#)
- associate_phone_number_contact_flow, [258](#)
- associate_pricing_rules, [107](#)
- associate_principal_with_portfolio, [839](#)
- associate_proactive_engagement_details, [860](#)
- associate_product_with_portfolio, [839](#)
- associate_profile, [768](#)
- associate_profiles, [955](#)
- associate_protect_configuration, [687](#)
- associate_qualification_with_worker, [606](#)
- associate_queue_quick_connects, [258](#)
- associate_repository, [215](#)
- associate_resolver_endpoint_ip_address, [780](#)
- associate_resolver_query_log_config, [780](#)
- associate_resolver_rule, [780](#)
- associate_resource, [47](#), [913](#)
- associate_resource_share, [717](#)
- associate_resource_share_permission, [717](#)
- associate_resource_to_profile, [768](#)
- associate_resource_types, [253](#)
- associate_route_table, [345](#)
- associate_routing_profile_queues, [258](#)
- associate_security_group_vpc, [345](#)
- associate_security_key, [258](#)
- associate_service_action_with_provisioning_artifact, [889](#), [839](#)
- associate_service_quota_template, [846](#)
- associate_software_token, [236](#)
- associate_source_network_stack, [333](#)
- associate_subnet_cidr_block, [345](#)
- associate_subnets, [620](#)
- associate_tag_option_with_resource, [839](#)
- associate_third_party_firewall, [431](#)
- associate_to_configuration, [115](#)
- associate_tracker_consumer, [571](#)
- associate_traffic_distribution_group_user, [258](#)
- associate_transit_gateway_connect_peer, [623](#)
- associate_transit_gateway_multicast_domain, [346](#)
- associate_transit_gateway_policy_table, [346](#)
- associate_transit_gateway_route_table, [346](#)
- associate_trial_component, [797](#)
- associate_trunk_interface, [346](#)
- associate_trust_store, [974](#)
- associate_user, [562](#)
- associate_user_access_logging_settings, [974](#)
- associate_user_proficiencies, [258](#)
- associate_user_settings, [974](#)
- associate_user_to_permission_group, [423](#)
- associate_virtual_interface, [317](#)
- associate_vpc_cidr_block, [346](#)
- associate_vpc_with_hosted_zone, [761](#)
- associate_web_acl, [947](#), [952](#)
- associate_workspace_application, [970](#)
- assume_decorated_role_with_saml, [536](#)
- assume_impersonation_role, [963](#)
- assume_role, [901](#)
- assume_role_with_saml, [901](#)
- assume_role_with_web_identity, [901](#)
- assume_root, [901](#)
- athena, [58](#)
- attach_certificate_to_distribution, [565](#)
- attach_classic_link_vpc, [346](#)
- attach_customer_managed_policy_reference_to_permission_set, [901](#)
- attach_disk, [565](#)
- attach_elastic_load_balancer, [642](#)

- attach_group_policy, [475](#)
- attach_instances, [71](#)
- attach_instances_to_load_balancer, [565](#)
- attach_internet_gateway, [346](#)
- attach_load_balancer_target_groups, [71](#)
- attach_load_balancer_tls_certificate, [565](#)
- attach_load_balancer_to_subnets, [392](#)
- attach_load_balancers, [71](#)
- attach_managed_policy_to_permission_set, [889](#)
- attach_network_interface, [346](#)
- attach_object, [127](#)
- attach_policy, [127](#), [650](#)
- attach_role_policy, [475](#)
- attach_static_ip, [565](#)
- attach_to_index, [127](#)
- attach_traffic_sources, [71](#)
- attach_typed_link, [127](#)
- attach_user_policy, [475](#)
- attach_verified_access_trust_provider, [346](#)
- attach_volume, [346](#), [897](#)
- attach_vpn_gateway, [346](#)
- auditmanager, [62](#)
- augmentedairuntime, [66](#)
- authorize_cache_security_group_ingress, [380](#)
- authorize_client_vpn_ingress, [346](#)
- authorize_cluster_security_group_ingress, [732](#)
- authorize_data_share, [732](#)
- authorize_db_security_group_ingress, [720](#)
- authorize_endpoint_access, [732](#)
- authorize_ip_rules, [970](#)
- authorize_security_group_egress, [346](#)
- authorize_security_group_ingress, [346](#)
- authorize_snapshot_access, [732](#)
- authorize_vpc_endpoint_access, [388](#), [634](#)
- autoscaling, [69](#)
- autoscalingplans, [72](#)

- back_test_anomaly_detector, [578](#)
- backtrack_db_cluster, [720](#)
- backup, [75](#)
- backupgateway, [79](#)
- batch, [82](#)
- batch_apply_update_action, [380](#)

- batch_associate_analytics_data_set, [258](#)
- batch_associate_approval_rule_template_with_repositories, [200](#)
- batch_associate_assessment_report_evidence, [64](#)
- batch_associate_resource, [431](#)
- batch_associate_resources_to_custom_line_item, [107](#)
- batch_associate_scam_secret, [508](#)
- batch_associate_service_action_with_provisioning_artifact, [839](#)
- batch_associate_user_stack, [53](#)
- batch_check_layer_availability, [364](#), [367](#)
- batch_create_custom_vocabulary_item, [547](#)
- batch_create_delegation_by_assessment, [64](#)
- batch_create_partition, [454](#)
- batch_create_rum_metric_definitions, [179](#)
- batch_create_topic_reviewed_answer, [710](#)
- batch_create_variable, [440](#)
- batch_delete_attributes, [864](#)
- batch_delete_automation_rules, [829](#)
- batch_delete_builds, [188](#)
- batch_delete_cluster_nodes, [797](#)
- batch_delete_cluster_snapshots, [732](#)
- batch_delete_connection, [454](#)
- batch_delete_custom_vocabulary_item, [547](#)
- batch_delete_delegation_by_assessment, [64](#)
- batch_delete_device_position_history, [571](#)
- batch_delete_document, [514](#)
- batch_delete_evaluation_job, [87](#)
- batch_delete_featured_results_set, [514](#)
- batch_delete_geofence, [571](#)
- batch_delete_image, [364](#), [367](#)
- batch_delete_partition, [454](#)
- batch_delete_read_set, [627](#)
- batch_delete_recipe_version, [462](#)
- batch_delete_rum_metric_definitions, [179](#)
- batch_delete_scheduled_action, [71](#)

- batch_delete_table, [454](#)
- batch_delete_table_version, [454](#)
- batch_delete_topic_reviewed_answer, [710](#)
- batch_delete_unique_id, [408](#)
- batch_describe_entities, [590](#)
- batch_describe_merge_conflicts, [200](#)
- batch_describe_model_package, [797](#)
- batch_describe_type_configurations, [131](#)
- batch_detect_dominant_language, [243](#)
- batch_detect_entities, [243](#)
- batch_detect_key_phrases, [243](#)
- batch_detect_sentiment, [243](#)
- batch_detect_syntax, [243](#)
- batch_detect_targeted_sentiment, [243](#)
- batch_disable_standards, [829](#)
- batch_disassociate_analytics_data_set, [258](#)
- batch_disassociate_approval_rule_template_from_repository, [200](#)
- batch_disassociate_assessment_report_evidence, [64](#)
- batch_disassociate_resource, [431](#)
- batch_disassociate_resources_from_custom_line_item, [107](#)
- batch_disassociate_scram_secret, [508](#)
- batch_disassociate_service_action_from_provider, [839](#)
- batch_disassociate_user_stack, [53](#)
- batch_enable_standards, [829](#)
- batch_evaluate_feature, [165](#)
- batch_evaluate_geofences, [571](#)
- batch_execute_statement, [336](#), [726](#), [737](#)
- batch_get_account_status, [493](#)
- batch_get_aggregate_resource_config, [253](#)
- batch_get_application_revisions, [209](#)
- batch_get_applications, [209](#)
- batch_get_attached_file_metadata, [258](#)
- batch_get_automation_rules, [829](#)
- batch_get_blueprints, [454](#)
- batch_get_build_batches, [188](#)
- batch_get_builds, [188](#)
- batch_get_calculated_attribute_for_profile, [295](#)
- batch_get_case_rule, [272](#)
- batch_get_channel, [498](#)
- batch_get_code_snippet, [493](#)
- batch_get_collection, [638](#)
- batch_get_commits, [200](#)
- batch_get_configuration_policy_associations, [829](#)
- batch_get_crawlers, [454](#)
- batch_get_custom_data_identifiers, [583](#)
- batch_get_custom_entity_types, [454](#)
- batch_get_data_quality_result, [454](#)
- batch_get_deployment_groups, [209](#)
- batch_get_deployment_instances, [209](#)
- batch_get_deployment_targets, [209](#)
- batch_get_deployments, [209](#)
- batch_get_dev_endpoints, [454](#)
- batch_get_device_position, [571](#)
- batch_get_document_status, [514](#)
- batch_get_effective_lifecycle_policy, [638](#)
- batch_get_field, [272](#)
- batch_get_finding_details, [493](#)
- batch_get_findings, [218](#)
- batch_get_fleets, [188](#)
- batch_get_flow_association, [258](#)
- batch_get_frame_metric_data, [212](#)
- batch_get_free_trial_info, [493](#)
- batch_get_graph_member_datasources, [311](#)
- batch_get_image, [364](#)
- batch_get_incident_findings, [881](#)
- batch_get_item, [336](#)
- batch_get_jobs, [454](#)
- batch_get_lifecycle_policy, [638](#)
- batch_get_member_ec_2_deep_inspection_status, [493](#)
- batch_get_membership_datasources, [311](#)
- batch_get_metric_data, [853](#)
- batch_get_metrics, [814](#)
- batch_get_named_query, [60](#)
- batch_get_on_premises_instances, [209](#)
- batch_get_partition, [454](#)
- batch_get_policy, [934](#)
- batch_get_prepared_statement, [60](#)
- batch_get_profile, [295](#)
- batch_get_projects, [188](#)
- batch_get_query_execution, [60](#)
- batch_get_record, [809](#)
- batch_get_report_groups, [188](#)
- batch_get_reports, [188](#)

- batch_get_repositories, [200](#)
- batch_get_repository_scanning_configuration, [364](#)
- batch_get_resource_config, [253](#)
- batch_get_rum_metric_definitions, [179](#)
- batch_get_secret_value, [825](#)
- batch_get_security_controls, [829](#)
- batch_get_service_level_objective_budget_report, [163](#)
- batch_get_standards_control_associations, [829](#)
- batch_get_stream_key, [498](#)
- batch_get_table_optimizer, [454](#)
- batch_get_traces, [977](#)
- batch_get_triggers, [454](#)
- batch_get_user_access_tasks, [32](#)
- batch_get_variable, [440](#)
- batch_get_view, [753](#)
- batch_get_vpc_endpoint, [638](#)
- batch_get_workflows, [454](#)
- batch_grant_permissions, [536](#)
- batch_import_evidence_to_assessment_control, [64](#)
- batch_import_findings, [829](#)
- batch_is_authorized, [934](#)
- batch_is_authorized_with_token, [934](#)
- batch_meter_usage, [598](#)
- batch_modify_cluster_snapshots, [732](#)
- batch_put_attributes, [864](#)
- batch_put_contact, [258](#)
- batch_put_data_quality_statistic_annotation, [454](#)
- batch_put_document, [514](#)
- batch_put_field_options, [272](#)
- batch_put_geofence, [571](#)
- batch_put_metrics, [814](#)
- batch_put_scheduled_update_group_action, [71](#)
- batch_read, [127](#)
- batch_revoke_permissions, [536](#)
- batch_start_viewer_session_revocation, [498](#)
- batch_stop_job_run, [454](#)
- batch_stop_update_action, [380](#)
- batch_update_automated_discovery_accounts, [583](#)
- batch_update_automation_rules, [829](#)
- batch_update_cluster, [600](#)
- batch_update_custom_vocabulary_item, [547](#)
- batch_update_device_position, [571](#)
- batch_update_findings, [829](#)
- batch_update_member_ec_2_deep_inspection_status, [493](#)
- batch_update_partition, [454](#)
- batch_update_recommendation_status, [749](#)
- batch_update_rule, [939](#)
- batch_update_standards_control_associations, [829](#)
- batch_write, [127](#)
- batch_write_item, [336](#)
- bedrock, [85](#)
- bedrockagent, [89](#)
- bedrockagentruntime, [92](#)
- bedrockdataautomation, [95](#)
- bedrockdataautomationruntime, [97](#)
- bedrockruntime, [100](#)
- begin_transaction, [726](#)
- billing, [102](#)
- billingconductor, [104](#)
- braket, [108](#)
- budgets, [110](#)
- build_auth_token, [720](#)
- build_auth_token_v2, [721](#)
- build_bot_locale, [547](#)
- build_suggesters, [148](#)
- bulk_publish, [241](#)
- bundle_instance, [346](#)
- calculate_route, [571](#)
- calculate_route_matrix, [571](#)
- cancel_annotation_import_job, [627](#)
- cancel_archival, [897](#)
- cancel_batch_import_job, [440](#)
- cancel_batch_prediction_job, [440](#)
- cancel_bundle_task, [346](#)
- cancel_cache_report, [897](#)
- cancel_capacity_reservation, [60](#), [346](#)
- cancel_capacity_reservation_fleets, [346](#)
- cancel_change_set, [590](#)
- cancel_command, [872](#)
- cancel_component_deployment, [701](#)
- cancel_conversion_task, [346](#)
- cancel_data_quality_rule_recommendation_run, [454](#)

- cancel_data_quality_ruleset_evaluation_run, 454
- cancel_data_repository_task, 443
- cancel_declarative_policies_report, 346
- cancel_domain_config_change, 388, 634
- cancel_domain_transfer_to_another_aws_account, 765
- cancel_elasticsearch_service_software_update, 388
- cancel_environment_deployment, 701
- cancel_export_job, 853
- cancel_export_task, 172, 346, 721
- cancel_findings_report, 493
- cancel_gremlin_query, 616
- cancel_handshake, 650
- cancel_image_creation, 486
- cancel_image_launch_permission, 346
- cancel_import_task, 346
- cancel_ingestion, 710
- cancel_instance_refresh, 71
- cancel_job, 84, 109
- cancel_job_run, 402, 405
- cancel_journal_kinesis_stream, 705
- cancel_key_deletion, 533
- cancel_legal_hold, 77
- cancel_lifecycle_execution, 486
- cancel_loader_job, 616
- cancel_mailbox_export_job, 963
- cancel_maintenance_window_execution, 873
- cancel_message_move_task, 870
- cancel_metadata_generation_run, 302
- cancel_ml_data_processing_job, 616
- cancel_ml_model_training_job, 616
- cancel_ml_model_transform_job, 616
- cancel_ml_task_run, 455
- cancel_open_cypher_query, 616
- cancel_participant_authentication, 277
- cancel_policy_generation, 10
- cancel_quantum_task, 109
- cancel_query, 153, 922
- cancel_replay, 411
- cancel_reserved_instances_listing, 346
- cancel_resize, 732
- cancel_resource_request, 125
- cancel_retrieval, 897
- cancel_rotate_secret, 825
- cancel_run, 627
- cancel_sbom_export, 493
- cancel_schema_extension, 321
- cancel_service_instance_deployment, 701
- cancel_service_pipeline_deployment, 701
- cancel_service_software_update, 634
- cancel_sol_network_operation, 916
- cancel_spot_fleet_requests, 346
- cancel_spot_instance_requests, 346
- cancel_statement, 455, 737
- cancel_steps, 398
- cancel_subscription, 302
- cancel_tag_sync_task, 756
- cancel_trace_retrieval, 977
- cancel_trained_model, 118
- cancel_trained_model_inference_job, 118
- cancel_transaction, 536
- cancel_update_stack, 131
- cancel_variant_import_job, 627
- cancel_zonal_shift, 58
- change_cidr_collection, 761
- change_message_visibility, 870
- change_message_visibility_batch, 870
- change_password, 236, 475
- change_resource_record_sets, 761
- change_tags_for_resource, 761
- chatbot, 113
- check_access_not_granted, 10
- check_capacity, 952
- check_dns_availability, 385
- check_domain_availability, 765
- check_domain_transferability, 765
- check_if_phone_number_is_opted_out, 866
- check_in_license, 557
- check_no_new_access, 10
- check_no_public_access, 10
- check_schema_version_validity, 455
- checkout_borrow_license, 557
- checkout_license, 557
- claim_phone_number, 258
- classify_document, 243
- cleanroomsm1, 116
- clear_query_suggestions, 514
- clone_receipt_rule_set, 849

- clone_stack, [642](#)
- close_account, [650](#)
- close_instance_public_ports, [565](#)
- cloud9, [120](#)
- cloudcontrolapi, [123](#)
- clouddirectory, [125](#)
- cloudformation, [129](#)
- cloudfront, [133](#)
- cloudfrontkeyvaluestore, [138](#)
- cloudhsm, [141](#)
- cloudhsmv2, [143](#)
- cloudsearch, [146](#)
- cloudsearchdomain, [149](#)
- cloudtrail, [151](#)
- cloudtraildataservice, [155](#)
- cloudwatch, [157](#)
- cloudwatchapplicationsignals, [160](#)
- cloudwatchevidently, [163](#)
- cloudwatchinternetmonitor, [166](#)
- cloudwatchlogs, [169](#)
- cloudwatchobservabilityaccessmanager, [174](#)
- cloudwatchrum, [177](#)
- codeartifact, [180](#)
- codebuild, [186](#)
- codecatalyst, [190](#)
- codecommit, [194](#)
- codeconnections, [202](#)
- codedeploy, [206](#)
- codeguruprofiler, [210](#)
- codegurureviewer, [213](#)
- codegurusecurity, [216](#)
- codepipeline, [218](#)
- codestarconnections, [223](#)
- codestarnotifications, [227](#)
- cognitoidentity, [230](#)
- cognitoidentityprovider, [233](#)
- cognitosync, [238](#)
- commit_transaction, [536](#), [726](#)
- compare_faces, [745](#)
- complete_attached_file_upload, [258](#)
- complete_attachment_upload, [277](#)
- complete_layer_upload, [364](#), [367](#)
- complete_lifecycle_action, [71](#)
- complete_migration, [380](#)
- complete_multipart_read_set_upload, [627](#)
- complete_multipart_upload, [447](#), [784](#)
- complete_snapshot, [343](#)
- complete_vault_lock, [447](#)
- complete_web_authn_registration, [236](#)
- compose_environments, [385](#)
- comprehend, [241](#)
- comprehendmedical, [245](#)
- computeoptimizer, [248](#)
- configservice, [251](#)
- configure_agent, [212](#)
- configure_health_check, [392](#)
- confirm_connection, [317](#)
- confirm_customer_agreement, [317](#)
- confirm_device, [236](#)
- confirm_forgot_password, [236](#)
- confirm_private_virtual_interface, [317](#)
- confirm_product_instance, [346](#)
- confirm_public_virtual_interface, [317](#)
- confirm_sign_up, [236](#)
- confirm_subscription, [866](#)
- confirm_transit_virtual_interface, [317](#)
- connect, [256](#)
- connect_app_authorization, [32](#)
- connect_custom_key_store, [533](#)
- connect_directory, [321](#)
- connectcampaignservice, [264](#)
- connectcampaignservicev2, [267](#)
- connectcases, [270](#)
- connectcontactlens, [273](#)
- connectparticipant, [275](#)
- connectwisdomservice, [278](#)
- contains_pii_entities, [243](#)
- continue_deployment, [209](#)
- continue_update_rollback, [131](#)
- controlltower, [281](#)
- converse, [101](#)
- converse_stream, [101](#)
- convert_recovery_point_to_snapshot, [739](#)
- copy_backup, [443](#)
- copy_backup_to_region, [145](#)
- copy_cluster_snapshot, [330](#), [732](#)
- copy_db_cluster_parameter_group, [326](#), [612](#), [721](#)
- copy_db_cluster_snapshot, [326](#), [612](#), [721](#)
- copy_db_parameter_group, [612](#), [721](#)
- copy_db_snapshot, [721](#)
- copy_distribution, [135](#)
- copy_fpga_image, [346](#)

- copy_image, [53, 346](#)
- copy_object, [784](#)
- copy_option_group, [721](#)
- copy_package_versions, [185](#)
- copy_product, [839](#)
- copy_project_version, [745](#)
- copy_serverless_cache_snapshot, [380](#)
- copy_snapshot, [346, 380, 565, 600](#)
- copy_snapshot_and_update_volume, [443](#)
- copy_workspace_image, [970](#)
- costandusagereportservice, [287](#)
- costexplorer, [289](#)
- count_closed_workflow_executions, [910](#)
- count_open_workflow_executions, [910](#)
- count_pending_activity_tasks, [910](#)
- count_pending_decision_tasks, [910](#)
- create_accelerator, [451](#)
- create_access_control_configuration, [514](#)
- create_access_entry, [377](#)
- create_access_grant, [788](#)
- create_access_grants_instance, [788](#)
- create_access_grants_location, [788](#)
- create_access_key, [475](#)
- create_access_log_subscription, [939](#)
- create_access_point, [373, 788](#)
- create_access_point_for_object_lambda, [788](#)
- create_access_policy, [638](#)
- create_access_preview, [10](#)
- create_access_token, [193](#)
- create_account, [650](#)
- create_account_alias, [475](#)
- create_account_assignment, [889](#)
- create_account_customization, [710](#)
- create_account_link_invitation, [970](#)
- create_account_subscription, [710](#)
- create_acl, [600](#)
- create_action, [797](#)
- create_action_target, [829](#)
- create_activation, [873](#)
- create_activity, [857](#)
- create_adapter, [919](#)
- create_adapter_version, [919](#)
- create_additional_assignments_for_hit, [606](#)
- create_addon, [377](#)
- create_agent, [91](#)
- create_agent_action_group, [91](#)
- create_agent_alias, [91](#)
- create_agent_status, [258](#)
- create_alert, [578](#)
- create_alert_manager_definition, [696](#)
- create_algorithm, [797](#)
- create_alias, [321, 533, 540, 656, 963](#)
- create_allow_list, [583](#)
- create_analysis, [710](#)
- create_analyzer, [10](#)
- create_annotation_store, [627](#)
- create_annotation_store_version, [627](#)
- create_anomaly_detector, [578](#)
- create_anomaly_monitor, [292](#)
- create_anomaly_subscription, [292](#)
- create_anycast_ip_list, [135](#)
- create_api, [28](#)
- create_api_destination, [411](#)
- create_api_key, [21, 952](#)
- create_api_mapping, [28](#)
- create_app, [642, 676, 749, 797](#)
- create_app_authorization, [32](#)
- create_app_block, [53](#)
- create_app_block_builder, [53](#)
- create_app_block_builder_streaming_url, [53](#)
- create_app_bundle, [32](#)
- create_app_cookie_stickiness_policy, [392](#)
- create_app_image_config, [797](#)
- create_app_monitor, [179](#)
- create_app_version_app_component, [749](#)
- create_app_version_resource, [749](#)
- create_application, [41, 47, 53, 209, 385, 405, 526, 529, 634, 837, 889](#)
- create_application_assignment, [889](#)
- create_application_instance, [653](#)
- create_application_presigned_url, [529](#)
- create_application_snapshot, [529](#)
- create_application_version, [385, 837](#)
- create_approval_rule_template, [200](#)
- create_archive, [411](#)
- create_archive_rule, [10](#)
- create_artifact, [797](#)
- create_assessment, [64](#)
- create_assessment_framework, [64](#)
- create_assessment_report, [64](#)
- create_assessment_target, [490](#)

- create_assessment_template, [490](#)
- create_asset, [302](#)
- create_asset_filter, [302](#)
- create_asset_revision, [302](#)
- create_asset_type, [302](#)
- create_assistant, [280](#)
- create_assistant_association, [280](#)
- create_association, [873](#)
- create_association_batch, [873](#)
- create_attribute_group, [47](#)
- create_audience_model, [118](#)
- create_authentication_profile, [732](#)
- create_authorizer, [21](#), [28](#)
- create_auto_ml_job, [797](#)
- create_auto_ml_job_v2, [797](#)
- create_auto_predictor, [436](#)
- create_auto_scaling_configuration, [50](#)
- create_auto_scaling_group, [71](#)
- create_automation_rule, [829](#)
- create_availability_configuration, [963](#)
- create_aws_log_source, [833](#)
- create_backup, [336](#), [443](#), [646](#)
- create_backup_plan, [77](#)
- create_backup_selection, [77](#)
- create_backup_vault, [77](#)
- create_base_path_mapping, [21](#)
- create_batch_import_job, [440](#)
- create_batch_inference_job, [665](#)
- create_batch_load_task, [924](#)
- create_batch_prediction, [580](#)
- create_batch_prediction_job, [440](#)
- create_batch_segment_job, [665](#)
- create_bgp_peer, [317](#)
- create_billing_group, [107](#)
- create_billing_view, [104](#)
- create_blue_green_deployment, [721](#)
- create_blueprint, [97](#), [455](#)
- create_blueprint_version, [97](#)
- create_bot, [547](#)
- create_bot_alias, [547](#)
- create_bot_locale, [547](#)
- create_bot_replica, [547](#)
- create_bot_version, [544](#), [548](#)
- create_branch, [200](#)
- create_brand, [710](#)
- create_broker, [603](#)
- create_browser_settings, [974](#)
- create_bucket, [565](#), [784](#), [788](#)
- create_bucket_access_key, [565](#)
- create_bucket_metadata_table_configuration, [784](#)
- create_budget, [112](#)
- create_budget_action, [112](#)
- create_byte_match_set, [943](#), [947](#)
- create_cache_cluster, [380](#)
- create_cache_parameter_group, [381](#)
- create_cache_policy, [135](#)
- create_cache_security_group, [381](#)
- create_cache_subnet_group, [381](#)
- create_cachedi_scsi_volume, [897](#)
- create_calculated_attribute_definition, [295](#)
- create_call_analytics_category, [927](#)
- create_campaign, [266](#), [269](#), [665](#), [676](#)
- create_canary, [913](#)
- create_capacity_provider, [370](#)
- create_capacity_reservation, [60](#), [346](#)
- create_capacity_reservation_by_splitting, [346](#)
- create_capacity_reservation_fleet, [346](#)
- create_carrier_gateway, [346](#)
- create_case, [272](#), [904](#)
- create_case_rule, [272](#)
- create_catalog, [455](#)
- create_cell, [777](#)
- create_certificate, [565](#)
- create_certificate_authority, [18](#)
- create_certificate_authority_audit_report, [18](#)
- create_change_set, [131](#)
- create_changeset, [423](#)
- create_channel, [153](#), [498](#)
- create_chat_token, [502](#)
- create_chime_webhook_configuration, [115](#)
- create_cidr_collection, [761](#)
- create_cis_scan_configuration, [493](#)
- create_classification_job, [583](#)
- create_classifier, [455](#)
- create_cli_token, [609](#)
- create_client_vpn_endpoint, [346](#)
- create_client_vpn_route, [346](#)
- create_cloud_formation_change_set, [837](#)
- create_cloud_formation_stack, [565](#)
- create_cloud_formation_template, [837](#)
- create_cloud_front_origin_access_identity,

- [135](#)
- [create_cluster](#), [145](#), [307](#), [330](#), [370](#), [377](#), [508](#), [600](#), [732](#), [774](#), [797](#)
- [create_cluster_parameter_group](#), [732](#)
- [create_cluster_scheduler_config](#), [798](#)
- [create_cluster_security_group](#), [732](#)
- [create_cluster_snapshot](#), [330](#), [732](#)
- [create_cluster_subnet_group](#), [732](#)
- [create_cluster_v2](#), [508](#)
- [create_code_repository](#), [798](#)
- [create_code_review](#), [215](#)
- [create_code_signing_config](#), [540](#)
- [create_coip_cidr](#), [346](#)
- [create_coip_pool](#), [346](#)
- [create_collection](#), [638](#), [745](#)
- [create_column_statistics_task_settings](#), [455](#)
- [create_comment](#), [960](#)
- [create_commit](#), [200](#)
- [create_compilation_job](#), [798](#)
- [create_component](#), [41](#), [486](#), [701](#)
- [create_compute_environment](#), [84](#)
- [create_compute_quota](#), [798](#)
- [create_computer](#), [321](#)
- [create_conditional_forwarder](#), [321](#)
- [create_configuration](#), [508](#), [603](#)
- [create_configuration_policy](#), [829](#)
- [create_configuration_set](#), [681](#), [684](#), [687](#), [849](#), [853](#)
- [create_configuration_set_event_destination](#), [681](#), [684](#), [849](#), [853](#)
- [create_configuration_set_tracking_options](#), [849](#)
- [create_configuration_template](#), [385](#)
- [create_configured_audience_model](#), [118](#)
- [create_configured_model_algorithm](#), [118](#)
- [create_configured_model_algorithm_association](#), [118](#)
- [create_connect_attachment](#), [623](#)
- [create_connect_client_add_in](#), [970](#)
- [create_connect_peer](#), [623](#)
- [create_connection](#), [50](#), [205](#), [226](#), [302](#), [317](#), [411](#), [455](#), [623](#)
- [create_connection_alias](#), [970](#)
- [create_connector](#), [511](#), [662](#)
- [create_constraint](#), [839](#)
- [create_contact](#), [258](#), [853](#), [878](#)
- [create_contact_channel](#), [878](#)
- [create_contact_flow](#), [258](#)
- [create_contact_flow_module](#), [258](#)
- [create_contact_flow_version](#), [258](#)
- [create_contact_list](#), [853](#)
- [create_contact_method](#), [565](#)
- [create_container_recipe](#), [486](#)
- [create_container_service](#), [565](#)
- [create_container_service_deployment](#), [565](#)
- [create_container_service_registry_login](#), [565](#)
- [create_content](#), [280](#)
- [create_context](#), [798](#)
- [create_continuous_deployment_policy](#), [135](#)
- [create_control](#), [64](#)
- [create_control_panel](#), [774](#)
- [create_core_network](#), [623](#)
- [create_cost_category_definition](#), [292](#)
- [create_crawler](#), [455](#)
- [create_cross_account_attachment](#), [451](#)
- [create_cross_account_authorization](#), [777](#)
- [create_custom_action](#), [115](#)
- [create_custom_action_type](#), [222](#)
- [create_custom_data_identifier](#), [583](#)
- [create_custom_db_engine_version](#), [721](#)
- [create_custom_domain_association](#), [732](#), [739](#)
- [create_custom_entity_type](#), [455](#)
- [create_custom_key_store](#), [533](#)
- [create_custom_line_item](#), [107](#)
- [create_custom_log_source](#), [833](#)
- [create_custom_metadata](#), [960](#)
- [create_custom_permissions](#), [710](#)
- [create_custom_plugin](#), [511](#)
- [create_custom_routing_accelerator](#), [451](#)
- [create_custom_routing_endpoint_group](#), [451](#)
- [create_custom_routing_listener](#), [451](#)
- [create_custom_verification_email_template](#), [849](#), [853](#)
- [create_customer_gateway](#), [346](#)
- [create_dashboard](#), [153](#), [710](#)
- [create_data_automation_project](#), [97](#)
- [create_data_catalog](#), [60](#)
- [create_data_cells_filter](#), [536](#)
- [create_data_deletion_job](#), [665](#)

- create_data_lake, [833](#)
- create_data_lake_exception_subscription, [833](#)
- create_data_lake_organization_configuration, [833](#)
- create_data_product, [302](#)
- create_data_product_revision, [302](#)
- create_data_protection_settings, [974](#)
- create_data_quality_job_definition, [798](#)
- create_data_quality_ruleset, [455](#)
- create_data_repository_association, [443](#)
- create_data_repository_task, [443](#)
- create_data_set, [710](#)
- create_data_source, [91](#), [302](#), [514](#), [710](#)
- create_data_source_from_rds, [580](#)
- create_data_source_from_redshift, [580](#)
- create_data_source_from_s3, [580](#)
- create_data_view, [423](#)
- create_database, [455](#), [924](#)
- create_dataset, [243](#), [423](#), [436](#), [462](#), [574](#), [665](#), [745](#)
- create_dataset_export_job, [665](#)
- create_dataset_group, [436](#), [665](#)
- create_dataset_import_job, [436](#), [665](#)
- create_db_cluster, [326](#), [612](#), [721](#)
- create_db_cluster_endpoint, [612](#), [721](#)
- create_db_cluster_parameter_group, [326](#), [612](#), [721](#)
- create_db_cluster_snapshot, [326](#), [612](#), [721](#)
- create_db_instance, [327](#), [612](#), [721](#)
- create_db_instance_read_replica, [721](#)
- create_db_parameter_group, [612](#), [721](#)
- create_db_proxy, [721](#)
- create_db_proxy_endpoint, [721](#)
- create_db_security_group, [721](#)
- create_db_shard_group, [721](#)
- create_db_snapshot, [721](#)
- create_db_subnet_group, [327](#), [612](#), [721](#)
- create_dedicated_ip_pool, [681](#), [853](#)
- create_default_subnet, [346](#)
- create_default_vpc, [346](#)
- create_deliverability_test_report, [681](#), [853](#)
- create_delivery, [172](#)
- create_delivery_stream, [425](#)
- create_deployment, [21](#), [28](#), [209](#), [642](#)
- create_deployment_config, [209](#)
- create_deployment_group, [209](#)
- create_detector, [465](#)
- create_detector_version, [440](#)
- create_dev_endpoint, [455](#)
- create_dev_environment, [193](#)
- create_device, [623](#)
- create_device_fleet, [798](#)
- create_dhcp_options, [346](#)
- create_direct_connect_gateway, [317](#)
- create_direct_connect_gateway_association, [317](#)
- create_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal, [317](#)
- create_direct_connect_gateway_attachment, [623](#)
- create_directory, [127](#), [321](#)
- create_directory_config, [53](#)
- create_directory_registration, [662](#)
- create_discoverer, [821](#)
- create_disk, [565](#)
- create_disk_from_snapshot, [565](#)
- create_disk_snapshot, [565](#)
- create_distribution, [135](#), [565](#)
- create_distribution_configuration, [486](#)
- create_distribution_with_tags, [135](#)
- create_document, [873](#)
- create_document_classifier, [243](#)
- create_documentation_part, [21](#)
- create_documentation_version, [21](#)
- create_domain, [148](#), [185](#), [272](#), [295](#), [302](#), [566](#), [634](#), [798](#), [864](#), [937](#)
- create_domain_entry, [566](#)
- create_domain_name, [21](#), [28](#)
- create_domain_name_access_association, [21](#)
- create_domain_unit, [302](#)
- create_edge_deployment_plan, [798](#)
- create_edge_deployment_stage, [798](#)
- create_edge_packaging_job, [798](#)
- create_egress_only_internet_gateway, [346](#)
- create_eks_anywhere_subscription, [377](#)
- create_elasticsearch_domain, [388](#)
- create_email_address, [258](#)
- create_email_identity, [681](#), [853](#)
- create_email_identity_policy, [853](#)

- create_email_template, [676](#), [853](#)
- create_encoder_configuration, [505](#)
- create_endpoint, [243](#), [411](#), [792](#), [798](#)
- create_endpoint_access, [732](#), [739](#)
- create_endpoint_config, [798](#)
- create_endpoint_group, [451](#)
- create_entitlement, [53](#)
- create_entity_recognizer, [243](#)
- create_environment, [302](#), [385](#), [419](#), [609](#), [701](#)
- create_environment_account_connection, [701](#)
- create_environment_action, [302](#)
- create_environment_ec2, [120](#), [122](#)
- create_environment_membership, [120](#), [122](#)
- create_environment_profile, [302](#)
- create_environment_template, [701](#)
- create_environment_template_version, [701](#)
- create_evaluation, [580](#)
- create_evaluation_form, [258](#)
- create_evaluation_job, [87](#)
- create_event_bus, [411](#)
- create_event_data_store, [153](#)
- create_event_destination, [687](#)
- create_event_source_mapping, [540](#)
- create_event_stream, [295](#)
- create_event_subscription, [327](#), [612](#), [721](#), [732](#)
- create_event_tracker, [665](#)
- create_event_trigger, [295](#)
- create_exclusions_preview, [490](#)
- create_experience, [514](#)
- create_experiment, [165](#), [798](#)
- create_experiment_template, [428](#)
- create_explainability, [436](#)
- create_explainability_export, [436](#)
- create_export, [548](#)
- create_export_job, [676](#), [853](#)
- create_export_task, [172](#)
- create_extended_source_server, [333](#)
- create_face_liveness_session, [745](#)
- create_facet, [127](#)
- create_faq, [514](#)
- create_fargate_profile, [377](#)
- create_feature, [165](#)
- create_feature_group, [798](#)
- create_featured_results_set, [514](#)
- create_fhir_datastore, [472](#)
- create_field, [272](#)
- create_field_level_encryption_config, [135](#)
- create_field_level_encryption_profile, [135](#)
- create_file_cache, [443](#)
- create_file_system, [373](#), [444](#)
- create_file_system_from_backup, [444](#)
- create_filter, [465](#), [493](#), [665](#)
- create_finding_aggregator, [829](#)
- create_findings_filter, [583](#)
- create_findings_report, [493](#)
- create_firewall, [620](#)
- create_firewall_domain_list, [780](#)
- create_firewall_policy, [620](#)
- create_firewall_rule, [780](#)
- create_firewall_rule_group, [780](#)
- create_fleet, [53](#), [188](#), [346](#)
- create_flow, [91](#)
- create_flow_alias, [91](#)
- create_flow_definition, [798](#)
- create_flow_logs, [346](#)
- create_flow_version, [91](#)
- create_flywheel, [243](#)
- create_folder, [710](#), [960](#)
- create_folder_membership, [710](#)
- create_forecast, [436](#)
- create_forecast_export_job, [436](#)
- create_form_type, [302](#)
- create_fpga_image, [346](#)
- create_framework, [77](#)
- create_function, [135](#), [540](#)
- create_function_url_config, [540](#)
- create_gateway, [82](#)
- create_gateway_route, [44](#)
- create_generated_template, [131](#)
- create_geo_match_set, [943](#), [947](#)
- create_geofence_collection, [571](#)
- create_global_cluster, [327](#), [612](#), [721](#)
- create_global_network, [623](#)
- create_global_replication_group, [381](#)
- create_global_table, [336](#)
- create_glossary, [302](#)
- create_glossary_term, [302](#)
- create_gov_cloud_account, [650](#)
- create_grant, [533](#), [557](#)
- create_grant_version, [557](#)

- [create_graph](#), [311](#)
- [create_group](#), [236](#), [475](#), [483](#), [711](#), [756](#), [913](#), [963](#), [977](#)
- [create_group_membership](#), [483](#), [711](#)
- [create_group_profile](#), [302](#)
- [create_guardrail](#), [87](#)
- [create_guardrail_version](#), [87](#)
- [create_gui_session_access_details](#), [566](#)
- [create_hapg](#), [143](#)
- [create_health_check](#), [761](#)
- [create_hit](#), [606](#)
- [create_hit_type](#), [606](#)
- [create_hit_with_hit_type](#), [606](#)
- [create_host](#), [205](#), [226](#)
- [create_hosted_zone](#), [761](#)
- [create_hours_of_operation](#), [258](#)
- [create_hours_of_operation_override](#), [258](#)
- [create_hsm](#), [143](#), [145](#)
- [create_hsm_client_certificate](#), [732](#)
- [create_hsm_configuration](#), [732](#)
- [create_http_namespace](#), [843](#)
- [create_hub](#), [798](#)
- [create_hub_content_reference](#), [798](#)
- [create_human_task_ui](#), [798](#)
- [create_hyper_parameter_tuning_job](#), [798](#)
- [create_iam_policy_assignment](#), [711](#)
- [create_id_mapping_workflow](#), [408](#)
- [create_id_namespace](#), [408](#)
- [create_identity_center_application](#), [963](#)
- [create_identity_pool](#), [232](#)
- [create_identity_provider](#), [236](#), [974](#)
- [create_identity_source](#), [934](#)
- [create_image](#), [346](#), [486](#), [798](#)
- [create_image_builder](#), [53](#)
- [create_image_builder_streaming_url](#), [53](#)
- [create_image_pipeline](#), [486](#)
- [create_image_recipe](#), [486](#)
- [create_image_version](#), [798](#)
- [create_impersonation_role](#), [963](#)
- [create_import_job](#), [676](#), [853](#)
- [create_in_app_template](#), [676](#)
- [create_index](#), [127](#), [514](#), [753](#)
- [create_inference_component](#), [798](#)
- [create_inference_experiment](#), [798](#)
- [create_inference_profile](#), [87](#)
- [create_inference_recommendations_job](#), [798](#)
- [create_inference_scheduler](#), [574](#)
- [create_infrastructure_configuration](#), [486](#)
- [create_ingest_configuration](#), [505](#)
- [create_ingestion](#), [32](#), [711](#)
- [create_ingestion_destination](#), [32](#)
- [create_insight](#), [829](#)
- [create_instance](#), [258](#), [642](#), [889](#)
- [create_instance_access_control_attribute_configuration](#), [889](#)
- [create_instance_connect_endpoint](#), [346](#)
- [create_instance_event_window](#), [347](#)
- [create_instance_export_task](#), [347](#)
- [create_instance_profile](#), [475](#)
- [create_instance_snapshot](#), [566](#)
- [create_instances](#), [566](#)
- [create_instances_from_snapshot](#), [566](#)
- [create_integration](#), [28](#), [455](#), [721](#), [732](#)
- [create_integration_association](#), [258](#)
- [create_integration_resource_property](#), [455](#)
- [create_integration_response](#), [28](#)
- [create_integration_table_properties](#), [455](#)
- [create_integration_workflow](#), [295](#)
- [create_intent](#), [548](#)
- [create_intent_version](#), [544](#)
- [create_interconnect](#), [317](#)
- [create_internet_gateway](#), [347](#)
- [create_invalidiation](#), [135](#)
- [create_invitations](#), [583](#)
- [create_ip_access_settings](#), [974](#)
- [create_ip_group](#), [970](#)
- [create_ip_set](#), [465](#), [943](#), [947](#), [952](#)
- [create_ipam](#), [347](#)
- [create_ipam_external_resource_verification_token](#), [347](#)
- [create_ipam_pool](#), [347](#)
- [create_ipam_resource_discovery](#), [347](#)
- [create_ipam_scope](#), [347](#)
- [create_job](#), [109](#), [455](#), [788](#)
- [create_job_for_devices](#), [653](#)
- [create_job_queue](#), [84](#)
- [create_job_template](#), [402](#)
- [create_journey](#), [676](#)
- [create_key](#), [533](#), [571](#), [656](#)
- [create_key_group](#), [135](#)

- create_key_pair, [347](#), [566](#)
- create_key_signing_key, [761](#)
- create_key_value_store, [136](#)
- create_keyspace, [520](#)
- create_knowledge_base, [91](#), [280](#)
- create_kx_changeset, [419](#)
- create_kx_cluster, [419](#)
- create_kx_database, [419](#)
- create_kx_dataview, [419](#)
- create_kx_environment, [419](#)
- create_kx_scaling_group, [419](#)
- create_kx_user, [419](#)
- create_kx_volume, [420](#)
- create_label, [574](#)
- create_label_group, [574](#)
- create_labeling_job, [798](#)
- create_labels, [960](#)
- create_lag, [317](#)
- create_lake_formation_identity_center_configuration, [536](#)
- create_lake_formation_opt_in, [536](#)
- create_landing_zone, [286](#)
- create_language_model, [927](#)
- create_launch, [165](#)
- create_launch_configuration, [71](#)
- create_launch_configuration_template, [333](#)
- create_launch_template, [347](#)
- create_launch_template_version, [347](#)
- create_layer, [642](#)
- create_layout, [272](#)
- create_lb_cookie_stickiness_policy, [392](#)
- create_ledger, [705](#)
- create_legal_hold, [77](#)
- create_lens_share, [955](#)
- create_lens_version, [955](#)
- create_lf_tag, [536](#)
- create_lf_tag_expression, [536](#)
- create_license, [557](#)
- create_license_configuration, [557](#)
- create_license_conversion_task_for_resource, [557](#)
- create_license_manager_report_generator, [557](#)
- create_license_server_endpoint, [562](#)
- create_license_version, [557](#)
- create_lifecycle_policy, [324](#), [486](#), [638](#)
- create_link, [176](#), [623](#)
- create_list, [440](#)
- create_listener, [395](#), [451](#), [939](#)
- create_listing_change_set, [302](#)
- create_load_balancer, [392](#), [395](#), [566](#)
- create_load_balancer_listeners, [392](#)
- create_load_balancer_policy, [392](#)
- create_load_balancer_tls_certificate, [566](#)
- create_local_gateway_route, [347](#)
- create_local_gateway_route_table, [347](#)
- create_local_gateway_route_table_virtual_interface_group_association, [347](#)
- create_local_gateway_route_table_vpc_association, [347](#)
- create_log_anomaly_detector, [172](#)
- create_log_group, [172](#)
- create_log_pattern, [41](#)
- create_log_stream, [172](#)
- create_log_subscription, [321](#)
- create_logging_configuration, [502](#), [696](#)
- create_logically_air_gapped_backup_vault, [77](#)
- create_login_profile, [475](#)
- create_luna_client, [143](#)
- create_maintenance_window, [873](#)
- create_malware_protection_plan, [465](#)
- create_managed_endpoint, [402](#)
- create_managed_login_branding, [236](#)
- create_managed_prefix_list, [347](#)
- create_map, [571](#)
- create_marketplace_model_endpoint, [87](#)
- create_matching_workflow, [408](#)
- create_medical_vocabulary, [927](#)
- create_member, [583](#)
- create_members, [311](#), [465](#), [829](#)
- create_mesh, [44](#)
- create_metric_attribution, [665](#)
- create_metric_set, [578](#)
- create_microsoft_ad, [321](#)
- create_microsoft_teams_channel_configuration, [115](#)
- create_milestone, [955](#)
- create_ml_endpoint, [616](#)
- create_ml_input_channel, [118](#)
- create_ml_model, [580](#)
- create_ml_transform, [455](#)
- create_mlflow_tracking_server, [798](#)

- create_mobile_device_access_rule, [963](#)
- create_model, [21](#), [28](#), [440](#), [574](#), [798](#)
- create_model_bias_job_definition, [798](#)
- create_model_card, [798](#)
- create_model_card_export_job, [798](#)
- create_model_copy_job, [87](#)
- create_model_customization_job, [87](#)
- create_model_explainability_job_definition, [798](#)
- create_model_import_job, [87](#)
- create_model_invocation_job, [87](#)
- create_model_package, [798](#)
- create_model_package_group, [798](#)
- create_model_quality_job_definition, [798](#)
- create_model_version, [440](#)
- create_monitor, [169](#), [436](#)
- create_monitoring_schedule, [798](#)
- create_monitoring_subscription, [136](#)
- create_mount_target, [373](#)
- create_multi_region_access_point, [788](#)
- create_multi_region_cluster, [600](#)
- create_multi_region_endpoint, [853](#)
- create_multipart_read_set_upload, [627](#)
- create_multipart_upload, [784](#)
- create_named_query, [60](#)
- create_namespace, [711](#), [739](#), [794](#)
- create_nat_gateway, [347](#)
- create_network_acl, [347](#)
- create_network_acl_entry, [347](#)
- create_network_insights_access_scope, [347](#)
- create_network_insights_path, [347](#)
- create_network_interface, [347](#)
- create_network_interface_permission, [347](#)
- create_network_settings, [974](#)
- create_nfs_file_share, [897](#)
- create_node_from_template_job, [653](#)
- create_nodegroup, [377](#)
- create_notebook, [60](#)
- create_notebook_instance, [798](#)
- create_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config, [798](#)
- create_notification, [112](#)
- create_notification_rule, [230](#)
- create_notification_subscription, [960](#)
- create_object, [127](#)
- create_observability_configuration, [50](#)
- create_open_id_connect_provider, [475](#)
- create_ops_item, [873](#)
- create_ops_metadata, [873](#)
- create_opt_out_list, [687](#)
- create_optimization_job, [798](#)
- create_option_group, [721](#)
- create_or_update_tags, [71](#)
- create_organization, [650](#), [963](#)
- create_organizational_unit, [650](#)
- create_origin_access_control, [136](#)
- create_origin_request_policy, [136](#)
- create_outbound_connection, [634](#)
- create_outbound_cross_cluster_search_connection, [388](#)
- create_outpost_resolver, [780](#)
- create_package, [388](#), [634](#), [653](#)
- create_package_group, [185](#)
- create_package_import_job, [653](#)
- create_parallel_data, [930](#)
- create_parameter_group, [307](#), [600](#)
- create_participant, [258](#)
- create_participant_connection, [277](#)
- create_participant_token, [505](#)
- create_partition, [455](#)
- create_partition_index, [455](#)
- create_partner_app, [798](#)
- create_partner_app_presigned_url, [798](#)
- create_partner_event_source, [411](#)
- create_patch_baseline, [873](#)
- create_performance_analysis_report, [673](#)
- create_permission, [18](#), [717](#)
- create_permission_group, [423](#)
- create_permission_set, [889](#)
- create_permission_version, [717](#)
- create_persistent_contact_association, [258](#)
- create_pipe, [414](#)
- create_pipeline, [222](#), [299](#), [631](#), [798](#)
- create_place_index, [571](#)
- create_placement_group, [347](#)
- create_platform_application, [866](#)
- create_platform_endpoint, [866](#)
- create_platform_version, [385](#)
- create_playback_restriction_policy, [498](#)
- create_pod_identity_association, [377](#)

- create_policy, [475](#), [650](#), [934](#)
- create_policy_store, [934](#)
- create_policy_template, [934](#)
- create_policy_version, [475](#)
- create_pool, [687](#)
- create_portal, [974](#)
- create_portfolio, [839](#)
- create_portfolio_share, [839](#)
- create_practice_run_configuration, [58](#)
- create_predefined_attribute, [258](#)
- create_predictor, [436](#)
- create_predictor_backtest_export_job, [436](#)
- create_prepared_statement, [60](#)
- create_presigned_domain_url, [798](#)
- create_presigned_mlflow_tracking_server_url, [798](#)
- create_presigned_notebook_instance_url, [798](#)
- create_presigned_notebook_url, [60](#)
- create_pricing_plan, [107](#)
- create_pricing_rule, [107](#)
- create_private_dns_namespace, [843](#)
- create_private_virtual_interface, [317](#)
- create_processing_job, [798](#)
- create_product, [839](#)
- create_profile, [295](#), [480](#), [768](#), [955](#)
- create_profile_job, [462](#)
- create_profile_share, [955](#)
- create_profiling_group, [212](#)
- create_project, [165](#), [188](#), [193](#), [302](#), [462](#), [745](#), [798](#)
- create_project_membership, [302](#)
- create_project_profile, [302](#)
- create_project_version, [745](#)
- create_prompt, [91](#), [258](#)
- create_prompt_version, [91](#)
- create_protect_configuration, [687](#)
- create_protection, [860](#)
- create_protection_group, [860](#)
- create_provisioned_model_throughput, [87](#)
- create_provisioned_product_plan, [839](#)
- create_provisioning_artifact, [839](#)
- create_public_dns_namespace, [843](#)
- create_public_ipv4_pool, [347](#)
- create_public_key, [136](#)
- create_public_virtual_interface, [317](#)
- create_publishing_destination, [465](#)
- create_pull_request, [200](#)
- create_pull_request_approval_rule, [200](#)
- create_pull_through_cache_rule, [364](#)
- create_push_notification_registration, [258](#)
- create_push_template, [676](#)
- create_qualification_type, [606](#)
- create_quantum_task, [109](#)
- create_query_logging_config, [761](#)
- create_query_suggestions_block_list, [514](#)
- create_queue, [259](#), [870](#)
- create_quick_connect, [259](#)
- create_quick_response, [280](#)
- create_rate_based_rule, [943](#), [947](#)
- create_readiness_check, [777](#)
- create_realtime_endpoint, [580](#)
- create_realtime_log_config, [136](#)
- create_receipt_filter, [849](#)
- create_receipt_rule, [849](#)
- create_receipt_rule_set, [849](#)
- create_recipe, [462](#)
- create_recipe_job, [462](#)
- create_recommendation_template, [749](#)
- create_recommender, [665](#)
- create_recommender_configuration, [676](#)
- create_recording_configuration, [498](#)
- create_recovery_group, [777](#)
- create_redshift_idc_application, [732](#)
- create_reference_store, [627](#)
- create_refresh_schedule, [711](#)
- create_regex_match_set, [943](#), [947](#)
- create_regex_pattern_set, [943](#), [947](#), [952](#)
- create_registration, [687](#)
- create_registration_association, [687](#)
- create_registration_attachment, [687](#)
- create_registration_version, [687](#)
- create_registry, [455](#), [821](#)
- create_related_item, [272](#)
- create_relational_database, [566](#)
- create_relational_database_from_snapshot, [566](#)
- create_relational_database_snapshot, [566](#)
- create_replace_root_volume_task, [347](#)
- create_replication_configuration, [374](#)
- create_replication_configuration_template,

- [333](#)
- [create_replication_group, 381](#)
- [create_replication_set, 881](#)
- [create_replicator, 508](#)
- [create_report_group, 188](#)
- [create_report_plan, 77](#)
- [create_repository, 185, 200, 364, 367, 701](#)
- [create_repository_creation_template, 364](#)
- [create_repository_link, 205, 226](#)
- [create_request_validator, 21](#)
- [create_rescore_execution_plan, 518](#)
- [create_reserved_instances_listing, 347](#)
- [create_resiliency_policy, 749](#)
- [create_resolver_endpoint, 780](#)
- [create_resolver_query_log_config, 780](#)
- [create_resolver_rule, 780](#)
- [create_resource, 21, 125, 963](#)
- [create_resource_configuration, 939](#)
- [create_resource_data_sync, 873](#)
- [create_resource_gateway, 940](#)
- [create_resource_group, 490](#)
- [create_resource_policy, 548](#)
- [create_resource_policy_statement, 548](#)
- [create_resource_server, 237](#)
- [create_resource_set, 777](#)
- [create_resource_share, 717](#)
- [create_response_headers_policy, 136](#)
- [create_response_plan, 881](#)
- [create_rest_api, 21](#)
- [create_restore_image_task, 347](#)
- [create_restore_testing_plan, 77](#)
- [create_restore_testing_selection, 77](#)
- [create_retraining_scheduler, 574](#)
- [create_reusable_delegation_set, 761](#)
- [create_review_template, 955](#)
- [create_role, 475](#)
- [create_role_membership, 711](#)
- [create_room, 502](#)
- [create_rotation, 878](#)
- [create_rotation_override, 878](#)
- [create_route, 28, 44, 347](#)
- [create_route_calculator, 571](#)
- [create_route_response, 28](#)
- [create_route_table, 347](#)
- [create_routing_control, 774](#)
- [create_routing_profile, 259](#)
- [create_rule, 259, 302, 395, 440, 729, 940, 943, 947](#)
- [create_rule_group, 620, 943, 948, 952](#)
- [create_rule_groups_namespace, 696](#)
- [create_ruleset, 462](#)
- [create_run_cache, 627](#)
- [create_run_group, 627](#)
- [create_safety_rule, 774](#)
- [create_saml_provider, 475](#)
- [create_sample_findings, 465, 583](#)
- [create_sampling_rule, 978](#)
- [create_savings_plan, 819](#)
- [create_sbom_export, 493](#)
- [create_scaling_plan, 75](#)
- [create_scan, 218](#)
- [create_schedule, 417, 462](#)
- [create_schedule_group, 417](#)
- [create_scheduled_action, 732, 739](#)
- [create_scheduled_query, 922](#)
- [create_scheduling_policy, 84](#)
- [create_schema, 127, 455, 665, 821](#)
- [create_schema_mapping, 408](#)
- [create_scraper, 696](#)
- [create_script, 455](#)
- [create_secret, 825](#)
- [create_security_config, 638](#)
- [create_security_configuration, 398, 402, 455](#)
- [create_security_group, 347](#)
- [create_security_policy, 638](#)
- [create_security_profile, 259](#)
- [create_segment, 165, 676](#)
- [create_segment_definition, 295](#)
- [create_segment_estimate, 295](#)
- [create_segment_snapshot, 295](#)
- [create_sequence_store, 627](#)
- [create_server, 646](#)
- [create_serverless_cache, 381](#)
- [create_serverless_cache_snapshot, 381](#)
- [create_service, 50, 370, 701, 843, 940](#)
- [create_service_action, 839](#)
- [create_service_instance, 701](#)
- [create_service_level_objective, 163](#)
- [create_service_linked_role, 475](#)
- [create_service_network, 940](#)
- [create_service_network_resource_association, 940](#)
- [create_service_network_service_association, 940](#)

- create_service_network_vpc_association, [940](#)
- create_service_principal_name, [662](#)
- create_service_specific_credential, [475](#)
- create_service_sync_config, [701](#)
- create_service_template, [701](#)
- create_service_template_version, [701](#)
- create_session, [280](#), [455](#), [784](#)
- create_share, [627](#)
- create_sink, [176](#)
- create_site, [623](#)
- create_site_to_site_vpn_attachment, [623](#)
- create_size_constraint_set, [943](#), [948](#)
- create_slack_channel_configuration, [115](#), [908](#)
- create_slot, [548](#)
- create_slot_type, [548](#)
- create_slot_type_version, [544](#)
- create_smb_file_share, [897](#)
- create_sms_sandbox_phone_number, [866](#)
- create_sms_template, [676](#)
- create_snapshot, [321](#), [347](#), [381](#), [444](#), [600](#), [739](#), [897](#)
- create_snapshot_copy_configuration, [739](#)
- create_snapshot_copy_grant, [732](#)
- create_snapshot_from_volume_recovery_point, [897](#)
- create_snapshot_schedule, [732](#)
- create_snapshots, [347](#)
- create_sol_function_package, [916](#)
- create_sol_network_instance, [916](#)
- create_sol_network_package, [916](#)
- create_solution, [665](#)
- create_solution_version, [665](#)
- create_source_network, [333](#)
- create_source_repository, [193](#)
- create_source_repository_branch, [193](#)
- create_space, [798](#)
- create_spot_datafeed_subscription, [347](#)
- create_sql_injection_match_set, [943](#), [948](#)
- create_stack, [53](#), [131](#), [642](#)
- create_stack_instances, [131](#)
- create_stack_refactor, [131](#)
- create_stack_set, [131](#)
- create_stage, [21](#), [28](#), [505](#)
- create_standby_workspaces, [970](#)
- create_state_machine, [857](#)
- create_state_machine_alias, [857](#)
- create_storage_configuration, [505](#)
- create_storage_lens_group, [788](#)
- create_storage_location, [385](#)
- create_storage_virtual_machine, [444](#)
- create_store_image_task, [347](#)
- create_storedi_scsi_volume, [897](#)
- create_stream, [523](#)
- create_stream_key, [498](#)
- create_stream_processor, [745](#)
- create_streaming_distribution, [136](#)
- create_streaming_distribution_with_tags, [136](#)
- create_streaming_url, [53](#)
- create_studio, [398](#)
- create_studio_lifecycle_config, [799](#)
- create_studio_session_mapping, [398](#)
- create_subnet, [347](#)
- create_subnet_cidr_reservation, [347](#)
- create_subnet_group, [307](#), [600](#)
- create_subscriber, [112](#), [833](#)
- create_subscriber_notification, [833](#)
- create_subscription, [860](#)
- create_subscription_grant, [302](#)
- create_subscription_request, [302](#)
- create_subscription_target, [302](#)
- create_sync_configuration, [205](#), [226](#)
- create_table, [336](#), [455](#), [520](#), [794](#), [924](#)
- create_table_bucket, [794](#)
- create_table_optimizer, [455](#)
- create_tag_option, [839](#)
- create_tags, [347](#), [374](#), [603](#), [732](#), [970](#)
- create_tape_pool, [897](#)
- create_tape_with_barcode, [897](#)
- create_tapes, [897](#)
- create_target_account_configuration, [428](#)
- create_target_group, [395](#), [940](#)
- create_task_set, [370](#)
- create_task_template, [259](#)
- create_template, [272](#), [662](#), [711](#), [849](#)
- create_template_alias, [711](#)
- create_template_group_access_control_entry, [662](#)
- create_template_share, [955](#)

- create_template_sync_config, [701](#)
- create_tenant_database, [721](#)
- create_test_set_discrepancy_report,
[548](#)
- create_theme, [711](#)
- create_theme_alias, [711](#)
- create_theme_for_stack, [53](#)
- create_thesaurus, [514](#)
- create_threat_intel_set, [465](#)
- create_timeline_event, [881](#)
- create_tls_inspection_configuration,
[620](#)
- create_token, [557](#), [894](#)
- create_token_with_iam, [894](#)
- create_topic, [711](#), [866](#)
- create_topic_refresh_schedule, [711](#)
- create_tracker, [571](#)
- create_traffic_distribution_group, [259](#)
- create_traffic_mirror_filter, [347](#)
- create_traffic_mirror_filter_rule, [347](#)
- create_traffic_mirror_session, [347](#)
- create_traffic_mirror_target, [347](#)
- create_traffic_policy, [761](#)
- create_traffic_policy_instance, [761](#)
- create_traffic_policy_version, [762](#)
- create_trail, [153](#)
- create_trained_model, [118](#)
- create_training_dataset, [119](#)
- create_training_job, [799](#)
- create_training_plan, [799](#)
- create_transform_job, [799](#)
- create_transit_gateway, [347](#)
- create_transit_gateway_connect, [347](#)
- create_transit_gateway_connect_peer,
[347](#)
- create_transit_gateway_multicast_domain,
[347](#)
- create_transit_gateway_peering, [623](#)
- create_transit_gateway_peering_attachment,
[347](#)
- create_transit_gateway_policy_table,
[347](#)
- create_transit_gateway_prefix_list_reference,
[348](#)
- create_transit_gateway_route, [348](#)
- create_transit_gateway_route_table,
[348](#)
- create_transit_gateway_route_table_announcement,
[348](#)
- create_transit_gateway_route_table_attachment,
[623](#)
- create_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment,
[348](#)
- create_transit_virtual_interface, [317](#)
- create_trial, [799](#)
- create_trial_component, [799](#)
- create_trigger, [455](#)
- create_trust, [321](#)
- create_trust_anchor, [480](#)
- create_trust_store, [395](#), [974](#)
- create_trusted_token_issuer, [889](#)
- create_type, [520](#)
- create_typed_link_facet, [128](#)
- create_unreferenced_merge_commit, [200](#)
- create_updated_image, [53](#)
- create_updated_workspace_image, [970](#)
- create_upload_url, [218](#), [548](#)
- create_usage_limit, [732](#), [739](#)
- create_usage_plan, [21](#)
- create_usage_plan_key, [21](#)
- create_usage_profile, [455](#)
- create_usage_report_subscription, [54](#)
- create_use_case, [259](#)
- create_user, [54](#), [259](#), [381](#), [423](#), [475](#), [483](#),
[600](#), [603](#), [745](#), [960](#), [963](#)
- create_user_access_logging_settings,
[974](#)
- create_user_defined_function, [455](#)
- create_user_group, [381](#)
- create_user_hierarchy_group, [259](#)
- create_user_import_job, [237](#)
- create_user_pool, [237](#)
- create_user_pool_client, [237](#)
- create_user_pool_domain, [237](#)
- create_user_profile, [302](#), [642](#), [799](#)
- create_user_settings, [974](#)
- create_variable, [440](#)
- create_variant_store, [627](#)
- create_vault, [447](#)
- create_verified_access_endpoint, [348](#)
- create_verified_access_group, [348](#)
- create_verified_access_instance, [348](#)
- create_verified_access_trust_provider,
[348](#)
- create_verified_destination_number,
[687](#)

- create_view, [259](#), [753](#)
- create_view_version, [259](#)
- create_virtual_cluster, [402](#)
- create_virtual_gateway, [44](#)
- create_virtual_mfa_device, [475](#)
- create_virtual_node, [44](#)
- create_virtual_router, [44](#)
- create_virtual_service, [44](#)
- create_vocabulary, [259](#), [927](#)
- create_vocabulary_filter, [927](#)
- create_voice_template, [676](#)
- create_volume, [348](#), [444](#)
- create_volume_from_backup, [444](#)
- create_vpc, [348](#)
- create_vpc_association_authorization, [762](#)
- create_vpc_attachment, [623](#)
- create_vpc_block_public_access_exclusion, [348](#)
- create_vpc_connection, [508](#), [711](#)
- create_vpc_connector, [50](#)
- create_vpc_endpoint, [348](#), [388](#), [634](#), [638](#)
- create_vpc_endpoint_connection_notification, [348](#)
- create_vpc_endpoint_service_configuration, [348](#)
- create_vpc_ingress_connection, [50](#)
- create_vpc_link, [21](#), [28](#)
- create_vpc_origin, [136](#)
- create_vpc_peering_connection, [348](#)
- create_vpn_connection, [348](#)
- create_vpn_connection_route, [348](#)
- create_vpn_gateway, [348](#)
- create_watchlist, [937](#)
- create_web_acl, [943](#), [948](#), [952](#)
- create_web_acl_migration_stack, [943](#), [948](#)
- create_web_login_token, [609](#)
- create_webhook, [188](#)
- create_what_if_analysis, [436](#)
- create_what_if_forecast, [436](#)
- create_what_if_forecast_export, [436](#)
- create_work_group, [60](#)
- create_worker_block, [606](#)
- create_worker_configuration, [511](#)
- create_workflow, [455](#), [486](#), [627](#)
- create_workforce, [799](#)
- create_workgroup, [739](#)
- create_workload, [955](#)
- create_workload_share, [955](#)
- create_workspace, [587](#), [696](#)
- create_workspace_api_key, [587](#)
- create_workspace_bundle, [970](#)
- create_workspace_image, [970](#)
- create_workspace_service_account, [587](#)
- create_workspace_service_account_token, [587](#)
- create_workspaces, [970](#)
- create_workspaces_pool, [970](#)
- create_workteam, [799](#)
- create_xss_match_set, [943](#), [948](#)
- customerprofiles, [293](#)
- datapipeline, [297](#)
- datazone, [300](#)
- dax, [305](#)
- deactivate_anomaly_detector, [578](#)
- deactivate_contact_channel, [878](#)
- deactivate_evaluation_form, [259](#)
- deactivate_event_source, [411](#)
- deactivate_key_signing_key, [762](#)
- deactivate_mfa_device, [475](#)
- deactivate_organizations_access, [131](#)
- deactivate_pipeline, [299](#)
- deactivate_type, [131](#)
- deactivate_user, [960](#)
- deauthorize_connection, [411](#)
- deauthorize_data_share, [732](#)
- decline_handshake, [650](#)
- decline_invitations, [465](#), [583](#), [829](#)
- decode_authorization_message, [901](#)
- decrease_node_groups_in_global_replication_group, [381](#)
- decrease_replica_count, [381](#)
- decrease_replication_factor, [307](#)
- decrease_stream_retention_period, [523](#)
- decrypt, [533](#)
- decrypt_data, [659](#)
- define_analysis_scheme, [148](#)
- define_expression, [148](#)
- define_index_field, [148](#)
- define_suggester, [148](#)
- delete_accelerator, [451](#)
- delete_access_control_configuration, [514](#)
- delete_access_control_rule, [963](#)
- delete_access_entry, [377](#)

- delete_access_grant, [788](#)
- delete_access_grants_instance, [788](#)
- delete_access_grants_instance_resource_policy, [788](#)
- delete_access_grants_location, [788](#)
- delete_access_key, [475](#)
- delete_access_log_settings, [28](#)
- delete_access_log_subscription, [940](#)
- delete_access_point, [374](#), [788](#)
- delete_access_point_for_object_lambda, [788](#)
- delete_access_point_policy, [788](#)
- delete_access_point_policy_for_object_lambda, [788](#)
- delete_access_policy, [638](#)
- delete_access_token, [193](#)
- delete_account_alias, [475](#), [908](#)
- delete_account_assignment, [889](#)
- delete_account_customization, [711](#)
- delete_account_default_protect_configuration, [687](#)
- delete_account_link_invitation, [970](#)
- delete_account_password_policy, [475](#)
- delete_account_policy, [172](#)
- delete_account_setting, [370](#)
- delete_account_subscription, [711](#)
- delete_acl, [600](#)
- delete_action, [799](#)
- delete_action_target, [829](#)
- delete_activation, [873](#)
- delete_activity, [857](#)
- delete_activity_type, [910](#)
- delete_adapter, [919](#)
- delete_adapter_version, [919](#)
- delete_addon, [377](#)
- delete_adm_channel, [676](#)
- delete_agent, [91](#)
- delete_agent_action_group, [91](#)
- delete_agent_alias, [91](#)
- delete_agent_memory, [94](#)
- delete_agent_version, [91](#)
- delete_aggregation_authorization, [253](#)
- delete_alarm, [566](#)
- delete_alarms, [159](#)
- delete_alert, [578](#)
- delete_alert_manager_definition, [696](#)
- delete_algorithm, [799](#)
- delete_alias, [533](#), [540](#), [656](#), [963](#)
- delete_allow_list, [583](#)
- delete_alternate_contact, [13](#)
- delete_analysis, [711](#)
- delete_analysis_scheme, [148](#)
- delete_analyzer, [10](#)
- delete_annotation_store, [627](#)
- delete_annotation_store_versions, [627](#)
- delete_anomaly_detector, [159](#), [578](#)
- delete_anomaly_monitor, [292](#)
- delete_anomaly_subscription, [292](#)
- delete_anycast_ip_list, [136](#)
- delete_api, [28](#)
- delete_api_destination, [411](#)
- delete_api_key, [21](#), [952](#)
- delete_api_mapping, [28](#)
- delete_apns_channel, [676](#)
- delete_apns_sandbox_channel, [676](#)
- delete_apns_voip_channel, [676](#)
- delete_apns_voip_sandbox_channel, [676](#)
- delete_app, [642](#), [676](#), [749](#), [799](#)
- delete_app_assessment, [749](#)
- delete_app_authorization, [32](#)
- delete_app_block, [54](#)
- delete_app_block_builder, [54](#)
- delete_app_bundle, [32](#)
- delete_app_image_config, [799](#)
- delete_app_input_source, [749](#)
- delete_app_monitor, [179](#)
- delete_app_version_app_component, [749](#)
- delete_app_version_resource, [749](#)
- delete_application, [41](#), [47](#), [54](#), [209](#), [385](#), [405](#), [526](#), [529](#), [634](#), [837](#), [889](#)
- delete_application_access_scope, [889](#)
- delete_application_assignment, [889](#)
- delete_application_authentication_method, [890](#)
- delete_application_cloud_watch_logging_option, [526](#), [529](#)
- delete_application_grant, [890](#)
- delete_application_input_processing_configuration, [526](#), [529](#)
- delete_application_output, [526](#), [529](#)
- delete_application_reference_data_source, [526](#), [529](#)
- delete_application_snapshot, [529](#)
- delete_application_version, [385](#)
- delete_application_vpc_configuration, [529](#)

- delete_approval_rule_template, [200](#)
- delete_apps_list, [431](#)
- delete_archive, [411](#), [447](#)
- delete_archive_rule, [10](#)
- delete_artifact, [799](#)
- delete_assessment, [64](#)
- delete_assessment_framework, [64](#)
- delete_assessment_framework_share, [64](#)
- delete_assessment_report, [65](#)
- delete_assessment_run, [490](#)
- delete_assessment_target, [490](#)
- delete_assessment_template, [490](#)
- delete_asset, [302](#)
- delete_asset_filter, [302](#)
- delete_asset_type, [302](#)
- delete_assistant, [280](#)
- delete_assistant_association, [280](#)
- delete_association, [799](#), [873](#)
- delete_attached_file, [259](#)
- delete_attachment, [623](#)
- delete_attribute_group, [47](#)
- delete_attribute_mapping, [480](#)
- delete_attributes, [370](#), [864](#)
- delete_audience_generation_job, [119](#)
- delete_audience_model, [119](#)
- delete_auth_policy, [940](#)
- delete_authentication_profile, [732](#)
- delete_authorizer, [21](#), [28](#)
- delete_auto_scaling_configuration, [50](#)
- delete_auto_scaling_group, [71](#)
- delete_auto_snapshot, [566](#)
- delete_automatic_tape_creation_policy, [897](#)
- delete_availability_configuration, [963](#)
- delete_aws_log_source, [833](#)
- delete_backup, [145](#), [336](#), [444](#), [646](#)
- delete_backup_plan, [77](#)
- delete_backup_selection, [77](#)
- delete_backup_vault, [77](#)
- delete_backup_vault_access_policy, [77](#)
- delete_backup_vault_lock_configuration, [77](#)
- delete_backup_vault_notifications, [77](#)
- delete_baidu_channel, [676](#)
- delete_bandwidth_rate_limit, [897](#)
- delete_base_path_mapping, [21](#)
- delete_batch_import_job, [440](#)
- delete_batch_prediction, [581](#)
- delete_batch_prediction_job, [440](#)
- delete_bgp_peer, [317](#)
- delete_billing_group, [107](#)
- delete_billing_view, [104](#)
- delete_blue_green_deployment, [721](#)
- delete_blueprint, [97](#), [455](#)
- delete_bot, [544](#), [548](#)
- delete_bot_alias, [544](#), [548](#)
- delete_bot_channel_association, [544](#)
- delete_bot_locale, [548](#)
- delete_bot_replica, [548](#)
- delete_bot_version, [544](#), [548](#)
- delete_branch, [200](#)
- delete_brand, [711](#)
- delete_brand_assignment, [711](#)
- delete_broker, [603](#)
- delete_browser_settings, [974](#)
- delete_bucket, [566](#), [784](#), [788](#)
- delete_bucket_access_key, [566](#)
- delete_bucket_analytics_configuration, [784](#)
- delete_bucket_cors, [784](#)
- delete_bucket_encryption, [784](#)
- delete_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configuration, [784](#)
- delete_bucket_inventory_configuration, [784](#)
- delete_bucket_lifecycle, [784](#)
- delete_bucket_lifecycle_configuration, [788](#)
- delete_bucket_metadata_table_configuration, [784](#)
- delete_bucket_metrics_configuration, [784](#)
- delete_bucket_ownership_controls, [784](#)
- delete_bucket_policy, [784](#), [788](#)
- delete_bucket_replication, [784](#), [788](#)
- delete_bucket_tagging, [784](#), [788](#)
- delete_bucket_website, [784](#)
- delete_budget, [112](#)
- delete_budget_action, [112](#)
- delete_build_batch, [188](#)
- delete_byte_match_set, [944](#), [948](#)
- delete_cache_cluster, [381](#)
- delete_cache_parameter_group, [381](#)
- delete_cache_policy, [136](#)
- delete_cache_report, [897](#)
- delete_cache_security_group, [381](#)

- delete_cache_subnet_group, [381](#)
- delete_calculated_attribute_definition, [295](#)
- delete_call_analytics_category, [927](#)
- delete_call_analytics_job, [927](#)
- delete_campaign, [266](#), [269](#), [665](#), [676](#)
- delete_campaign_channel_subtype_config, [269](#)
- delete_campaign_communication_limits, [269](#)
- delete_campaign_communication_time, [269](#)
- delete_canary, [913](#)
- delete_capacity_provider, [370](#)
- delete_capacity_reservation, [60](#)
- delete_carrier_gateway, [348](#)
- delete_case_rule, [272](#)
- delete_catalog, [455](#)
- delete_cell, [777](#)
- delete_certificate, [15](#), [566](#)
- delete_certificate_authority, [18](#)
- delete_change_set, [131](#)
- delete_channel, [153](#), [498](#)
- delete_chap_credentials, [897](#)
- delete_chime_webhook_configuration, [115](#)
- delete_cidr_collection, [762](#)
- delete_cis_scan_configuration, [493](#)
- delete_classifier, [455](#)
- delete_client_branding, [970](#)
- delete_client_certificate, [21](#)
- delete_client_vpn_endpoint, [348](#)
- delete_client_vpn_route, [348](#)
- delete_cloud_front_origin_access_identity, [136](#)
- delete_cluster, [145](#), [307](#), [330](#), [370](#), [377](#), [508](#), [600](#), [732](#), [774](#), [799](#)
- delete_cluster_parameter_group, [732](#)
- delete_cluster_policy, [508](#)
- delete_cluster_scheduler_config, [799](#)
- delete_cluster_security_group, [732](#)
- delete_cluster_snapshot, [330](#), [732](#)
- delete_cluster_subnet_group, [732](#)
- delete_code_repository, [799](#)
- delete_code_signing_config, [541](#)
- delete_coip_cidr, [348](#)
- delete_coip_pool, [348](#)
- delete_collection, [638](#), [745](#)
- delete_column_statistics_for_partition, [455](#)
- delete_column_statistics_for_table, [455](#)
- delete_column_statistics_task_settings, [455](#)
- delete_comment, [960](#)
- delete_comment_content, [200](#)
- delete_compilation_job, [799](#)
- delete_component, [41](#), [486](#), [701](#)
- delete_compute_environment, [84](#)
- delete_compute_quota, [799](#)
- delete_conditional_forwarder, [321](#)
- delete_config_rule, [253](#)
- delete_configuration, [508](#)
- delete_configuration_aggregator, [253](#)
- delete_configuration_policy, [829](#)
- delete_configuration_recorder, [253](#)
- delete_configuration_set, [681](#), [684](#), [687](#), [849](#), [853](#)
- delete_configuration_set_event_destination, [681](#), [684](#), [849](#), [853](#)
- delete_configuration_set_tracking_options, [849](#)
- delete_configuration_template, [385](#)
- delete_configured_audience_model, [119](#)
- delete_configured_audience_model_policy, [119](#)
- delete_configured_model_algorithm, [119](#)
- delete_configured_model_algorithm_association, [119](#)
- delete_conformance_pack, [253](#)
- delete_connect_client_add_in, [970](#)
- delete_connect_instance_config, [266](#), [269](#)
- delete_connect_instance_integration, [269](#)
- delete_connect_peer, [623](#)
- delete_connection, [26](#), [50](#), [205](#), [226](#), [302](#), [317](#), [411](#), [455](#), [623](#)
- delete_connection_alias, [970](#)
- delete_connector, [512](#), [662](#)
- delete_constraint, [839](#)
- delete_contact, [853](#), [878](#)
- delete_contact_channel, [878](#)
- delete_contact_evaluation, [259](#)
- delete_contact_flow, [259](#)
- delete_contact_flow_module, [259](#)

- delete_contact_flow_version, [259](#)
- delete_contact_list, [853](#)
- delete_contact_method, [566](#)
- delete_container_image, [566](#)
- delete_container_recipe, [486](#)
- delete_container_service, [566](#)
- delete_content, [280](#)
- delete_context, [799](#)
- delete_continuous_deployment_policy, [136](#)
- delete_control, [65](#)
- delete_control_panel, [774](#)
- delete_core_network, [623](#)
- delete_core_network_policy_version, [623](#)
- delete_cors_configuration, [28](#)
- delete_cost_category_definition, [292](#)
- delete_crawler, [455](#)
- delete_crl, [480](#)
- delete_cross_account_attachment, [451](#)
- delete_cross_account_authorization, [777](#)
- delete_custom_action, [115](#)
- delete_custom_action_type, [222](#)
- delete_custom_data_identifier, [583](#)
- delete_custom_db_engine_version, [721](#)
- delete_custom_domain_association, [732, 739](#)
- delete_custom_entity_type, [455](#)
- delete_custom_key_store, [533](#)
- delete_custom_line_item, [107](#)
- delete_custom_log_source, [833](#)
- delete_custom_metadata, [960](#)
- delete_custom_model, [87](#)
- delete_custom_permissions, [711](#)
- delete_custom_plugin, [512](#)
- delete_custom_routing_accelerator, [451](#)
- delete_custom_routing_endpoint_group, [451](#)
- delete_custom_routing_listener, [451](#)
- delete_custom_verification_email_template, [849, 853](#)
- delete_custom_vocabulary, [548](#)
- delete_customer_gateway, [348](#)
- delete_dashboard, [153, 711](#)
- delete_dashboards, [159](#)
- delete_data_automation_project, [97](#)
- delete_data_catalog, [60](#)
- delete_data_cells_filter, [536](#)
- delete_data_lake, [833](#)
- delete_data_lake_exception_subscription, [833](#)
- delete_data_lake_organization_configuration, [833](#)
- delete_data_product, [302](#)
- delete_data_protection_policy, [172](#)
- delete_data_protection_settings, [974](#)
- delete_data_quality_job_definition, [799](#)
- delete_data_quality_ruleset, [455](#)
- delete_data_repository_association, [444](#)
- delete_data_set, [711](#)
- delete_data_set_refresh_properties, [711](#)
- delete_data_source, [91, 302, 514, 581, 634, 711](#)
- delete_database, [455, 924](#)
- delete_dataset, [241, 423, 436, 462, 574, 665, 745](#)
- delete_dataset_group, [436, 665](#)
- delete_dataset_import_job, [436](#)
- delete_db_cluster, [327, 612, 721](#)
- delete_db_cluster_automated_backup, [721](#)
- delete_db_cluster_endpoint, [612, 721](#)
- delete_db_cluster_parameter_group, [327, 612, 721](#)
- delete_db_cluster_snapshot, [327, 612, 721](#)
- delete_db_instance, [327, 612, 721](#)
- delete_db_instance_automated_backup, [721](#)
- delete_db_parameter_group, [612, 721](#)
- delete_db_proxy, [721](#)
- delete_db_proxy_endpoint, [721](#)
- delete_db_security_group, [721](#)
- delete_db_shard_group, [721](#)
- delete_db_snapshot, [721](#)
- delete_db_subnet_group, [327, 612, 721](#)
- delete_dedicated_ip_pool, [681, 853](#)
- delete_default_message_type, [687](#)
- delete_default_q_business_application, [711](#)
- delete_default_sender_id, [687](#)
- delete_delivery, [172](#)

- delete_delivery_channel, [254](#)
- delete_delivery_destination, [172](#)
- delete_delivery_destination_policy, [172](#)
- delete_delivery_source, [172](#)
- delete_delivery_stream, [425](#)
- delete_deployment, [21](#), [28](#), [701](#)
- delete_deployment_config, [209](#)
- delete_deployment_group, [209](#)
- delete_destination, [172](#)
- delete_detector, [440](#), [465](#)
- delete_detector_version, [440](#)
- delete_dev_endpoint, [455](#)
- delete_dev_environment, [193](#)
- delete_device, [623](#), [653](#)
- delete_device_fleet, [799](#)
- delete_dhcp_options, [348](#)
- delete_direct_connect_gateway, [317](#)
- delete_direct_connect_gateway_association, [317](#)
- delete_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal, [317](#)
- delete_direct_query_data_source, [634](#)
- delete_directory, [128](#), [321](#)
- delete_directory_config, [54](#)
- delete_directory_registration, [662](#)
- delete_discoverer, [821](#)
- delete_disk, [566](#)
- delete_disk_snapshot, [566](#)
- delete_distribution, [136](#), [566](#)
- delete_distribution_configuration, [486](#)
- delete_document, [873](#), [960](#)
- delete_document_classifier, [244](#)
- delete_document_version, [960](#)
- delete_documentation_part, [21](#)
- delete_documentation_version, [21](#)
- delete_domain, [148](#), [185](#), [272](#), [295](#), [302](#), [566](#), [634](#), [765](#), [799](#), [864](#), [937](#)
- delete_domain_entry, [566](#)
- delete_domain_name, [21](#), [28](#)
- delete_domain_name_access_association, [21](#)
- delete_domain_permissions_policy, [185](#)
- delete_domain_unit, [302](#)
- delete_earth_observation_job, [812](#)
- delete_edge_deployment_plan, [799](#)
- delete_edge_deployment_stage, [799](#)
- delete_egress_only_internet_gateway, [348](#)
- delete_eks_anywhere_subscription, [377](#)
- delete_elasticsearch_domain, [388](#)
- delete_elasticsearch_service_role, [388](#)
- delete_email_address, [259](#)
- delete_email_channel, [676](#)
- delete_email_identity, [681](#), [853](#)
- delete_email_identity_policy, [853](#)
- delete_email_monitoring_configuration, [963](#)
- delete_email_template, [676](#), [853](#)
- delete_encoder_configuration, [505](#)
- delete_endpoint, [244](#), [411](#), [676](#), [792](#), [799](#), [866](#)
- delete_endpoint_access, [732](#), [739](#)
- delete_endpoint_config, [799](#)
- delete_endpoint_group, [451](#)
- delete_entitlement, [54](#)
- delete_entity_recognizer, [244](#)
- delete_entity_type, [440](#)
- delete_environment, [120](#), [122](#), [302](#), [420](#), [609](#), [701](#)
- delete_environment_account_connection, [702](#)
- delete_environment_action, [302](#)
- delete_environment_blueprint_configuration, [302](#)
- delete_environment_configuration, [385](#)
- delete_environment_membership, [120](#), [122](#)
- delete_environment_profile, [302](#)
- delete_environment_template, [702](#)
- delete_environment_template_version, [702](#)
- delete_evaluation, [581](#)
- delete_evaluation_form, [259](#)
- delete_evaluation_results, [254](#)
- delete_event, [440](#)
- delete_event_bus, [411](#)
- delete_event_data_store, [153](#)
- delete_event_destination, [687](#)
- delete_event_source_mapping, [541](#)
- delete_event_stream, [295](#), [676](#)
- delete_event_subscription, [327](#), [612](#), [721](#), [732](#)
- delete_event_tracker, [665](#)
- delete_event_trigger, [295](#)
- delete_event_type, [440](#)
- delete_events_by_event_type, [440](#)

- delete_experience, [514](#)
- delete_experiment, [165](#), [799](#)
- delete_experiment_template, [428](#)
- delete_explainability, [436](#)
- delete_explainability_export, [436](#)
- delete_export, [548](#)
- delete_expression, [148](#)
- delete_external_model, [440](#)
- delete_faces, [745](#)
- delete_facet, [128](#)
- delete_faq, [514](#)
- delete_fargate_profile, [377](#)
- delete_feature, [165](#)
- delete_feature_group, [799](#)
- delete_fhir_datastore, [472](#)
- delete_field, [272](#)
- delete_field_level_encryption_config, [136](#)
- delete_field_level_encryption_profile, [136](#)
- delete_file, [200](#)
- delete_file_cache, [444](#)
- delete_file_share, [897](#)
- delete_file_system, [374](#), [444](#)
- delete_file_system_policy, [374](#)
- delete_filter, [465](#), [493](#), [665](#)
- delete_finding_aggregator, [829](#)
- delete_findings_filter, [583](#)
- delete_firewall, [620](#)
- delete_firewall_domain_list, [780](#)
- delete_firewall_manager_rule_groups, [952](#)
- delete_firewall_policy, [620](#)
- delete_firewall_rule, [780](#)
- delete_firewall_rule_group, [780](#)
- delete_fleet, [54](#), [188](#)
- delete_fleets, [348](#)
- delete_flow, [91](#)
- delete_flow_alias, [91](#)
- delete_flow_definition, [799](#)
- delete_flow_logs, [348](#)
- delete_flow_version, [91](#)
- delete_flywheel, [244](#)
- delete_folder, [711](#), [960](#)
- delete_folder_contents, [960](#)
- delete_folder_membership, [711](#)
- delete_forecast, [436](#)
- delete_forecast_export_job, [436](#)
- delete_form_type, [302](#)
- delete_fpga_image, [348](#)
- delete_framework, [77](#)
- delete_fraudster, [937](#)
- delete_function, [136](#), [541](#)
- delete_function_code_signing_config, [541](#)
- delete_function_concurrency, [541](#)
- delete_function_event_invoke_config, [541](#)
- delete_function_url_config, [541](#)
- delete_gateway, [82](#), [897](#)
- delete_gateway_response, [21](#)
- delete_gateway_route, [44](#)
- delete_gcm_channel, [676](#)
- delete_generated_template, [131](#)
- delete_geo_match_set, [944](#), [948](#)
- delete_geofence_collection, [571](#)
- delete_git_hub_account_token, [209](#)
- delete_global_cluster, [327](#), [612](#), [721](#)
- delete_global_network, [623](#)
- delete_global_replication_group, [381](#)
- delete_glossary, [302](#)
- delete_glossary_term, [302](#)
- delete_grant, [557](#)
- delete_graph, [311](#)
- delete_group, [237](#), [475](#), [483](#), [711](#), [756](#), [913](#), [963](#), [978](#)
- delete_group_membership, [483](#), [711](#)
- delete_group_policy, [475](#)
- delete_guardrail, [87](#)
- delete_hapg, [143](#)
- delete_health_check, [762](#)
- delete_hit, [606](#)
- delete_host, [205](#), [226](#)
- delete_hosted_zone, [762](#)
- delete_hours_of_operation, [259](#)
- delete_hours_of_operation_override, [259](#)
- delete_hsm, [143](#), [145](#)
- delete_hsm_client_certificate, [732](#)
- delete_hsm_configuration, [732](#)
- delete_hub, [799](#)
- delete_hub_content, [799](#)
- delete_hub_content_reference, [799](#)
- delete_human_loop, [68](#)
- delete_human_task_ui, [799](#)
- delete_hyper_parameter_tuning_job, [799](#)

- delete_hypervisor, [82](#)
- delete_iam_policy_assignment, [711](#)
- delete_id_mapping_workflow, [408](#)
- delete_id_namespace, [408](#)
- delete_identities, [232](#)
- delete_identity, [849](#)
- delete_identity_center_application, [963](#)
- delete_identity_policy, [849](#)
- delete_identity_pool, [232](#)
- delete_identity_propagation_config, [711](#)
- delete_identity_provider, [237](#), [974](#)
- delete_identity_provider_configuration, [963](#)
- delete_identity_source, [934](#)
- delete_image, [54](#), [486](#), [799](#)
- delete_image_builder, [54](#)
- delete_image_permissions, [54](#)
- delete_image_pipeline, [486](#)
- delete_image_recipe, [486](#)
- delete_image_version, [799](#)
- delete_impersonation_role, [963](#)
- delete_import, [548](#)
- delete_import_job, [280](#)
- delete_imported_key_material, [533](#)
- delete_imported_model, [87](#)
- delete_in_app_template, [676](#)
- delete_inbound_connection, [634](#)
- delete_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection, [388](#)
- delete_incident_record, [881](#)
- delete_index, [514](#), [753](#)
- delete_index_field, [148](#)
- delete_index_policy, [172](#)
- delete_inference_component, [799](#)
- delete_inference_experiment, [799](#)
- delete_inference_profile, [87](#)
- delete_inference_scheduler, [574](#)
- delete_infrastructure_configuration, [486](#)
- delete_ingest_configuration, [505](#)
- delete_ingestion, [32](#)
- delete_ingestion_destination, [32](#)
- delete_inline_policy_from_permission_set, [890](#)
- delete_insight, [314](#), [829](#)
- delete_insight_rules, [159](#)
- delete_instance, [259](#), [566](#), [642](#), [890](#)
- delete_instance_access_control_attribute_configuration, [890](#)
- delete_instance_connect_endpoint, [348](#)
- delete_instance_event_window, [348](#)
- delete_instance_onboarding_job, [266](#), [269](#)
- delete_instance_profile, [475](#)
- delete_instance_snapshot, [566](#)
- delete_integration, [21](#), [28](#), [172](#), [295](#), [455](#), [721](#), [732](#)
- delete_integration_association, [259](#)
- delete_integration_response, [21](#), [29](#)
- delete_integration_table_properties, [455](#)
- delete_intent, [544](#), [548](#)
- delete_intent_version, [544](#)
- delete_interconnect, [317](#)
- delete_internet_gateway, [348](#)
- delete_inventory, [873](#)
- delete_invitations, [465](#), [583](#), [829](#)
- delete_ip_access_settings, [974](#)
- delete_ip_group, [970](#)
- delete_ip_set, [465](#), [944](#), [948](#), [952](#)
- delete_ipam, [348](#)
- delete_ipam_external_resource_verification_token, [348](#)
- delete_ipam_pool, [348](#)
- delete_ipam_resource_discovery, [348](#)
- delete_ipam_scope, [348](#)
- delete_item, [336](#)
- delete_job, [333](#), [455](#), [462](#)
- delete_job_queue, [84](#)
- delete_job_tagging, [788](#)
- delete_job_template, [402](#)
- delete_journey, [676](#)
- delete_key, [140](#), [571](#), [656](#)
- delete_key_group, [136](#)
- delete_key_pair, [348](#), [566](#)
- delete_key_signing_key, [762](#)
- delete_key_value_store, [136](#)
- delete_keyspace, [520](#)
- delete_keyword, [687](#)
- delete_knowledge_base, [91](#), [280](#)
- delete_knowledge_base_documents, [91](#)
- delete_known_host_keys, [566](#)
- delete_kx_cluster, [420](#)
- delete_kx_cluster_node, [420](#)

- delete_kx_database, [420](#)
- delete_kx_dataview, [420](#)
- delete_kx_environment, [420](#)
- delete_kx_scaling_group, [420](#)
- delete_kx_user, [420](#)
- delete_kx_volume, [420](#)
- delete_label, [440](#), [574](#)
- delete_label_group, [574](#)
- delete_labels, [960](#)
- delete_lag, [317](#)
- delete_lake_formation_identity_center_configuration, [536](#)
- delete_lake_formation_opt_in, [536](#)
- delete_landing_zone, [286](#)
- delete_language_model, [927](#)
- delete_launch, [165](#)
- delete_launch_action, [333](#)
- delete_launch_configuration, [71](#)
- delete_launch_configuration_template, [333](#)
- delete_launch_template, [348](#)
- delete_launch_template_versions, [348](#)
- delete_layer, [642](#)
- delete_layer_version, [541](#)
- delete_layout, [272](#)
- delete_ledger, [705](#)
- delete_lens, [955](#)
- delete_lens_share, [955](#)
- delete_lexicon, [691](#)
- delete_lf_tag, [536](#)
- delete_lf_tag_expression, [536](#)
- delete_license, [557](#)
- delete_license_configuration, [557](#)
- delete_license_manager_report_generator, [557](#)
- delete_license_server_endpoint, [562](#)
- delete_lifecycle_hook, [71](#)
- delete_lifecycle_policy, [324](#), [364](#), [486](#), [638](#)
- delete_link, [176](#), [623](#)
- delete_list, [440](#)
- delete_listener, [395](#), [451](#), [940](#)
- delete_listing, [302](#)
- delete_load_balancer, [392](#), [395](#), [566](#)
- delete_load_balancer_listeners, [392](#)
- delete_load_balancer_policy, [392](#)
- delete_load_balancer_tls_certificate, [566](#)
- delete_local_gateway_route, [348](#)
- delete_local_gateway_route_table, [348](#)
- delete_local_gateway_route_table_virtual_interface_group_association, [348](#)
- delete_local_gateway_route_table_vpc_association, [348](#)
- delete_log_anomaly_detector, [172](#)
- delete_log_group, [172](#)
- delete_log_pattern, [41](#)
- delete_log_stream, [172](#)
- delete_log_subscription, [321](#)
- delete_logging_configuration, [502](#), [696](#), [944](#), [948](#), [952](#)
- delete_login_profile, [475](#)
- delete_luna_client, [143](#)
- delete_mailbox_permissions, [963](#)
- delete_maintenance_window, [873](#)
- delete_malware_protection_plan, [465](#)
- delete_managed_endpoint, [402](#)
- delete_managed_login_branding, [237](#)
- delete_managed_prefix_list, [348](#)
- delete_map, [571](#)
- delete_marketplace_model_endpoint, [87](#)
- delete_matching_workflow, [408](#)
- delete_media_message_spend_limit_override, [687](#)
- delete_medical_scribe_job, [927](#)
- delete_medical_transcription_job, [927](#)
- delete_medical_vocabulary, [927](#)
- delete_member, [583](#)
- delete_members, [311](#), [465](#), [829](#)
- delete_mesh, [44](#)
- delete_message, [502](#), [870](#)
- delete_message_batch, [870](#)
- delete_method, [21](#)
- delete_method_response, [21](#)
- delete_metric_attribution, [665](#)
- delete_metric_filter, [172](#)
- delete_metric_stream, [159](#)
- delete_microsoft_teams_channel_configuration, [115](#)
- delete_microsoft_teams_configured_team, [115](#)
- delete_microsoft_teams_user_identity, [115](#)
- delete_ml_configuration, [119](#)
- delete_ml_endpoint, [616](#)
- delete_ml_input_channel_data, [119](#)

- delete_ml_model, [581](#)
- delete_ml_transform, [455](#)
- delete_mlflow_tracking_server, [799](#)
- delete_mobile_device_access_override, [963](#)
- delete_mobile_device_access_rule, [963](#)
- delete_model, [21](#), [29](#), [440](#), [574](#), [799](#)
- delete_model_bias_job_definition, [799](#)
- delete_model_card, [799](#)
- delete_model_explainability_job_definition, [799](#)
- delete_model_invocation_logging_configuration, [87](#)
- delete_model_package, [799](#)
- delete_model_package_group, [799](#)
- delete_model_package_group_policy, [799](#)
- delete_model_quality_job_definition, [800](#)
- delete_model_version, [440](#)
- delete_monitor, [169](#), [436](#)
- delete_monitoring_schedule, [800](#)
- delete_monitoring_subscription, [136](#)
- delete_mount_target, [374](#)
- delete_multi_region_access_point, [788](#)
- delete_multi_region_cluster, [600](#)
- delete_multi_region_endpoint, [853](#)
- delete_named_query, [61](#)
- delete_namespace, [711](#), [739](#), [795](#), [843](#)
- delete_nat_gateway, [348](#)
- delete_network_acl, [348](#)
- delete_network_acl_entry, [349](#)
- delete_network_insights_access_scope, [349](#)
- delete_network_insights_access_scope_analysis, [349](#)
- delete_network_insights_analysis, [349](#)
- delete_network_insights_path, [349](#)
- delete_network_interface, [349](#)
- delete_network_interface_permission, [349](#)
- delete_network_settings, [974](#)
- delete_nodegroup, [377](#)
- delete_notebook, [61](#)
- delete_notebook_instance, [800](#)
- delete_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config, [800](#)
- delete_notification, [112](#)
- delete_notification_channel, [431](#)
- delete_notification_configuration, [71](#)
- delete_notification_rule, [230](#)
- delete_notification_subscription, [960](#)
- delete_object, [128](#), [784](#)
- delete_object_tagging, [784](#)
- delete_objects, [784](#)
- delete_objects_on_cancel, [536](#)
- delete_observability_configuration, [50](#)
- delete_open_id_connect_provider, [475](#)
- delete_ops_item, [873](#)
- delete_ops_metadata, [873](#)
- delete_opt_out_list, [687](#)
- delete_opted_out_number, [687](#)
- delete_optimization_job, [800](#)
- delete_option_group, [721](#)
- delete_organization, [650](#), [963](#)
- delete_organization_config_rule, [254](#)
- delete_organization_conformance_pack, [254](#)
- delete_organizational_unit, [650](#)
- delete_origin_access_control, [136](#)
- delete_origin_request_policy, [136](#)
- delete_outbound_connection, [634](#)
- delete_outbound_cross_cluster_search_connection, [388](#)
- delete_outcome, [440](#)
- delete_outpost_resolver, [780](#)
- delete_package, [185](#), [388](#), [634](#), [653](#)
- delete_package_group, [185](#)
- delete_package_versions, [185](#)
- delete_parallel_data, [930](#)
- delete_parameter, [873](#)
- delete_parameter_group, [307](#), [600](#)
- delete_parameters, [873](#)
- delete_partition, [455](#)
- delete_partition_index, [456](#)
- delete_partner, [732](#)
- delete_partner_app, [800](#)
- delete_partner_event_source, [411](#)
- delete_patch_baseline, [873](#)
- delete_peering, [623](#)
- delete_pending_aggregation_request, [254](#)
- delete_performance_analysis_report, [673](#)
- delete_permission, [18](#), [717](#)
- delete_permission_group, [423](#)
- delete_permission_policy, [944](#), [948](#), [952](#)

- delete_permission_set, [890](#)
- delete_permission_version, [717](#)
- delete_permissions_boundary_from_permission_set, [687](#)
[890](#)
- delete_personal_access_token, [963](#)
- delete_pipe, [414](#)
- delete_pipeline, [222](#), [299](#), [631](#), [800](#)
- delete_place_index, [571](#)
- delete_placement_group, [349](#)
- delete_platform_application, [866](#)
- delete_platform_version, [385](#)
- delete_playback_key_pair, [498](#)
- delete_playback_restriction_policy, [498](#)
- delete_pod_identity_association, [377](#)
- delete_policy, [18](#), [71](#), [431](#), [475](#), [650](#), [934](#)
- delete_policy_statement, [408](#)
- delete_policy_store, [934](#)
- delete_policy_template, [934](#)
- delete_policy_version, [475](#)
- delete_pool, [687](#)
- delete_portal, [974](#)
- delete_portfolio, [839](#)
- delete_portfolio_share, [839](#)
- delete_practice_run_configuration, [58](#)
- delete_predefined_attribute, [259](#)
- delete_predictor, [436](#)
- delete_predictor_backtest_export_job, [436](#)
- delete_prepared_statement, [61](#)
- delete_pricing_plan, [107](#)
- delete_pricing_rule, [107](#)
- delete_principal_mapping, [514](#)
- delete_product, [840](#)
- delete_profile, [295](#), [480](#), [768](#), [956](#)
- delete_profile_key, [295](#)
- delete_profile_object, [295](#)
- delete_profile_object_type, [295](#)
- delete_profile_share, [956](#)
- delete_profiling_group, [212](#)
- delete_project, [165](#), [188](#), [193](#), [302](#), [462](#),
[745](#), [800](#)
- delete_project_membership, [302](#)
- delete_project_policy, [745](#)
- delete_project_profile, [303](#)
- delete_project_version, [745](#)
- delete_prompt, [91](#), [259](#)
- delete_propertygraph_statistics, [616](#)
- delete_protect_configuration, [687](#)
- delete_protect_configuration_rule_set_number_override,
[687](#)
- delete_protection, [860](#)
- delete_protection_group, [861](#)
- delete_protocols_list, [431](#)
- delete_provisioned_concurrency_config, [541](#)
- delete_provisioned_model_throughput, [87](#)
- delete_provisioned_product_plan, [840](#)
- delete_provisioning_artifact, [840](#)
- delete_public_access_block, [784](#), [788](#)
- delete_public_ipv4_pool, [349](#)
- delete_public_key, [136](#), [505](#)
- delete_publishing_destination, [465](#)
- delete_pull_request_approval_rule, [200](#)
- delete_pull_through_cache_rule, [364](#)
- delete_push_notification_registration, [259](#)
- delete_push_template, [676](#)
- delete_qualification_type, [606](#)
- delete_query_definition, [172](#)
- delete_query_logging_config, [762](#)
- delete_query_suggestions_block_list, [514](#)
- delete_queue, [259](#), [870](#)
- delete_queued_reserved_instances, [349](#)
- delete_queued_savings_plan, [819](#)
- delete_quick_connect, [259](#)
- delete_quick_response, [280](#)
- delete_rate_based_rule, [944](#), [948](#)
- delete_readiness_check, [777](#)
- delete_realtime_endpoint, [581](#)
- delete_realtime_log_config, [136](#)
- delete_receipt_filter, [849](#)
- delete_receipt_rule, [849](#)
- delete_receipt_rule_set, [849](#)
- delete_recipe_version, [462](#)
- delete_recommendation_preferences, [250](#)
- delete_recommendation_template, [749](#)
- delete_recommender, [665](#)
- delete_recommender_configuration, [676](#)
- delete_record, [809](#)
- delete_recording_configuration, [498](#)
- delete_recovery_group, [777](#)
- delete_recovery_instance, [333](#)
- delete_recovery_point, [77](#)

- [delete_redshift_idc_application](#), [732](#)
- [delete_reference](#), [627](#)
- [delete_reference_store](#), [627](#)
- [delete_refresh_schedule](#), [711](#)
- [delete_regex_match_set](#), [944](#), [948](#)
- [delete_regex_pattern_set](#), [944](#), [948](#), [952](#)
- [delete_registration](#), [687](#)
- [delete_registration_attachment](#), [687](#)
- [delete_registration_field_value](#), [687](#)
- [delete_registry](#), [456](#), [821](#)
- [delete_registry_policy](#), [364](#)
- [delete_relational_database](#), [566](#)
- [delete_relational_database_snapshot](#), [566](#)
- [delete_remediation_configuration](#), [254](#)
- [delete_remediation_exceptions](#), [254](#)
- [delete_replication_configuration](#), [374](#)
- [delete_replication_configuration_template](#), [333](#)
- [delete_replication_group](#), [381](#)
- [delete_replication_set](#), [881](#)
- [delete_replicator](#), [508](#)
- [delete_report](#), [188](#)
- [delete_report_definition](#), [38](#), [289](#)
- [delete_report_group](#), [188](#)
- [delete_report_plan](#), [77](#)
- [delete_repository](#), [185](#), [200](#), [364](#), [367](#), [702](#)
- [delete_repository_creation_template](#), [364](#)
- [delete_repository_link](#), [205](#), [226](#)
- [delete_repository_permissions_policy](#), [185](#)
- [delete_repository_policy](#), [364](#), [367](#)
- [delete_request_validator](#), [22](#)
- [delete_rescore_execution_plan](#), [518](#)
- [delete_resiliency_policy](#), [749](#)
- [delete_resolver_endpoint](#), [780](#)
- [delete_resolver_query_log_config](#), [780](#)
- [delete_resolver_rule](#), [780](#)
- [delete_resource](#), [22](#), [125](#), [963](#)
- [delete_resource_config](#), [254](#)
- [delete_resource_configuration](#), [940](#)
- [delete_resource_data_sync](#), [873](#)
- [delete_resource_endpoint_association](#), [940](#)
- [delete_resource_gateway](#), [940](#)
- [delete_resource_permission](#), [884](#)
- [delete_resource_policy](#), [145](#), [153](#), [172](#), [188](#), [244](#), [336](#), [456](#), [523](#), [548](#), [574](#), [590](#), [620](#), [623](#), [650](#), [687](#), [732](#), [739](#), [821](#), [825](#), [873](#), [881](#), [940](#), [978](#)
- [delete_resource_policy_statement](#), [548](#)
- [delete_resource_server](#), [237](#)
- [delete_resource_set](#), [431](#), [777](#)
- [delete_resource_share](#), [717](#)
- [delete_resource_tree](#), [436](#)
- [delete_resources_by_external_id](#), [209](#)
- [delete_response_headers_policy](#), [136](#)
- [delete_response_plan](#), [881](#)
- [delete_rest_api](#), [22](#)
- [delete_restore_testing_plan](#), [77](#)
- [delete_restore_testing_selection](#), [78](#)
- [delete_retention_configuration](#), [254](#)
- [delete_retention_policy](#), [172](#), [964](#)
- [delete_retraining_scheduler](#), [574](#)
- [delete_reusable_delegation_set](#), [762](#)
- [delete_review_template](#), [956](#)
- [delete_role](#), [475](#)
- [delete_role_custom_permission](#), [711](#)
- [delete_role_membership](#), [711](#)
- [delete_role_permissions_boundary](#), [475](#)
- [delete_role_policy](#), [475](#)
- [delete_room](#), [502](#)
- [delete_rotation](#), [878](#)
- [delete_rotation_override](#), [878](#)
- [delete_route](#), [29](#), [44](#), [349](#)
- [delete_route_calculator](#), [571](#)
- [delete_route_request_parameter](#), [29](#)
- [delete_route_response](#), [29](#)
- [delete_route_settings](#), [29](#)
- [delete_route_table](#), [349](#)
- [delete_routing_control](#), [774](#)
- [delete_routing_profile](#), [259](#)
- [delete_rule](#), [259](#), [303](#), [395](#), [411](#), [440](#), [729](#), [940](#), [944](#), [948](#)
- [delete_rule_group](#), [620](#), [944](#), [948](#), [952](#)
- [delete_rule_groups_namespace](#), [696](#)
- [delete_ruleset](#), [462](#)
- [delete_rum_metrics_destination](#), [179](#)
- [delete_run](#), [627](#)
- [delete_run_cache](#), [627](#)
- [delete_run_group](#), [627](#)
- [delete_s3_access_policy](#), [627](#)
- [delete_safety_rule](#), [774](#)
- [delete_saml_provider](#), [475](#)
- [delete_sampling_rule](#), [978](#)

- delete_scaling_plan, [75](#)
- delete_scaling_policy, [36](#)
- delete_schedule, [417](#), [462](#)
- delete_schedule_group, [417](#)
- delete_scheduled_action, [36](#), [71](#), [732](#), [740](#)
- delete_scheduled_query, [922](#)
- delete_scheduling_policy, [84](#)
- delete_schema, [128](#), [456](#), [665](#), [821](#)
- delete_schema_mapping, [408](#)
- delete_schema_version, [821](#)
- delete_schema_versions, [456](#)
- delete_scraper, [697](#)
- delete_secret, [825](#)
- delete_security_config, [638](#)
- delete_security_configuration, [399](#), [456](#)
- delete_security_group, [349](#)
- delete_security_policy, [638](#)
- delete_security_profile, [259](#)
- delete_segment, [165](#), [676](#)
- delete_segment_definition, [295](#)
- delete_sequence_store, [627](#)
- delete_server, [646](#)
- delete_server_certificate, [475](#)
- delete_serverless_cache, [381](#)
- delete_serverless_cache_snapshot, [381](#)
- delete_service, [50](#), [370](#), [702](#), [843](#), [940](#)
- delete_service_action, [840](#)
- delete_service_attributes, [843](#)
- delete_service_level_objective, [163](#)
- delete_service_linked_configuration_recorder, [254](#)
- delete_service_linked_role, [475](#)
- delete_service_network, [940](#)
- delete_service_network_resource_association, [940](#)
- delete_service_network_service_association, [940](#)
- delete_service_network_vpc_association, [940](#)
- delete_service_principal_name, [662](#)
- delete_service_quota_increase_request_from_template, [846](#)
- delete_service_specific_credential, [475](#)
- delete_service_sync_config, [702](#)
- delete_service_template, [702](#)
- delete_service_template_version, [702](#)
- delete_session, [456](#), [552](#), [554](#)
- delete_share, [627](#)
- delete_shared_trust_store_association, [395](#)
- delete_signing_certificate, [475](#)
- delete_sink, [176](#)
- delete_site, [623](#)
- delete_size_constraint_set, [944](#), [948](#)
- delete_slack_channel_configuration, [115](#), [908](#)
- delete_slack_user_identity, [115](#)
- delete_slack_workspace_authorization, [115](#)
- delete_slack_workspace_configuration, [908](#)
- delete_slot, [548](#)
- delete_slot_type, [544](#), [548](#)
- delete_slot_type_version, [544](#)
- delete_sms_channel, [676](#)
- delete_sms_sandbox_phone_number, [866](#)
- delete_sms_template, [676](#)
- delete_snapshot, [321](#), [349](#), [381](#), [444](#), [600](#), [740](#)
- delete_snapshot_copy_configuration, [740](#)
- delete_snapshot_copy_grant, [732](#)
- delete_snapshot_schedule, [732](#), [897](#)
- delete_sol_function_package, [916](#)
- delete_sol_network_instance, [916](#)
- delete_sol_network_package, [916](#)
- delete_solution, [665](#)
- delete_source_credentials, [188](#)
- delete_source_network, [333](#)
- delete_source_repository, [193](#)
- delete_source_server, [333](#)
- delete_space, [193](#), [800](#)
- delete_sparql_statistics, [616](#)
- delete_speaker, [937](#)
- delete_spot_datafeed_subscription, [349](#)
- delete_sql_injection_match_set, [944](#), [948](#)
- delete_ssh_public_key, [475](#)
- delete_stack, [54](#), [131](#), [642](#)
- delete_stack_instances, [131](#)
- delete_stack_set, [131](#)
- delete_stage, [22](#), [29](#), [505](#)
- delete_state_machine, [857](#)
- delete_state_machine_alias, [857](#)
- delete_state_machine_version, [857](#)

- delete_storage_configuration, [505](#)
- delete_storage_lens_configuration, [788](#)
- delete_storage_lens_configuration_tagging, [789](#)
- delete_storage_lens_group, [789](#)
- delete_storage_virtual_machine, [444](#)
- delete_stored_query, [254](#)
- delete_stream, [523](#)
- delete_stream_key, [498](#)
- delete_stream_processor, [745](#)
- delete_streaming_distribution, [136](#)
- delete_studio, [399](#)
- delete_studio_lifecycle_config, [800](#)
- delete_studio_session_mapping, [399](#)
- delete_subnet, [349](#)
- delete_subnet_cidr_reservation, [349](#)
- delete_subnet_group, [307](#), [600](#)
- delete_subscriber, [112](#), [833](#)
- delete_subscriber_notification, [834](#)
- delete_subscription, [861](#)
- delete_subscription_filter, [172](#)
- delete_subscription_grant, [303](#)
- delete_subscription_request, [303](#)
- delete_subscription_target, [303](#)
- delete_suggester, [148](#)
- delete_suppressed_destination, [853](#)
- delete_sync_configuration, [205](#), [226](#)
- delete_table, [336](#), [456](#), [520](#), [795](#), [924](#)
- delete_table_bucket, [795](#)
- delete_table_bucket_policy, [795](#)
- delete_table_optimizer, [456](#)
- delete_table_policy, [795](#)
- delete_table_version, [456](#)
- delete_tag_option, [840](#)
- delete_tags, [71](#), [349](#), [374](#), [581](#), [603](#), [732](#), [800](#), [970](#)
- delete_tags_for_domain, [765](#)
- delete_tape, [897](#)
- delete_tape_archive, [897](#)
- delete_tape_pool, [897](#)
- delete_target, [230](#)
- delete_target_account_configuration, [428](#)
- delete_target_group, [395](#), [940](#)
- delete_task_definitions, [370](#)
- delete_task_set, [370](#)
- delete_task_template, [259](#)
- delete_template, [272](#), [662](#), [711](#), [849](#)
- delete_template_alias, [711](#)
- delete_template_group_access_control_entry, [662](#)
- delete_template_share, [956](#)
- delete_template_sync_config, [702](#)
- delete_tenant_database, [721](#)
- delete_terminology, [930](#)
- delete_test_set, [548](#)
- delete_text_message_spend_limit_override, [688](#)
- delete_theme, [711](#)
- delete_theme_alias, [711](#)
- delete_theme_for_stack, [54](#)
- delete_thesaurus, [514](#)
- delete_threat_intel_set, [465](#)
- delete_time_series_data_points, [303](#)
- delete_timeline_event, [881](#)
- delete_tls_inspection_configuration, [620](#)
- delete_token, [557](#)
- delete_topic, [711](#), [866](#)
- delete_topic_refresh_schedule, [711](#)
- delete_tracker, [571](#)
- delete_traffic_distribution_group, [259](#)
- delete_traffic_mirror_filter, [349](#)
- delete_traffic_mirror_filter_rule, [349](#)
- delete_traffic_mirror_session, [349](#)
- delete_traffic_mirror_target, [349](#)
- delete_traffic_policy, [762](#)
- delete_traffic_policy_instance, [762](#)
- delete_trail, [153](#)
- delete_trained_model_output, [119](#)
- delete_training_dataset, [119](#)
- delete_transcription_job, [927](#)
- delete_transformer, [172](#)
- delete_transit_gateway, [349](#)
- delete_transit_gateway_connect, [349](#)
- delete_transit_gateway_connect_peer, [349](#)
- delete_transit_gateway_multicast_domain, [349](#)
- delete_transit_gateway_peering_attachment, [349](#)
- delete_transit_gateway_policy_table, [349](#)
- delete_transit_gateway_prefix_list_reference, [349](#)
- delete_transit_gateway_route, [349](#)

delete_transit_gateway_route_table, [349](#)
delete_transit_gateway_route_table_announcement, [349](#)
delete_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment, [349](#)
delete_trial, [800](#)
delete_trial_component, [800](#)
delete_trigger, [456](#)
delete_trust, [321](#)
delete_trust_anchor, [480](#)
delete_trust_store, [395](#), [974](#)
delete_trusted_token_issuer, [890](#)
delete_type, [520](#)
delete_typed_link_facet, [128](#)
delete_usage_limit, [732](#), [740](#)
delete_usage_plan, [22](#)
delete_usage_plan_key, [22](#)
delete_usage_profile, [456](#)
delete_usage_report_subscription, [54](#)
delete_use_case, [259](#)
delete_user, [54](#), [237](#), [259](#), [381](#), [475](#), [483](#),
[600](#), [603](#), [711](#), [745](#), [960](#), [964](#)
delete_user_access_logging_settings, [974](#)
delete_user_attributes, [237](#)
delete_user_by_principal_id, [711](#)
delete_user_custom_permission, [711](#)
delete_user_defined_function, [456](#)
delete_user_endpoints, [676](#)
delete_user_group, [381](#)
delete_user_hierarchy_group, [259](#)
delete_user_permissions_boundary, [475](#)
delete_user_policy, [475](#)
delete_user_pool, [237](#)
delete_user_pool_client, [237](#)
delete_user_pool_domain, [237](#)
delete_user_profile, [642](#), [800](#)
delete_user_settings, [974](#)
delete_utterances, [544](#), [548](#)
delete_variable, [440](#)
delete_variant_store, [627](#)
delete_vault, [447](#)
delete_vault_access_policy, [447](#)
delete_vault_notifications, [447](#)
delete_vector_enrichment_job, [812](#)
delete_verified_access_endpoint, [349](#)
delete_verified_access_group, [349](#)
delete_verified_access_instance, [349](#)
delete_verified_access_trust_provider, [349](#)
delete_verified_destination_number, [688](#)
delete_verified_email_address, [849](#)
delete_view, [259](#), [753](#)
delete_view_version, [259](#)
delete_virtual_cluster, [402](#)
delete_virtual_gateway, [44](#)
delete_virtual_interface, [317](#)
delete_virtual_mfa_device, [475](#)
delete_virtual_node, [44](#)
delete_virtual_router, [44](#)
delete_virtual_service, [44](#)
delete_vocabulary, [259](#), [927](#)
delete_vocabulary_filter, [927](#)
delete_voice_channel, [676](#)
delete_voice_message_spend_limit_override, [688](#)
delete_voice_template, [676](#)
delete_volume, [349](#), [444](#), [897](#)
delete_vpc, [349](#)
delete_vpc_association_authorization, [762](#)
delete_vpc_block_public_access_exclusion, [349](#)
delete_vpc_connection, [508](#), [711](#)
delete_vpc_connector, [50](#)
delete_vpc_endpoint, [388](#), [634](#), [638](#)
delete_vpc_endpoint_connection_notifications, [349](#)
delete_vpc_endpoint_service_configurations, [349](#)
delete_vpc_endpoints, [349](#)
delete_vpc_ingress_connection, [50](#)
delete_vpc_link, [22](#), [29](#)
delete_vpc_origin, [136](#)
delete_vpc_peering_connection, [349](#)
delete_vpn_connection, [349](#)
delete_vpn_connection_route, [349](#)
delete_vpn_gateway, [349](#)
delete_warm_pool, [71](#)
delete_watchlist, [937](#)
delete_web_acl, [944](#), [948](#), [952](#)
delete_web_authn_credential, [237](#)
delete_webhook, [188](#), [222](#)
delete_what_if_analysis, [436](#)

- delete_what_if_forecast, [436](#)
- delete_what_if_forecast_export, [436](#)
- delete_work_group, [61](#)
- delete_worker_block, [606](#)
- delete_worker_configuration, [512](#)
- delete_workflow, [295](#), [456](#), [486](#), [627](#)
- delete_workflow_type, [910](#)
- delete_workforce, [800](#)
- delete_workgroup, [740](#)
- delete_workload, [956](#)
- delete_workload_share, [956](#)
- delete_workspace, [587](#), [697](#)
- delete_workspace_api_key, [587](#)
- delete_workspace_bundle, [970](#)
- delete_workspace_image, [970](#)
- delete_workspace_service_account, [587](#)
- delete_workspace_service_account_token, [587](#)
- delete_workteam, [800](#)
- delete_xss_match_set, [944](#), [948](#)
- deliver_config_snapshot, [254](#)
- deny_custom_routing_traffic, [451](#)
- deploy_workspace_applications, [970](#)
- deprecate_activity_type, [910](#)
- deprecate_domain, [910](#)
- deprecate_workflow_type, [910](#)
- deprovision_byoip_cidr, [349](#), [451](#)
- deprovision_ipam_byoasn, [350](#)
- deprovision_ipam_pool_cidr, [350](#)
- deprovision_public_ipv4_pool_cidr, [350](#)
- deregister_account, [65](#)
- deregister_application, [884](#)
- deregister_certificate, [321](#)
- deregister_cluster, [377](#)
- deregister_container_instance, [370](#)
- deregister_data_lake_delegated_administrator, [834](#)
- deregister_db_proxy_targets, [722](#)
- deregister_delegated_administrator, [650](#)
- deregister_devices, [800](#)
- deregister_ecs_cluster, [642](#)
- deregister_elastic_ip, [642](#)
- deregister_event_topic, [321](#)
- deregister_from_work_mail, [964](#)
- deregister_identity_provider, [562](#)
- deregister_image, [350](#)
- deregister_instance, [642](#), [843](#)
- deregister_instance_event_notification_attributes, [350](#)
- deregister_instances_from_load_balancer, [392](#)
- deregister_job_definition, [84](#)
- deregister_mail_domain, [964](#)
- deregister_managed_instance, [873](#)
- deregister_marketplace_model_endpoint, [87](#)
- deregister_namespace, [732](#)
- deregister_on_premises_instance, [209](#)
- deregister_organization_admin_account, [65](#)
- deregister_organization_delegated_admin, [153](#)
- deregister_package_version, [653](#)
- deregister_patch_baseline_for_patch_group, [873](#)
- deregister_rds_db_instance, [642](#)
- deregister_resource, [536](#)
- deregister_scalable_target, [36](#)
- deregister_stream_consumer, [523](#)
- deregister_subscription_provider, [560](#)
- deregister_target_from_maintenance_window, [873](#)
- deregister_targets, [395](#), [940](#)
- deregister_task_definition, [370](#)
- deregister_task_from_maintenance_window, [873](#)
- deregister_transit_gateway, [623](#)
- deregister_transit_gateway_multicast_group_members, [350](#)
- deregister_transit_gateway_multicast_group_sources, [350](#)
- deregister_type, [131](#)
- deregister_volume, [642](#)
- deregister_webhook_with_third_party, [222](#)
- deregister_workspace_directory, [970](#)
- derive_shared_secret, [533](#)
- describe_ac_ls, [600](#)
- describe_accelerator, [451](#)
- describe_accelerator_attributes, [451](#)
- describe_access_control_configuration, [514](#)
- describe_access_entry, [377](#)
- describe_access_points, [374](#)

- describe_account, [650, 970](#)
- describe_account_assignment_creation_status, [890](#)
- describe_account_assignment_deletion_status, [890](#)
- describe_account_attributes, [350, 385, 646, 688, 722, 733](#)
- describe_account_customization, [711](#)
- describe_account_health, [314](#)
- describe_account_limits, [71, 131, 392, 395, 688](#)
- describe_account_modifications, [970](#)
- describe_account_overview, [314](#)
- describe_account_policies, [172](#)
- describe_account_preferences, [374](#)
- describe_account_settings, [711, 922](#)
- describe_account_subscription, [711](#)
- describe_action, [800](#)
- describe_action_targets, [829](#)
- describe_activations, [873](#)
- describe_active_receipt_rule_set, [850](#)
- describe_activities, [960](#)
- describe_activity, [857](#)
- describe_activity_type, [910](#)
- describe_addon, [377](#)
- describe_addon_configuration, [377](#)
- describe_addon_versions, [377](#)
- describe_address_transfers, [350](#)
- describe_addresses, [350](#)
- describe_addresses_attribute, [350](#)
- describe_adjustment_types, [71](#)
- describe_affected_accounts_for_organization, [469](#)
- describe_affected_entities, [469](#)
- describe_affected_entities_for_organization, [469](#)
- describe_agent_status, [259](#)
- describe_agent_versions, [642](#)
- describe_aggregate_compliance_by_config_rules, [254](#)
- describe_aggregate_compliance_by_conformance_packs, [254](#)
- describe_aggregate_id_format, [350](#)
- describe_aggregation_authorizations, [254](#)
- describe_alarm_history, [159](#)
- describe_alarms, [159](#)
- describe_alarms_for_metric, [159](#)
- describe_alert, [578](#)
- describe_alert_manager_definition, [697](#)
- describe_algorithm, [665, 800](#)
- describe_all_managed_products, [952](#)
- describe_analysis, [712](#)
- describe_analysis_definition, [712](#)
- describe_analysis_permissions, [712](#)
- describe_analysis_schemes, [148](#)
- describe_anomaly, [314](#)
- describe_anomaly_detection_executions, [578](#)
- describe_anomaly_detector, [578](#)
- describe_anomaly_detectors, [159](#)
- describe_api_destination, [411](#)
- describe_app, [749, 800](#)
- describe_app_assessment, [749](#)
- describe_app_block_builder_app_block_associations, [54](#)
- describe_app_block_builders, [54](#)
- describe_app_blocks, [54](#)
- describe_app_image_config, [800](#)
- describe_app_version, [749](#)
- describe_app_version_app_component, [749](#)
- describe_app_version_resource, [749](#)
- describe_app_version_resources_resolution_status, [749](#)
- describe_app_version_template, [749](#)
- describe_application, [41, 526, 529, 890](#)
- describe_application_assignment, [890](#)
- describe_application_associations, [970](#)
- describe_application_fleet_associations, [54](#)
- describe_application_instance, [653](#)
- describe_application_instance_details, [653](#)
- describe_application_operation, [529](#)
- describe_application_provider, [890](#)
- describe_application_snapshot, [529](#)
- describe_application_version, [529](#)
- describe_application_versions, [385](#)
- describe_applications, [54, 385, 970](#)
- describe_apps, [642](#)
- describe_archive, [411](#)
- describe_artifact, [800](#)
- describe_assessment_runs, [490](#)
- describe_assessment_targets, [490](#)
- describe_assessment_templates, [490](#)

- describe_asset_bundle_export_job, [712](#)
- describe_asset_bundle_import_job, [712](#)
- describe_association, [873](#)
- describe_association_execution_targets, [873](#)
- describe_association_executions, [873](#)
- describe_attachment, [904](#)
- describe_attack, [861](#)
- describe_attack_statistics, [861](#)
- describe_authentication_profile, [259](#)
- describe_authentication_profiles, [733](#)
- describe_auto_ml_job, [800](#)
- describe_auto_ml_job_v2, [800](#)
- describe_auto_predictor, [437](#)
- describe_auto_scaling_configuration, [50](#)
- describe_auto_scaling_groups, [71](#)
- describe_auto_scaling_instances, [71](#)
- describe_auto_scaling_notification_types, [71](#)
- describe_automation_executions, [873](#)
- describe_automation_step_executions, [873](#)
- describe_availability_monitor_test, [897](#)
- describe_availability_options, [148](#)
- describe_availability_zones, [350](#)
- describe_available_patches, [873](#)
- describe_aws_network_performance_metric_subscription, [350](#)
- describe_backup, [336](#)
- describe_backup_job, [78](#)
- describe_backup_policy, [374](#)
- describe_backup_vault, [78](#)
- describe_backups, [145](#), [444](#), [646](#)
- describe_bandwidth_rate_limit, [897](#)
- describe_bandwidth_rate_limit_schedule, [897](#)
- describe_batch_inference_job, [665](#)
- describe_batch_load_task, [924](#)
- describe_batch_predictions, [581](#)
- describe_batch_segment_job, [665](#)
- describe_blue_green_deployments, [722](#)
- describe_bot, [548](#)
- describe_bot_alias, [548](#)
- describe_bot_locale, [548](#)
- describe_bot_recommendation, [548](#)
- describe_bot_replica, [548](#)
- describe_bot_resource_generation, [548](#)
- describe_bot_version, [548](#)
- describe_brand, [712](#)
- describe_brand_assignment, [712](#)
- describe_brand_published_version, [712](#)
- describe_broker, [603](#)
- describe_broker_engine_types, [603](#)
- describe_broker_instance_options, [603](#)
- describe_buckets, [583](#)
- describe_budget, [113](#)
- describe_budget_action, [113](#)
- describe_budget_action_histories, [113](#)
- describe_budget_actions_for_account, [113](#)
- describe_budget_actions_for_budget, [113](#)
- describe_budget_notifications_for_account, [113](#)
- describe_budget_performance_history, [113](#)
- describe_budgets, [113](#)
- describe_bundle_associations, [970](#)
- describe_bundle_tasks, [350](#)
- describe_byoip_cidrs, [350](#)
- describe_cache, [897](#)
- describe_cache_clusters, [381](#)
- describe_cache_engine_versions, [381](#)
- describe_cache_parameter_groups, [381](#)
- describe_cache_parameters, [381](#)
- describe_cache_report, [897](#)
- describe_cache_security_groups, [381](#)
- describe_cache_subnet_groups, [381](#)
- describe_cachedi_scsi_volumes, [897](#)
- describe_campaign, [266](#), [269](#), [665](#)
- describe_canaries, [913](#)
- describe_canaries_last_run, [913](#)
- describe_capacity_block_extension_history, [350](#)
- describe_capacity_block_extension_offerings, [350](#)
- describe_capacity_block_offerings, [350](#)
- describe_capacity_providers, [370](#)
- describe_capacity_reservation, [395](#)
- describe_capacity_reservation_billing_requests, [350](#)
- describe_capacity_reservation_fleets, [350](#)
- describe_capacity_reservations, [350](#)

- describe_carrier_gateways, [350](#)
- describe_cases, [904](#)
- describe_certificate, [15](#), [321](#)
- describe_certificate_authority, [18](#)
- describe_certificate_authority_audit_report, [18](#)
- describe_certificates, [327](#), [722](#)
- describe_change_set, [132](#), [590](#)
- describe_change_set_hooks, [132](#)
- describe_chap_credentials, [897](#)
- describe_chime_webhook_configurations, [116](#)
- describe_classic_link_instances, [350](#)
- describe_classification_job, [583](#)
- describe_client_authentication_settings, [321](#)
- describe_client_branding, [970](#)
- describe_client_properties, [970](#)
- describe_client_vpn_authorization_rules, [350](#)
- describe_client_vpn_connections, [350](#)
- describe_client_vpn_endpoints, [350](#)
- describe_client_vpn_routes, [350](#)
- describe_client_vpn_target_networks, [350](#)
- describe_cluster, [377](#), [399](#), [508](#), [774](#), [800](#)
- describe_cluster_db_revisions, [733](#)
- describe_cluster_node, [800](#)
- describe_cluster_operation, [508](#)
- describe_cluster_operation_v2, [508](#)
- describe_cluster_parameter_groups, [733](#)
- describe_cluster_parameters, [733](#)
- describe_cluster_scheduler_config, [800](#)
- describe_cluster_security_groups, [733](#)
- describe_cluster_snapshots, [733](#)
- describe_cluster_subnet_groups, [733](#)
- describe_cluster_tracks, [733](#)
- describe_cluster_v2, [508](#)
- describe_cluster_versions, [377](#), [733](#)
- describe_clusters, [145](#), [307](#), [370](#), [600](#), [733](#)
- describe_code_binding, [822](#)
- describe_code_coverages, [188](#)
- describe_code_repository, [800](#)
- describe_code_review, [215](#)
- describe_coip_pools, [350](#)
- describe_collection, [745](#)
- describe_commands, [642](#)
- describe_comments, [960](#)
- describe_communications, [904](#)
- describe_compilation_job, [800](#)
- describe_compliance_by_config_rule, [254](#)
- describe_compliance_by_resource, [254](#)
- describe_component, [41](#)
- describe_component_configuration, [41](#)
- describe_component_configuration_recommendation, [41](#)
- describe_compute_environments, [85](#)
- describe_compute_quota, [800](#)
- describe_conditional_forwarders, [321](#)
- describe_config_rule_evaluation_status, [254](#)
- describe_config_rules, [254](#)
- describe_configuration, [508](#), [603](#)
- describe_configuration_aggregator_sources_status, [254](#)
- describe_configuration_aggregators, [254](#)
- describe_configuration_options, [385](#)
- describe_configuration_recorder_status, [254](#)
- describe_configuration_recorders, [254](#)
- describe_configuration_revision, [508](#), [603](#)
- describe_configuration_set, [850](#)
- describe_configuration_sets, [688](#)
- describe_configuration_settings, [385](#)
- describe_configuration_templates, [172](#)
- describe_conformance_pack_compliance, [254](#)
- describe_conformance_pack_status, [254](#)
- describe_conformance_packs, [254](#)
- describe_connect_client_add_ins, [970](#)
- describe_connection, [411](#)
- describe_connection_alias_permissions, [971](#)
- describe_connection_aliases, [970](#)
- describe_connection_loa, [317](#)
- describe_connection_type, [456](#)
- describe_connections, [317](#)
- describe_connections_on_interconnect, [317](#)
- describe_connector, [512](#)
- describe_connector_operation, [512](#)
- describe_constraint, [840](#)
- describe_contact, [259](#)

- describe_contact_evaluation, [259](#)
- describe_contact_flow, [259](#)
- describe_contact_flow_module, [259](#)
- describe_container_instances, [370](#)
- describe_context, [800](#)
- describe_continuous_backups, [336](#)
- describe_contributor_insights, [336](#)
- describe_control_panel, [774](#)
- describe_conversion_tasks, [350](#)
- describe_copy_job, [78](#)
- describe_copy_product_status, [840](#)
- describe_cost_category_definition, [292](#)
- describe_create_account_status, [650](#)
- describe_create_case_options, [904](#)
- describe_cross_account_access_role, [490](#)
- describe_cross_account_attachment, [451](#)
- describe_custom_domain_associations, [733](#)
- describe_custom_domains, [50](#)
- describe_custom_key_stores, [533](#)
- describe_custom_permissions, [712](#)
- describe_custom_plugin, [512](#)
- describe_custom_routing_accelerator, [451](#)
- describe_custom_routing_accelerator_attributes, [451](#)
- describe_custom_routing_endpoint_group, [451](#)
- describe_custom_routing_listener, [451](#)
- describe_custom_vocabulary_metadata, [548](#)
- describe_customer_gateways, [350](#)
- describe_customer_metadata, [317](#)
- describe_dashboard, [712](#)
- describe_dashboard_definition, [712](#)
- describe_dashboard_permissions, [712](#)
- describe_dashboard_snapshot_job, [712](#)
- describe_dashboard_snapshot_job_result, [712](#)
- describe_dashboards_qa_configuration, [712](#)
- describe_data_deletion_job, [665](#)
- describe_data_ingestion_job, [575](#)
- describe_data_quality_job_definition, [800](#)
- describe_data_repository_associations, [444](#)
- describe_data_repository_tasks, [444](#)
- describe_data_set, [712](#)
- describe_data_set_permissions, [712](#)
- describe_data_set_refresh_properties, [712](#)
- describe_data_shares, [733](#)
- describe_data_shares_for_consumer, [733](#)
- describe_data_shares_for_producer, [733](#)
- describe_data_source, [514, 712](#)
- describe_data_source_permissions, [712](#)
- describe_data_sources, [581](#)
- describe_database, [924](#)
- describe_dataset, [241, 244, 437, 462, 575, 665, 745](#)
- describe_dataset_export_job, [665](#)
- describe_dataset_group, [437, 665](#)
- describe_dataset_import_job, [437, 665](#)
- describe_db_cluster_automated_backups, [722](#)
- describe_db_cluster_backtracks, [722](#)
- describe_db_cluster_endpoints, [612, 722](#)
- describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups, [327, 612, 722](#)
- describe_db_cluster_parameters, [327, 612, 722](#)
- describe_db_cluster_snapshot_attributes, [327, 612, 722](#)
- describe_db_cluster_snapshots, [327, 612, 722](#)
- describe_db_clusters, [327, 612, 722](#)
- describe_db_engine_versions, [327, 612, 722](#)
- describe_db_instance_automated_backups, [722](#)
- describe_db_instances, [327, 613, 722](#)
- describe_db_log_files, [722](#)
- describe_db_parameter_groups, [613, 722](#)
- describe_db_parameters, [613, 722](#)
- describe_db_proxies, [722](#)
- describe_db_proxy_endpoints, [722](#)
- describe_db_proxy_target_groups, [722](#)
- describe_db_proxy_targets, [722](#)
- describe_db_recommendations, [722](#)
- describe_db_security_groups, [722](#)
- describe_db_shard_groups, [722](#)
- describe_db_snapshot_attributes, [722](#)
- describe_db_snapshot_tenant_databases, [722](#)

- describe_db_snapshots, [722](#)
- describe_db_subnet_groups, [327](#), [613](#), [722](#)
- describe_declarative_policies_reports, [350](#)
- describe_default_cluster_parameters, [733](#)
- describe_default_parameters, [307](#)
- describe_default_q_business_application, [712](#)
- describe_deliveries, [172](#)
- describe_delivery_channel_status, [254](#)
- describe_delivery_channels, [254](#)
- describe_delivery_destinations, [172](#)
- describe_delivery_sources, [172](#)
- describe_delivery_stream, [425](#)
- describe_deployments, [642](#)
- describe_destinations, [172](#)
- describe_detector, [440](#)
- describe_device, [653](#), [800](#)
- describe_device_fleet, [800](#)
- describe_device_job, [653](#)
- describe_dhcp_options, [350](#)
- describe_dimension_keys, [673](#)
- describe_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposals, [317](#)
- describe_direct_connect_gateway_associations, [318](#)
- describe_direct_connect_gateway_attachments, [318](#)
- describe_direct_connect_gateways, [318](#)
- describe_directories, [321](#)
- describe_directory_configs, [54](#)
- describe_directory_data_access, [321](#)
- describe_discoverer, [822](#)
- describe_document, [873](#)
- describe_document_classification_job, [244](#)
- describe_document_classifier, [244](#)
- describe_document_permission, [873](#)
- describe_document_versions, [960](#)
- describe_domain, [185](#), [634](#), [800](#), [910](#), [937](#)
- describe_domain_auto_tunes, [388](#), [634](#)
- describe_domain_change_progress, [388](#), [634](#)
- describe_domain_config, [634](#)
- describe_domain_controllers, [321](#)
- describe_domain_endpoint_options, [148](#)
- describe_domain_health, [634](#)
- describe_domain_nodes, [634](#)
- describe_domains, [148](#), [634](#)
- describe_dominant_language_detection_job, [244](#)
- describe_draft_app_version_resources_import_status, [749](#)
- describe_drt_access, [861](#)
- describe_dry_run_progress, [634](#)
- describe_ecs_clusters, [642](#)
- describe_edge_deployment_plan, [800](#)
- describe_edge_packaging_job, [800](#)
- describe_effective_instance_associations, [873](#)
- describe_effective_patches_for_patch_baseline, [873](#)
- describe_effective_policy, [650](#)
- describe_egress_only_internet_gateways, [350](#)
- describe_eks_anywhere_subscription, [377](#)
- describe_elastic_gpus, [350](#)
- describe_elastic_ips, [642](#)
- describe_elastic_load_balancers, [642](#)
- describe_elasticsearch_domain, [388](#)
- describe_elasticsearch_domain_config, [388](#)
- describe_elasticsearch_domains, [388](#)
- describe_elasticsearch_instance_type_limits, [388](#)
- describe_email_address, [259](#)
- describe_email_monitoring_configuration, [964](#)
- describe_emergency_contact_settings, [861](#)
- describe_endpoint, [244](#), [411](#), [800](#)
- describe_endpoint_access, [733](#)
- describe_endpoint_authorization, [733](#)
- describe_endpoint_config, [800](#)
- describe_endpoint_group, [451](#)
- describe_endpoints, [336](#), [922](#), [924](#)
- describe_engagement, [878](#)
- describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters, [327](#), [613](#), [722](#)
- describe_engine_default_parameters, [381](#), [613](#), [722](#)
- describe_engine_versions, [600](#)
- describe_entities_detection_job, [244](#)
- describe_entities_detection_v2_job,

- [247](#)
- [describe_entitlements, 54](#)
- [describe_entity, 456, 590, 964](#)
- [describe_entity_aggregates, 470](#)
- [describe_entity_aggregates_for_organization, 470](#)
- [describe_entity_recognizer, 244](#)
- [describe_environment_health, 385](#)
- [describe_environment_managed_action_history, 385](#)
- [describe_environment_managed_actions, 385](#)
- [describe_environment_memberships, 120, 122](#)
- [describe_environment_resources, 385](#)
- [describe_environment_status, 120, 122](#)
- [describe_environments, 120, 122, 385](#)
- [describe_evaluation_form, 260](#)
- [describe_evaluations, 581](#)
- [describe_event_aggregates, 470](#)
- [describe_event_bus, 411](#)
- [describe_event_categories, 327, 613, 722, 733](#)
- [describe_event_details, 470](#)
- [describe_event_details_for_organization, 470](#)
- [describe_event_source, 411](#)
- [describe_event_sources_config, 314](#)
- [describe_event_subscriptions, 327, 613, 722, 733](#)
- [describe_event_topics, 321](#)
- [describe_event_tracker, 665](#)
- [describe_event_types, 470](#)
- [describe_events, 307, 327, 381, 385, 470, 600, 613, 646, 722, 733](#)
- [describe_events_detection_job, 244](#)
- [describe_events_for_organization, 470](#)
- [describe_exclusions, 490](#)
- [describe_execution, 858](#)
- [describe_experience, 514](#)
- [describe_experiment, 800](#)
- [describe_explainability, 437](#)
- [describe_explainability_export, 437](#)
- [describe_export, 336, 548](#)
- [describe_export_image_tasks, 350](#)
- [describe_export_tasks, 172, 350, 722](#)
- [describe_expressions, 148](#)
- [describe_faq, 514](#)
- [describe_fargate_profile, 377](#)
- [describe_fast_launch_images, 350](#)
- [describe_fast_snapshot_restores, 350](#)
- [describe_feature_group, 800](#)
- [describe_feature_metadata, 800](#)
- [describe_feature_transformation, 665](#)
- [describe_featured_results_set, 514](#)
- [describe_feedback, 314](#)
- [describe_fhir_datastore, 472](#)
- [describe_fhir_export_job, 472](#)
- [describe_fhir_import_job, 472](#)
- [describe_field_indexes, 172](#)
- [describe_file_caches, 444](#)
- [describe_file_system_aliases, 444](#)
- [describe_file_system_associations, 897](#)
- [describe_file_system_policy, 374](#)
- [describe_file_systems, 374, 444](#)
- [describe_filter, 665](#)
- [describe_findings, 490](#)
- [describe_firewall, 620](#)
- [describe_firewall_policy, 620](#)
- [describe_fleet_history, 350](#)
- [describe_fleet_instances, 350](#)
- [describe_fleets, 54, 350](#)
- [describe_flow_definition, 800](#)
- [describe_flow_logs, 350](#)
- [describe_flywheel, 244](#)
- [describe_flywheel_iteration, 244](#)
- [describe_folder, 712](#)
- [describe_folder_contents, 960](#)
- [describe_folder_permissions, 712](#)
- [describe_folder_resolved_permissions, 712](#)
- [describe_forecast, 437](#)
- [describe_forecast_export_job, 437](#)
- [describe_fpga_image_attribute, 350](#)
- [describe_fpga_images, 350](#)
- [describe_framework, 78](#)
- [describe_fraudster, 937](#)
- [describe_fraudster_registration_job, 937](#)
- [describe_function, 136](#)
- [describe_gateway_information, 897](#)
- [describe_gateway_route, 44](#)
- [describe_generated_template, 132](#)
- [describe_geofence_collection, 571](#)
- [describe_global_clusters, 327, 613, 722](#)
- [describe_global_networks, 623](#)

- describe_global_replication_groups, [381](#)
- describe_global_settings, [78](#)
- describe_global_table, [336](#)
- describe_global_table_settings, [336](#)
- describe_group, [483](#), [712](#), [964](#)
- describe_group_membership, [483](#), [712](#)
- describe_groups, [960](#)
- describe_handshake, [650](#)
- describe_hapg, [143](#)
- describe_health_service_status_for_organization, [470](#)
- describe_host_reservation_offerings, [350](#)
- describe_host_reservations, [350](#)
- describe_hosted_connections, [318](#)
- describe_hosts, [351](#)
- describe_hours_of_operation, [260](#)
- describe_hours_of_operation_override, [260](#)
- describe_hsm, [143](#)
- describe_hsm_client_certificates, [733](#)
- describe_hsm_configurations, [733](#)
- describe_hub, [800](#), [829](#)
- describe_hub_content, [800](#)
- describe_human_loop, [68](#)
- describe_human_task_ui, [800](#)
- describe_hyper_parameter_tuning_job, [800](#)
- describe_iam_instance_profile_associations, [351](#)
- describe_iam_policy_assignment, [712](#)
- describe_icd10cm_inference_job, [247](#)
- describe_id_format, [351](#)
- describe_identity, [232](#)
- describe_identity_id_format, [351](#)
- describe_identity_pool, [232](#)
- describe_identity_pool_usage, [241](#)
- describe_identity_provider, [237](#)
- describe_identity_provider_config, [377](#)
- describe_identity_provider_configuration, [964](#)
- describe_identity_usage, [241](#)
- describe_image, [800](#)
- describe_image_associations, [971](#)
- describe_image_attribute, [351](#)
- describe_image_builders, [54](#)
- describe_image_permissions, [54](#)
- describe_image_replication_status, [364](#)
- describe_image_scan_findings, [364](#)
- describe_image_tags, [367](#)
- describe_image_version, [801](#)
- describe_images, [54](#), [351](#), [364](#), [367](#)
- describe_import, [336](#), [548](#)
- describe_import_image_tasks, [351](#)
- describe_import_snapshot_tasks, [351](#)
- describe_inbound_connections, [634](#)
- describe_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connections, [388](#)
- describe_inbound_dmarc_settings, [964](#)
- describe_inbound_integrations, [456](#), [733](#)
- describe_index, [515](#)
- describe_index_fields, [148](#)
- describe_index_policies, [173](#)
- describe_inference_component, [801](#)
- describe_inference_experiment, [801](#)
- describe_inference_recommendations_job, [801](#)
- describe_inference_scheduler, [575](#)
- describe_ingestion, [712](#)
- describe_insight, [314](#), [377](#)
- describe_insight_rules, [159](#)
- describe_instance, [260](#), [890](#)
- describe_instance_access_control_attribute_configuration, [890](#)
- describe_instance_associations_status, [873](#)
- describe_instance_attribute, [260](#), [351](#)
- describe_instance_connect_endpoints, [351](#)
- describe_instance_credit_specifications, [351](#)
- describe_instance_event_notification_attributes, [351](#)
- describe_instance_event_windows, [351](#)
- describe_instance_health, [392](#)
- describe_instance_image_metadata, [351](#)
- describe_instance_information, [873](#)
- describe_instance_patch_states, [873](#)
- describe_instance_patch_states_for_patch_group, [873](#)
- describe_instance_patches, [873](#)
- describe_instance_properties, [873](#)
- describe_instance_refreshes, [71](#)
- describe_instance_status, [351](#)
- describe_instance_storage_config, [260](#)

- describe_instance_topology, [351](#)
- describe_instance_type_limits, [634](#)
- describe_instance_type_offerings, [351](#)
- describe_instance_types, [351](#)
- describe_instances, [351](#), [642](#)
- describe_instances_health, [385](#)
- describe_integrations, [456](#), [722](#), [733](#)
- describe_intent, [548](#)
- describe_interconnect_loa, [318](#)
- describe_interconnects, [318](#)
- describe_internet_gateways, [351](#)
- describe_inventory_deletions, [873](#)
- describe_ip_groups, [971](#)
- describe_ip_restriction, [712](#)
- describe_ipam_byoasn, [351](#)
- describe_ipam_external_resource_verification_tokens, [351](#)
- describe_ipam_pools, [351](#)
- describe_ipam_resource_discoveries, [351](#)
- describe_ipam_resource_discovery_associations, [351](#)
- describe_ipam_scopes, [351](#)
- describe_ipams, [351](#)
- describe_ipv6_pools, [351](#)
- describe_job, [447](#), [462](#), [789](#)
- describe_job_definitions, [85](#)
- describe_job_flows, [399](#)
- describe_job_log_items, [333](#)
- describe_job_queues, [85](#)
- describe_job_run, [402](#), [462](#)
- describe_job_template, [402](#)
- describe_jobs, [85](#), [333](#)
- describe_journal_kinesis_stream, [705](#)
- describe_journal_s3_export, [705](#)
- describe_key, [533](#), [571](#)
- describe_key_pairs, [351](#)
- describe_key_phrases_detection_job, [244](#)
- describe_key_registration, [712](#)
- describe_key_value_store, [136](#), [140](#)
- describe_keywords, [688](#)
- describe_kinesis_streaming_destination, [336](#)
- describe_label, [575](#)
- describe_label_group, [575](#)
- describe_labeling_job, [801](#)
- describe_lags, [318](#)
- describe_lake_formation_identity_center_configuration, [536](#)
- describe_language_model, [927](#)
- describe_launch_configuration_templates, [333](#)
- describe_launch_configurations, [71](#)
- describe_launch_template_versions, [351](#)
- describe_launch_templates, [351](#)
- describe_layers, [642](#)
- describe_ldaps_settings, [321](#)
- describe_ledger, [705](#)
- describe_lifecycle_configuration, [374](#)
- describe_lifecycle_hook_types, [71](#)
- describe_lifecycle_hooks, [71](#)
- describe_limits, [336](#), [523](#)
- describe_lineage_group, [801](#)
- describe_listener, [451](#)
- describe_listener_attributes, [395](#)
- describe_listener_certificates, [395](#)
- describe_listeners, [395](#)
- describe_loa, [318](#)
- describe_load_balancer_attributes, [392](#), [395](#)
- describe_load_balancer_policies, [392](#)
- describe_load_balancer_policy_types, [392](#)
- describe_load_balancer_target_groups, [71](#)
- describe_load_balancers, [71](#), [392](#), [395](#)
- describe_load_based_auto_scaling, [642](#)
- describe_local_gateway_route_table_virtual_interface_group, [351](#)
- describe_local_gateway_route_table_vpc_associations, [351](#)
- describe_local_gateway_route_tables, [351](#)
- describe_local_gateway_virtual_interface_groups, [351](#)
- describe_local_gateway_virtual_interfaces, [351](#)
- describe_local_gateways, [351](#)
- describe_locations, [318](#)
- describe_locked_snapshots, [351](#)
- describe_log_groups, [173](#)
- describe_log_pattern, [41](#)
- describe_log_streams, [173](#)
- describe_logging_configuration, [620](#), [697](#)

- describe_logging_status, [733](#)
- describe_luna_client, [143](#)
- describe_mac_hosts, [351](#)
- describe_mailbox_export_job, [964](#)
- describe_maintenance_start_time, [898](#)
- describe_maintenance_window_execution_task_investigations, [873](#)
- describe_maintenance_window_execution_tasks, [873](#)
- describe_maintenance_window_executions, [873](#)
- describe_maintenance_window_schedule, [874](#)
- describe_maintenance_window_targets, [874](#)
- describe_maintenance_window_tasks, [874](#)
- describe_maintenance_windows, [873](#)
- describe_maintenance_windows_for_target, [874](#)
- describe_malware_scans, [466](#)
- describe_managed_endpoint, [402](#)
- describe_managed_login_branding, [237](#)
- describe_managed_login_branding_by_client, [237](#)
- describe_managed_prefix_lists, [351](#)
- describe_managed_products_by_vendor, [952](#)
- describe_managed_rule_group, [952](#)
- describe_map, [571](#)
- describe_map_run, [858](#)
- describe_merge_conflicts, [200](#)
- describe_mesh, [44](#)
- describe_metric_attribution, [665](#)
- describe_metric_collection_types, [71](#)
- describe_metric_filters, [173](#)
- describe_metric_set, [578](#)
- describe_metrics_export, [749](#)
- describe_ml_models, [581](#)
- describe_mlflow_tracking_server, [801](#)
- describe_model, [575](#), [801](#)
- describe_model_bias_job_definition, [801](#)
- describe_model_card, [801](#)
- describe_model_card_export_job, [801](#)
- describe_model_explainability_job_definition, [801](#)
- describe_model_package, [801](#)
- describe_model_package_group, [801](#)
- describe_model_quality_job_definition, [801](#)
- describe_model_version, [575](#)
- describe_model_versions, [440](#)
- describe_monitor, [437](#)
- describe_monitoring_schedule, [801](#)
- describe_mount_target_security_groups, [374](#)
- describe_mount_targets, [374](#)
- describe_moving_addresses, [351](#)
- describe_multi_region_access_point_operation, [789](#)
- describe_multi_region_clusters, [601](#)
- describe_my_user_profile, [642](#)
- describe_namespace, [712](#)
- describe_nat_gateways, [351](#)
- describe_network_acls, [351](#)
- describe_network_insights_access_scope_analyses, [351](#)
- describe_network_insights_access_scopes, [351](#)
- describe_network_insights_analyses, [351](#)
- describe_network_insights_paths, [351](#)
- describe_network_interface_attribute, [351](#)
- describe_network_interface_permissions, [352](#)
- describe_network_interfaces, [352](#)
- describe_nfs_file_shares, [898](#)
- describe_node, [653](#)
- describe_node_association_status, [646](#)
- describe_node_configuration_options, [733](#)
- describe_node_from_template_job, [653](#)
- describe_nodegroup, [377](#)
- describe_notebook_execution, [399](#)
- describe_notebook_instance, [801](#)
- describe_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config, [801](#)
- describe_notification_configurations, [71](#)
- describe_notification_rule, [230](#)
- describe_notification_subscriptions, [960](#)
- describe_notifications_for_budget, [113](#)
- describe_objects, [299](#)
- describe_observability_configuration,

- [50](#)
- [describe_observation, 41](#)
- [describe_operating_systems, 642](#)
- [describe_ops_items, 874](#)
- [describe_opt_out_lists, 688](#)
- [describe_opted_out_numbers, 688](#)
- [describe_optimization_job, 801](#)
- [describe_option_group_options, 722](#)
- [describe_option_groups, 722](#)
- [describe_orderable_cluster_options, 733](#)
- [describe_orderable_db_instance_options, 327, 613, 722](#)
- [describe_organization, 650, 964](#)
- [describe_organization_config_rule_statuses, 254](#)
- [describe_organization_config_rules, 254](#)
- [describe_organization_configuration, 311, 466, 493, 583, 829](#)
- [describe_organization_conformance_pack_statuses, 254](#)
- [describe_organization_conformance_packs, 254](#)
- [describe_organization_health, 314](#)
- [describe_organization_overview, 314](#)
- [describe_organization_resource_collection_headsets, 314](#)
- [describe_organizational_unit, 650](#)
- [describe_organizations_access, 132](#)
- [describe_outbound_connections, 634](#)
- [describe_outbound_cross_cluster_search_connections, 388](#)
- [describe_package, 185, 653](#)
- [describe_package_group, 185](#)
- [describe_package_import_job, 653](#)
- [describe_package_version, 185, 653](#)
- [describe_packages, 388, 634](#)
- [describe_page, 878](#)
- [describe_parameter_groups, 307, 601](#)
- [describe_parameters, 307, 601, 874](#)
- [describe_partner_app, 801](#)
- [describe_partner_event_source, 411](#)
- [describe_partners, 733](#)
- [describe_patch_baselines, 874](#)
- [describe_patch_group_state, 874](#)
- [describe_patch_groups, 874](#)
- [describe_patch_properties, 874](#)
- [describe_pending_aggregation_requests, 254](#)
- [describe_pending_maintenance_actions, 327, 613, 722](#)
- [describe_permission_set, 890](#)
- [describe_permission_set_provisioning_status, 890](#)
- [describe_permissions, 642](#)
- [describe_phi_detection_job, 247](#)
- [describe_phone_number, 260](#)
- [describe_phone_numbers, 688](#)
- [describe_pii_entities_detection_job, 244](#)
- [describe_pipe, 414](#)
- [describe_pipeline, 801](#)
- [describe_pipeline_definition_for_execution, 801](#)
- [describe_pipeline_execution, 801](#)
- [describe_pipelines, 299](#)
- [describe_place_index, 571](#)
- [describe_placement_groups, 352](#)
- [describe_platform_version, 385](#)
- [describe_pod_identity_association, 377](#)
- [describe_policies, 71](#)
- [describe_policy, 650](#)
- [describe_pools, 688](#)
- [describe_portfolio, 840](#)
- [describe_portfolio_share_status, 840](#)
- [describe_portfolio_shares, 840](#)
- [describe_predefined_attribute, 260](#)
- [describe_predictor, 437](#)
- [describe_predictor_backtest_export_job, 437](#)
- [describe_prefix_lists, 352](#)
- [describe_principal_id_format, 352](#)
- [describe_principal_mapping, 515](#)
- [describe_problem, 41](#)
- [describe_problem_observations, 41](#)
- [describe_processing_job, 801](#)
- [describe_product, 840](#)
- [describe_product_as_admin, 840](#)
- [describe_product_view, 840](#)
- [describe_products, 829](#)
- [describe_profiling_group, 212](#)
- [describe_project, 462, 801](#)
- [describe_project_versions, 745](#)
- [describe_projects, 745](#)
- [describe_prompt, 260](#)

- describe_protect_configurations, [688](#)
- describe_protected_resource, [78](#)
- describe_protection, [861](#)
- describe_protection_group, [861](#)
- describe_provisioned_product, [840](#)
- describe_provisioned_product_plan, [840](#)
- describe_provisioning_artifact, [840](#)
- describe_provisioning_parameters, [840](#)
- describe_public_ipv_4_pools, [352](#)
- describe_publisher, [132](#)
- describe_publishing_destination, [466](#)
- describe_pull_request_events, [201](#)
- describe_pull_through_cache_rules, [364](#)
- describe_q_personalization_configuration, [712](#)
- describe_queries, [173](#)
- describe_query, [153](#)
- describe_query_definitions, [173](#)
- describe_query_suggestions_block_list, [515](#)
- describe_query_suggestions_config, [515](#)
- describe_queue, [260](#)
- describe_quick_connect, [260](#)
- describe_quick_sight_q_search_configuration, [712](#)
- describe_raid_arrays, [642](#)
- describe_rds_db_instances, [642](#)
- describe_receipt_rule, [850](#)
- describe_receipt_rule_set, [850](#)
- describe_recipe, [462](#), [665](#)
- describe_recommendation_export_jobs, [250](#)
- describe_recommendation_feedback, [215](#)
- describe_recommender, [665](#)
- describe_record, [840](#)
- describe_recovery_instances, [333](#)
- describe_recovery_point, [78](#)
- describe_recovery_snapshots, [333](#)
- describe_redshift_idc_applications, [733](#)
- describe_refresh_schedule, [712](#)
- describe_region_settings, [78](#)
- describe_regions, [321](#), [352](#)
- describe_registration_attachments, [688](#)
- describe_registration_field_definitions, [688](#)
- describe_registration_field_values, [688](#)
- describe_registration_section_definitions, [688](#)
- describe_registration_type_definitions, [688](#)
- describe_registration_versions, [688](#)
- describe_registrations, [688](#)
- describe_registries, [367](#)
- describe_registry, [364](#), [822](#)
- describe_release_label, [399](#)
- describe_remediation_configurations, [254](#)
- describe_remediation_exceptions, [254](#)
- describe_remediation_execution_status, [254](#)
- describe_replace_root_volume_tasks, [352](#)
- describe_replay, [411](#)
- describe_replication_configuration_templates, [333](#)
- describe_replication_configurations, [374](#)
- describe_replication_groups, [381](#)
- describe_replicator, [508](#)
- describe_report_creation, [759](#)
- describe_report_definitions, [289](#)
- describe_report_job, [78](#)
- describe_report_plan, [78](#)
- describe_repositories, [364](#), [367](#)
- describe_repository, [185](#)
- describe_repository_association, [215](#)
- describe_repository_creation_templates, [364](#)
- describe_rescore_execution_plan, [518](#)
- describe_reserved_cache_nodes, [381](#)
- describe_reserved_cache_nodes_offerings, [381](#)
- describe_reserved_db_instances, [722](#)
- describe_reserved_db_instances_offerings, [722](#)
- describe_reserved_elasticsearch_instance_offerings, [389](#)
- describe_reserved_elasticsearch_instances, [389](#)
- describe_reserved_instance_offerings, [634](#)
- describe_reserved_instances, [352](#), [634](#)
- describe_reserved_instances_listings, [352](#)

- describe_reserved_instances_modifications, 352
- describe_reserved_instances_offerings, 352
- describe_reserved_node_exchange_status, 733
- describe_reserved_node_offerings, 733
- describe_reserved_nodes, 601, 733
- describe_reserved_nodes_offerings, 601
- describe_resiliency_policy, 749
- describe_resize, 733
- describe_resource, 536, 964
- describe_resource_collection_health, 314
- describe_resource_grouping_recommendation_tasks, 749
- describe_resource_groups, 490
- describe_resource_permissions, 960
- describe_resource_policies, 173
- describe_resource_policy, 244, 548, 575, 620, 650
- describe_resource_scan, 132
- describe_resource_server, 237
- describe_restore_job, 78
- describe_retention_configurations, 254
- describe_retraining_scheduler, 575
- describe_risk_configuration, 237
- describe_role_custom_permission, 712
- describe_root_folders, 960
- describe_route, 44
- describe_route_calculator, 571
- describe_route_tables, 352
- describe_router_configuration, 318
- describe_routing_control, 774
- describe_routing_profile, 260
- describe_rule, 260, 411
- describe_rule_group, 620
- describe_rule_group_metadata, 620
- describe_rule_groups_namespace, 697
- describe_rules, 395
- describe_rules_packages, 490
- describe_ruleset, 462
- describe_runtime_versions, 913
- describe_rx_norm_inference_job, 247
- describe_safety_rule, 774
- describe_savings_plan_rates, 819
- describe_savings_plans, 819
- describe_savings_plans_offering_rates, 819
- describe_savings_plans_offerings, 819
- describe_scalable_targets, 36
- describe_scaling_activities, 36, 71
- describe_scaling_parameters, 148
- describe_scaling_plan_resources, 75
- describe_scaling_plans, 75
- describe_scaling_policies, 36
- describe_scaling_process_types, 71
- describe_schedule, 462
- describe_scheduled_actions, 36, 71, 733
- describe_scheduled_instance_availability, 352
- describe_scheduled_instances, 352
- describe_scheduled_query, 922
- describe_scheduling_policies, 85
- describe_schema, 665, 822
- describe_scraper, 697
- describe_secret, 825
- describe_security_configuration, 399, 402
- describe_security_group_references, 352
- describe_security_group_rules, 352
- describe_security_group_vpc_associations, 352
- describe_security_groups, 352
- describe_security_profile, 260
- describe_sender_ids, 688
- describe_sentiment_detection_job, 244
- describe_serverless_cache_snapshots, 381
- describe_serverless_caches, 381
- describe_servers, 646
- describe_service, 50
- describe_service_access_policies, 148
- describe_service_action, 840
- describe_service_action_execution_parameters, 840
- describe_service_deployments, 370
- describe_service_errors, 642
- describe_service_integration, 314
- describe_service_revisions, 370
- describe_service_updates, 381, 601
- describe_services, 370, 694, 904
- describe_sessions, 54, 874
- describe_settings, 321
- describe_severity_levels, 905

- describe_shared_directories, [321](#)
- describe_shared_vpc_configuration, [444](#)
- describe_slack_channel_configurations, [116](#)
- describe_slack_user_identities, [116](#)
- describe_slack_workspaces, [116](#)
- describe_slot, [548](#)
- describe_slot_type, [548](#)
- describe_smb_file_shares, [898](#)
- describe_smb_settings, [898](#)
- describe_snapshot_attribute, [352](#)
- describe_snapshot_copy_grants, [733](#)
- describe_snapshot_schedule, [898](#)
- describe_snapshot_schedules, [733](#)
- describe_snapshot_tier_status, [352](#)
- describe_snapshots, [321](#), [352](#), [381](#), [444](#), [601](#)
- describe_snomedct_inference_job, [247](#)
- describe_solution, [665](#)
- describe_solution_version, [665](#)
- describe_source_networks, [333](#)
- describe_source_regions, [722](#)
- describe_source_servers, [333](#)
- describe_space, [801](#)
- describe_speaker, [937](#)
- describe_speaker_enrollment_job, [937](#)
- describe_spend_limits, [688](#)
- describe_spot_datafeed_subscription, [352](#)
- describe_spot_fleet_instances, [352](#)
- describe_spot_fleet_request_history, [352](#)
- describe_spot_fleet_requests, [352](#)
- describe_spot_instance_requests, [352](#)
- describe_spot_price_history, [352](#)
- describe_ssl_policies, [395](#)
- describe_stack_drift_detection_status, [132](#)
- describe_stack_events, [132](#)
- describe_stack_instance, [132](#)
- describe_stack_provisioning_parameters, [642](#)
- describe_stack_refactor, [132](#)
- describe_stack_resource, [132](#)
- describe_stack_resource_drifts, [132](#)
- describe_stack_resources, [132](#)
- describe_stack_set, [132](#)
- describe_stack_set_operation, [132](#)
- describe_stack_summary, [642](#)
- describe_stacks, [54](#), [132](#), [642](#)
- describe_stale_security_groups, [352](#)
- describe_standards, [829](#)
- describe_standards_controls, [829](#)
- describe_state_machine, [858](#)
- describe_state_machine_alias, [858](#)
- describe_state_machine_for_execution, [858](#)
- describe_statement, [737](#)
- describe_step, [399](#)
- describe_storage, [733](#)
- describe_storage_virtual_machines, [444](#)
- describe_store_image_tasks, [352](#)
- describe_storedi_scsi_volumes, [898](#)
- describe_stream, [340](#), [523](#)
- describe_stream_consumer, [523](#)
- describe_stream_processor, [745](#)
- describe_stream_summary, [523](#)
- describe_studio, [399](#)
- describe_studio_lifecycle_config, [801](#)
- describe_subnet_groups, [307](#), [601](#)
- describe_subnets, [352](#)
- describe_subscribed_workteam, [801](#)
- describe_subscribers_for_notification, [113](#)
- describe_subscription, [861](#)
- describe_subscription_filters, [173](#)
- describe_suggesters, [148](#)
- describe_supported_languages, [905](#)
- describe_table, [336](#), [737](#), [925](#)
- describe_table_replica_auto_scaling, [336](#)
- describe_table_restore_status, [733](#)
- describe_tag_option, [840](#)
- describe_tags, [71](#), [318](#), [352](#), [374](#), [392](#), [395](#), [581](#), [733](#), [971](#)
- describe_tape_archives, [898](#)
- describe_tape_recovery_points, [898](#)
- describe_tapes, [898](#)
- describe_target_group_attributes, [395](#)
- describe_target_groups, [395](#)
- describe_target_health, [395](#)
- describe_targeted_sentiment_detection_job, [244](#)
- describe_task_definition, [370](#)
- describe_task_sets, [370](#)
- describe_tasks, [370](#)

- describe_template, [712](#)
- describe_template_alias, [712](#)
- describe_template_definition, [712](#)
- describe_template_permissions, [712](#)
- describe_tenant_databases, [722](#)
- describe_termination_policy_types, [71](#)
- describe_test_cases, [189](#)
- describe_test_execution, [548](#)
- describe_test_set, [548](#)
- describe_test_set_discrepancy_report, [548](#)
- describe_test_set_generation, [548](#)
- describe_text_translation_job, [930](#)
- describe_theme, [712](#)
- describe_theme_alias, [712](#)
- describe_theme_for_stack, [54](#)
- describe_theme_permissions, [712](#)
- describe_thesaurus, [515](#)
- describe_time_based_auto_scaling, [642](#)
- describe_time_to_live, [336](#)
- describe_tls_inspection_configuration, [620](#)
- describe_topic, [712](#)
- describe_topic_permissions, [712](#)
- describe_topic_refresh, [712](#)
- describe_topic_refresh_schedule, [712](#)
- describe_topics_detection_job, [244](#)
- describe_tracker, [571](#)
- describe_traffic_distribution_group, [260](#)
- describe_traffic_mirror_filter_rules, [352](#)
- describe_traffic_mirror_filters, [352](#)
- describe_traffic_mirror_sessions, [352](#)
- describe_traffic_mirror_targets, [352](#)
- describe_traffic_sources, [71](#)
- describe_trails, [154](#)
- describe_training_job, [801](#)
- describe_training_plan, [801](#)
- describe_transaction, [536](#)
- describe_transform_job, [801](#)
- describe_transit_gateway_attachments, [352](#)
- describe_transit_gateway_connect_peers, [352](#)
- describe_transit_gateway_connects, [352](#)
- describe_transit_gateway_multicast_domains, [352](#)
- describe_transit_gateway_peering_attachments, [352](#)
- describe_transit_gateway_policy_tables, [352](#)
- describe_transit_gateway_route_table_announcements, [352](#)
- describe_transit_gateway_route_tables, [352](#)
- describe_transit_gateway_vpc_attachments, [352](#)
- describe_transit_gateways, [352](#)
- describe_trial, [801](#)
- describe_trial_component, [801](#)
- describe_trunk_interface_associations, [352](#)
- describe_trust_store_associations, [395](#)
- describe_trust_store_revocations, [395](#)
- describe_trust_stores, [395](#)
- describe_trusted_advisor_check_refresh_statuses, [905](#)
- describe_trusted_advisor_check_result, [905](#)
- describe_trusted_advisor_check_summaries, [905](#)
- describe_trusted_advisor_checks, [905](#)
- describe_trusted_token_issuer, [890](#)
- describe_trusts, [321](#)
- describe_type, [132](#)
- describe_type_registration, [132](#)
- describe_update, [377](#)
- describe_update_actions, [381](#)
- describe_update_directory, [321](#)
- describe_upload_buffer, [898](#)
- describe_usage_limits, [733](#)
- describe_usage_report_subscriptions, [54](#)
- describe_user, [260, 483, 603, 712, 964](#)
- describe_user_groups, [381](#)
- describe_user_hierarchy_group, [260](#)
- describe_user_hierarchy_structure, [260](#)
- describe_user_import_job, [237](#)
- describe_user_pool, [237](#)
- describe_user_pool_client, [237](#)
- describe_user_pool_domain, [237](#)
- describe_user_profile, [801](#)
- describe_user_profiles, [642](#)
- describe_user_stack_associations, [54](#)
- describe_users, [54, 381, 601, 960](#)

- describe_valid_db_instance_modifications, [613](#), [722](#)
- describe_vault, [447](#)
- describe_verified_access_endpoints, [352](#)
- describe_verified_access_groups, [353](#)
- describe_verified_access_instance_logging_configurations, [353](#)
- describe_verified_access_instances, [353](#)
- describe_verified_access_trust_providers, [353](#)
- describe_verified_destination_numbers, [688](#)
- describe_view, [260](#), [277](#)
- describe_virtual_cluster, [402](#)
- describe_virtual_gateway, [44](#)
- describe_virtual_gateways, [318](#)
- describe_virtual_interfaces, [318](#)
- describe_virtual_node, [44](#)
- describe_virtual_router, [44](#)
- describe_virtual_service, [44](#)
- describe_vocabulary, [260](#)
- describe_voices, [691](#)
- describe_volume_attribute, [353](#)
- describe_volume_status, [353](#)
- describe_volumes, [353](#), [444](#), [642](#)
- describe_volumes_modifications, [353](#)
- describe_vpc_attribute, [353](#)
- describe_vpc_block_public_access_exclusions, [353](#)
- describe_vpc_block_public_access_options, [353](#)
- describe_vpc_classic_link, [353](#)
- describe_vpc_classic_link_dns_support, [353](#)
- describe_vpc_connection, [508](#), [712](#)
- describe_vpc_connector, [50](#)
- describe_vpc_endpoint_associations, [353](#)
- describe_vpc_endpoint_connection_notifications, [353](#)
- describe_vpc_endpoint_connections, [353](#)
- describe_vpc_endpoint_service_configurations, [353](#)
- describe_vpc_endpoint_service_permissions, [353](#)
- describe_vpc_endpoint_services, [353](#)
- describe_vpc_endpoints, [353](#), [389](#), [634](#)
- describe_vpc_ingress_connection, [50](#)
- describe_vpc_peering_connections, [353](#)
- describe_vpcs, [353](#)
- describe_vpn_connections, [353](#)
- describe_vpn_gateways, [353](#)
- describe_vpn_gateway_devices, [898](#)
- describe_warm_pool, [71](#)
- describe_watchlist, [937](#)
- describe_what_if_analysis, [437](#)
- describe_what_if_forecast, [437](#)
- describe_what_if_forecast_export, [437](#)
- describe_worker_configuration, [512](#)
- describe_workflow_execution, [910](#)
- describe_workflow_type, [910](#)
- describe_workforce, [801](#)
- describe_working_storage, [898](#)
- describe_workload, [41](#)
- describe_workspace, [587](#), [697](#)
- describe_workspace_associations, [971](#)
- describe_workspace_authentication, [587](#)
- describe_workspace_bundles, [971](#)
- describe_workspace_configuration, [587](#)
- describe_workspace_directories, [971](#)
- describe_workspace_image_permissions, [971](#)
- describe_workspace_images, [971](#)
- describe_workspace_snapshots, [971](#)
- describe_workspaces, [971](#)
- describe_workspaces_connection_status, [971](#)
- describe_workspaces_pool_sessions, [971](#)
- describe_workspaces_pools, [971](#)
- describe_workteam, [801](#)
- detach_certificate_from_distribution, [566](#)
- detach_classic_link_vpc, [353](#)
- detach_customer_managed_policy_reference_from_permission_sets, [890](#)
- detach_disk, [566](#)
- detach_elastic_load_balancer, [642](#)
- detach_from_index, [128](#)
- detach_group_policy, [475](#)
- detach_instances, [72](#)
- detach_instances_from_load_balancer, [566](#)
- detach_internet_gateway, [353](#)
- detach_load_balancer_from_subnets, [392](#)

- detach_load_balancer_target_groups, [72](#)
- detach_load_balancers, [72](#)
- detach_managed_policy_from_permission_set, [890](#)
- detach_network_interface, [353](#)
- detach_object, [128](#)
- detach_policy, [128](#), [650](#)
- detach_role_policy, [475](#)
- detach_static_ip, [566](#)
- detach_traffic_sources, [72](#)
- detach_typed_link, [128](#)
- detach_user_policy, [475](#)
- detach_verified_access_trust_provider, [353](#)
- detach_volume, [353](#), [898](#)
- detach_vpn_gateway, [353](#)
- detect_custom_labels, [745](#)
- detect_document_text, [919](#)
- detect_dominant_language, [244](#)
- detect_entities, [244](#), [247](#)
- detect_entities_v2, [247](#)
- detect_faces, [745](#)
- detect_key_phrases, [244](#)
- detect_labels, [745](#)
- detect_metric_set_config, [578](#)
- detect_moderation_labels, [745](#)
- detect_phi, [247](#)
- detect_pii_entities, [244](#)
- detect_profile_object_type, [295](#)
- detect_protective_equipment, [745](#)
- detect_sentiment, [244](#)
- detect_stack_drift, [132](#)
- detect_stack_resource_drift, [132](#)
- detect_stack_set_drift, [132](#)
- detect_syntax, [244](#)
- detect_targeted_sentiment, [244](#)
- detect_text, [745](#)
- detect_toxic_content, [244](#)
- detective, [308](#)
- devopsguru, [312](#)
- directconnect, [315](#)
- directoryservice, [318](#)
- disable, [493](#)
- disable_add_on, [566](#)
- disable_address_transfer, [353](#)
- disable_alarm_actions, [159](#)
- disable_allowed_images_settings, [353](#)
- disable_application_layer_automatic_response, [861](#)
- disable_availability_zones_for_load_balancer, [392](#)
- disable_aws_network_performance_metric_subscription, [353](#)
- disable_aws_organizations_access, [840](#)
- disable_aws_service_access, [650](#)
- disable_baseline, [286](#)
- disable_client_authentication, [321](#)
- disable_control, [286](#)
- disable_crl, [480](#)
- disable_delegated_admin_account, [493](#)
- disable_directory, [128](#)
- disable_directory_data_access, [321](#)
- disable_domain_auto_renew, [765](#)
- disable_domain_transfer_lock, [765](#)
- disable_ebs_encryption_by_default, [353](#)
- disable_enhanced_monitoring, [523](#)
- disable_fast_launch, [353](#)
- disable_fast_snapshot_restores, [353](#)
- disable_federation, [154](#)
- disable_gateway, [898](#)
- disable_health_service_access_for_organization, [470](#)
- disable_hosted_zone_dnssec, [762](#)
- disable_http_endpoint, [722](#)
- disable_image, [353](#)
- disable_image_block_public_access, [353](#)
- disable_image_deprecation, [353](#)
- disable_image_deregistration_protection, [353](#)
- disable_import_findings_for_product, [829](#)
- disable_insight_rules, [159](#)
- disable_ipam_organization_admin_account, [353](#)
- disable_key, [533](#)
- disable_key_rotation, [533](#)
- disable_kinesis_streaming_destination, [336](#)
- disable_ldaps, [321](#)
- disable_logging, [733](#)
- disable_macie, [583](#)
- disable_metrics_collection, [72](#)
- disable_organization_admin_account, [311](#), [466](#), [584](#), [829](#)
- disable_organizations_root_credentials_management, [475](#)

- disable_organizations_root_sessions, [475](#)
- disable_policy_type, [650](#)
- disable_proactive_engagement, [861](#)
- disable_profile, [480](#)
- disable_radius, [321](#)
- disable_region, [13](#)
- disable_rule, [411](#)
- disable_sagemaker_servicecatalog_portfolio, [801](#)
- disable_security_hub, [829](#)
- disable_serial_console_access, [353](#)
- disable_snapshot_block_public_access, [353](#)
- disable_snapshot_copy, [733](#)
- disable_sso, [321](#)
- disable_stage_transition, [222](#)
- disable_transit_gateway_route_table_propagation, [353](#)
- disable_trust_anchor, [481](#)
- disable_user, [54](#), [423](#)
- disable_vgw_route_propagation, [353](#)
- disable_vpc_classic_link, [353](#)
- disable_vpc_classic_link_dns_support, [353](#)
- disassociate_access_policy, [377](#)
- disassociate_accounts, [107](#)
- disassociate_address, [353](#)
- disassociate_admin_account, [431](#)
- disassociate_agent_collaborator, [91](#)
- disassociate_agent_knowledge_base, [91](#)
- disassociate_analytics_data_set, [260](#)
- disassociate_app_block_builder_app_block, [54](#)
- disassociate_application_fleet, [54](#)
- disassociate_application_from_entitlement, [54](#)
- disassociate_approval_rule_template_from_repository, [584](#), [830](#)
[201](#)
- disassociate_approved_origin, [260](#)
- disassociate_assessment_report_evidence_folder, [65](#)
- disassociate_attribute_group, [47](#)
- disassociate_bot, [260](#)
- disassociate_browser_settings, [974](#)
- disassociate_budget_from_resource, [840](#)
- disassociate_capacity_reservation_billing_owner, [354](#)
- disassociate_client_vpn_target_network, [354](#)
- disassociate_connect_peer, [623](#)
- disassociate_connection_alias, [971](#)
- disassociate_connection_from_lag, [318](#)
- disassociate_custom_domain, [50](#)
- disassociate_customer_gateway, [623](#)
- disassociate_data_protection_settings, [974](#)
- disassociate_data_share_consumer, [733](#)
- disassociate_default_view, [753](#)
- disassociate_delegate_from_resource, [964](#)
- disassociate_delegation_signer_from_domain, [765](#)
- disassociate_drt_log_bucket, [861](#)
- disassociate_drt_role, [861](#)
- disassociate_elastic_ip, [642](#)
- disassociate_enclave_certificate_iam_role, [354](#)
- disassociate_entities_from_experience, [515](#)
- disassociate_environment_operations_role, [385](#)
- disassociate_environment_role, [303](#)
- disassociate_external_connection, [185](#)
- disassociate_faces, [745](#)
- disassociate_file_system, [898](#)
- disassociate_file_system_aliases, [444](#)
- disassociate_firewall_rule_group, [780](#)
- disassociate_fleet, [54](#)
- disassociate_flow, [260](#)
- disassociate_fraudster, [937](#)
- disassociate_from_administrator_account, [466](#), [584](#), [829](#)
- disassociate_from_configuration, [116](#)
- disassociate_from_master_account, [466](#),
[381](#)
- disassociate_gateway_from_server, [82](#)
- disassociate_global_replication_group, [381](#)
- disassociate_health_check, [861](#)
- disassociate_iam_instance_profile, [354](#)
- disassociate_identity_provider_config, [377](#)
- disassociate_instance_event_window, [354](#)
- disassociate_instance_storage_config,

- [260](#)
- [disassociate_ip_access_settings, 974](#)
- [disassociate_ip_groups, 971](#)
- [disassociate_ipam_byoasn, 354](#)
- [disassociate_ipam_resource_discovery, 354](#)
- [disassociate_kms_key, 173](#)
- [disassociate_lambda_function, 260](#)
- [disassociate_lenses, 956](#)
- [disassociate_lex_bot, 260](#)
- [disassociate_license, 587](#)
- [disassociate_link, 623](#)
- [disassociate_mac_sec_key, 318](#)
- [disassociate_member, 493, 584](#)
- [disassociate_member_from_group, 964](#)
- [disassociate_members, 466, 830](#)
- [disassociate_membership, 311](#)
- [disassociate_nat_gateway_address, 354](#)
- [disassociate_network_settings, 974](#)
- [disassociate_node, 646](#)
- [disassociate_ops_item_related_item, 874](#)
- [disassociate_origination_identity, 688](#)
- [disassociate_personas_from_entities, 515](#)
- [disassociate_phone_number_contact_flow, 260](#)
- [disassociate_pricing_rules, 107](#)
- [disassociate_principal_from_portfolio, 840](#)
- [disassociate_product_from_portfolio, 840](#)
- [disassociate_profile, 768](#)
- [disassociate_profiles, 956](#)
- [disassociate_protect_configuration, 688](#)
- [disassociate_qualification_from_worker, 606](#)
- [disassociate_queue_quick_connects, 260](#)
- [disassociate_recovery_point, 78](#)
- [disassociate_recovery_point_from_parent, 78](#)
- [disassociate_repository, 215](#)
- [disassociate_resolver_endpoint_ip_address, 780](#)
- [disassociate_resolver_query_log_config, 780](#)
- [disassociate_resolver_rule, 780](#)
- [disassociate_resource, 47, 914](#)
- [disassociate_resource_from_profile, 768](#)
- [disassociate_resource_share, 717](#)
- [disassociate_resource_share_permission, 717](#)
- [disassociate_resource_types, 254](#)
- [disassociate_route_table, 354](#)
- [disassociate_routing_profile_queues, 260](#)
- [disassociate_security_group_vpc, 354](#)
- [disassociate_security_key, 260](#)
- [disassociate_service_action_from_provisioning_artifact, 840](#)
- [disassociate_service_quota_template, 846](#)
- [disassociate_subnet_cidr_block, 354](#)
- [disassociate_subnets, 620](#)
- [disassociate_tag_option_from_resource, 840](#)
- [disassociate_third_party_firewall, 431](#)
- [disassociate_tracker_consumer, 571](#)
- [disassociate_traffic_distribution_group_user, 260](#)
- [disassociate_transit_gateway_connect_peer, 623](#)
- [disassociate_transit_gateway_multicast_domain, 354](#)
- [disassociate_transit_gateway_policy_table, 354](#)
- [disassociate_transit_gateway_route_table, 354](#)
- [disassociate_trial_component, 801](#)
- [disassociate_trunk_interface, 354](#)
- [disassociate_trust_store, 975](#)
- [disassociate_user, 562](#)
- [disassociate_user_access_logging_settings, 975](#)
- [disassociate_user_from_permission_group, 423](#)
- [disassociate_user_proficiencies, 260](#)
- [disassociate_user_settings, 975](#)
- [disassociate_vpc_cidr_block, 354](#)
- [disassociate_vpc_from_hosted_zone, 762](#)
- [disassociate_web_acl, 948, 952](#)
- [disassociate_workspace_application, 971](#)
- [discard_registration_version, 688](#)

- disconnect_custom_key_store, [533](#)
- disconnect_participant, [277](#), [505](#)
- disconnect_recovery_instance, [333](#)
- disconnect_source_server, [333](#)
- disconnect_user, [502](#)
- discover_input_schema, [526](#), [529](#)
- discover_instances, [843](#)
- discover_instances_revision, [843](#)
- discover_poll_endpoint, [370](#)
- dismiss_user_contact, [260](#)
- dispose_package_versions, [185](#)
- dissociate_access_grants_identity_center, [789](#)
- dissociate_package, [389](#), [634](#)
- dissociate_packages, [634](#)
- distribute_dataset_entries, [745](#)
- d1m, [322](#)
- docdb, [325](#)
- docdbelastic, [328](#)
- domain_metadata, [864](#)
- download_db_log_file_portion, [722](#)
- download_default_key_pair, [566](#)
- download_file, [784](#)
- drs, [331](#)
- dynamodb, [334](#)
- dynamodbstreams, [338](#)

- ebs, [340](#)
- ec2, [343](#)
- ec2instanceconnect, [359](#)
- ecr, [362](#)
- ecrpublic, [365](#)
- ecs, [368](#)
- efs, [372](#)
- eks, [375](#)
- elasticache, [378](#)
- elasticbeanstalk, [382](#)
- elasticsearchservice, [386](#)
- elb, [389](#)
- elbv2, [393](#)
- emr, [397](#)
- emrcontainers, [400](#)
- emrserverless, [403](#)
- enable, [493](#)
- enable_add_on, [566](#)
- enable_address_transfer, [354](#)
- enable_alarm_actions, [159](#)
- enable_all_features, [650](#)
- enable_allowed_images_settings, [354](#)
- enable_application_layer_automatic_response, [861](#)
- enable_availability_zones_for_load_balancer, [392](#)
- enable_aws_network_performance_metric_subscription, [354](#)
- enable_aws_organizations_access, [840](#)
- enable_aws_service_access, [650](#)
- enable_baseline, [286](#)
- enable_client_authentication, [321](#)
- enable_control, [286](#)
- enable_crl, [481](#)
- enable_delegated_admin_account, [493](#)
- enable_directory, [128](#)
- enable_directory_data_access, [321](#)
- enable_domain_auto_renew, [765](#)
- enable_domain_transfer_lock, [765](#)
- enable_ebs_encryption_by_default, [354](#)
- enable_enhanced_monitoring, [523](#)
- enable_fast_launch, [354](#)
- enable_fast_snapshot_restores, [354](#)
- enable_federation, [154](#)
- enable_health_service_access_for_organization, [470](#)
- enable_hosted_zone_dnssec, [762](#)
- enable_http_endpoint, [723](#)
- enable_image, [354](#)
- enable_image_block_public_access, [354](#)
- enable_image_deprecation, [354](#)
- enable_image_deregistration_protection, [354](#)
- enable_import_findings_for_product, [830](#)
- enable_insight_rules, [160](#)
- enable_ipam_organization_admin_account, [354](#)
- enable_key, [533](#)
- enable_key_rotation, [533](#)
- enable_kinesis_streaming_destination, [336](#)
- enable_ldaps, [321](#)
- enable_logging, [733](#)
- enable_macie, [584](#)
- enable_metrics_collection, [72](#)
- enable_mfa_device, [475](#)
- enable_organization_admin_account, [311](#), [466](#), [584](#), [830](#)
- enable_organizations_root_credentials_management,

- [476](#)
- [enable_organizations_root_sessions,](#)
[476](#)
- [enable_policy_type,](#) [650](#)
- [enable_proactive_engagement,](#) [861](#)
- [enable_profile,](#) [481](#)
- [enable_radius,](#) [321](#)
- [enable_reachability_analyzer_organization_sharing,](#)
[354](#)
- [enable_region,](#) [13](#)
- [enable_rule,](#) [411](#)
- [enable_sagemaker_servicecatalog_portfolio,](#)
[801](#)
- [enable_security_hub,](#) [830](#)
- [enable_serial_console_access,](#) [354](#)
- [enable_sharing_with_aws_organization,](#)
[717](#)
- [enable_snapshot_block_public_access,](#)
[354](#)
- [enable_snapshot_copy,](#) [733](#)
- [enable_sso,](#) [321](#)
- [enable_stage_transition,](#) [222](#)
- [enable_transit_gateway_route_table_propagation,](#)
[354](#)
- [enable_trust_anchor,](#) [481](#)
- [enable_user,](#) [54](#), [423](#)
- [enable_vgw_route_propagation,](#) [354](#)
- [enable_volume_io,](#) [354](#)
- [enable_vpc_classic_link,](#) [354](#)
- [enable_vpc_classic_link_dns_support,](#)
[354](#)
- [encrypt,](#) [533](#)
- [encrypt_data,](#) [659](#)
- [enter_standby,](#) [72](#)
- [entityresolution,](#) [406](#)
- [estimate_template_cost,](#) [132](#)
- [evaluate_expression,](#) [299](#)
- [evaluate_feature,](#) [165](#)
- [evaluate_pull_request_approval_rules,](#)
[201](#)
- [evaluate_session,](#) [937](#)
- [eventbridge,](#) [409](#)
- [eventbridgepipes,](#) [412](#)
- [eventbridgescheduler,](#) [415](#)
- [execute_budget_action,](#) [113](#)
- [execute_change_set,](#) [132](#)
- [execute_command,](#) [370](#)
- [execute_core_network_change_set,](#) [623](#)
- [execute_fast_reset,](#) [616](#)
- [execute_gremlin_explain_query,](#) [616](#)
- [execute_gremlin_profile_query,](#) [616](#)
- [execute_gremlin_query,](#) [616](#)
- [execute_open_cypher_explain_query,](#) [616](#)
- [execute_open_cypher_query,](#) [616](#)
- [execute_policy,](#) [72](#)
- [execute_provisioned_product_plan,](#) [840](#)
- [execute_provisioned_product_service_action,](#)
[840](#)
- [execute_scheduled_query,](#) [922](#)
- [execute_sql,](#) [726](#)
- [execute_stack_refactor,](#) [132](#)
- [execute_statement,](#) [336](#), [726](#), [737](#)
- [execute_transaction,](#) [336](#)
- [exit_standby,](#) [72](#)
- [expire_session,](#) [54](#), [975](#)
- [export_api,](#) [29](#)
- [export_auto_scaling_group_recommendations,](#)
[250](#)
- [export_backup_plan_template,](#) [78](#)
- [export_certificate,](#) [15](#)
- [export_client_vpn_client_certificate_revocation_list,](#)
[354](#)
- [export_client_vpn_client_configuration,](#)
[354](#)
- [export_earth_observation_job,](#) [812](#)
- [export_ebs_volume_recommendations,](#) [250](#)
- [export_ec2_instance_recommendations,](#)
[250](#)
- [export_ecs_service_recommendations,](#)
[250](#)
- [export_idle_recommendations,](#) [250](#)
- [export_image,](#) [354](#)
- [export_journal_to_s3,](#) [705](#)
- [export_key,](#) [656](#)
- [export_lambda_function_recommendations,](#)
[250](#)
- [export_lens,](#) [956](#)
- [export_license_recommendations,](#) [250](#)
- [export_notebook,](#) [61](#)
- [export_rds_database_recommendations,](#)
[250](#)
- [export_schema,](#) [822](#)
- [export_server_engine_attribute,](#) [646](#)
- [export_serverless_cache_snapshot,](#) [381](#)
- [export_snapshot,](#) [566](#)
- [export_source_network_cfn_template,](#)

- [333](#)
- [export_table_to_point_in_time, 336](#)
- [export_transit_gateway_routes, 354](#)
- [export_vector_enrichment_job, 812](#)
- [export_verified_access_instance_client_configuration, 354](#)
- [extend_license_consumption, 557](#)
- [extend_transaction, 536](#)
-
- [failover_db_cluster, 327, 613, 723](#)
- [failover_global_cluster, 327, 613, 723](#)
- [failover_global_replication_group, 381](#)
- [failover_primary_compute, 733](#)
- [failover_shard, 601](#)
- [filter_log_events, 173](#)
- [finspace, 418](#)
- [finspace_data, 421](#)
- [firehose, 424](#)
- [fis, 426](#)
- [flush_stage_authorizers_cache, 22](#)
- [flush_stage_cache, 22](#)
- [fms, 429](#)
- [forecast_geofence_events, 571](#)
- [forecastqueryservice, 432](#)
- [forecastservice, 434](#)
- [forget_device, 237](#)
- [forgot_password, 237](#)
- [frauddetector, 438](#)
- [fsx, 442](#)
-
- [generate_bot_element, 548](#)
- [generate_card_validation_data, 659](#)
- [generate_client_certificate, 22](#)
- [generate_credential_report, 476](#)
- [generate_data_key, 533](#)
- [generate_data_key_pair, 533](#)
- [generate_data_key_pair_without_plaintext, 533](#)
- [generate_data_key_without_plaintext, 533](#)
- [generate_data_set, 593](#)
- [generate_embed_url_for_anonymous_user, 713](#)
- [generate_embed_url_for_registered_user, 713](#)
- [generate_embed_url_for_registered_user_with_identity, 713](#)
- [generate_finding_recommendation, 10](#)
- [generate_mac, 533, 659](#)
- [generate_mac_emv_pin_change, 659](#)
- [generate_mobile_sdk_release_url, 952](#)
- [generate_organizations_access_report, 476](#)
- [generate_pin_data, 659](#)
- [generate_presigned_url, 784](#)
- [generate_query, 94, 154](#)
- [generate_random, 533](#)
- [generate_service_last_accessed_details, 476](#)
- [get_access_control_effect, 964](#)
- [get_access_grant, 789](#)
- [get_access_grants_instance, 789](#)
- [get_access_grants_instance_for_prefix, 789](#)
- [get_access_grants_instance_resource_policy, 789](#)
- [get_access_grants_location, 789](#)
- [get_access_key_info, 901](#)
- [get_access_key_last_used, 476](#)
- [get_access_log_subscription, 940](#)
- [get_access_point, 789](#)
- [get_access_point_configuration_for_object_lambda, 789](#)
- [get_access_point_for_object_lambda, 789](#)
- [get_access_point_policy, 789](#)
- [get_access_point_policy_for_object_lambda, 789](#)
- [get_access_point_policy_status, 789](#)
- [get_access_point_policy_status_for_object_lambda, 789](#)
- [get_access_policy, 638](#)
- [get_access_preview, 10](#)
- [get_access_token, 557](#)
- [get_account, 22, 681, 853](#)
- [get_account_alias, 908](#)
- [get_account_authorization_details, 476](#)
- [get_account_balance, 606](#)
- [get_account_configuration, 15, 218](#)
- [get_account_level_service_configuration, 753](#)
- [get_account_limit, 762](#)
- [get_account_link, 971](#)
- [get_account_password_policy, 476](#)
- [get_account_preferences, 116](#)
- [get_account_sending_enabled, 850](#)
- [get_account_setting, 364](#)

- get_account_settings, [541](#), [638](#), [702](#), [756](#)
- get_account_status, [65](#)
- get_account_summary, [476](#)
- get_accuracy_metrics, [437](#)
- get_action, [428](#)
- get_action_recommendations, [671](#)
- get_action_type, [222](#)
- get_active_names, [566](#)
- get_activity_task, [858](#)
- get_adapter, [919](#)
- get_adapter_version, [919](#)
- get_adm_channel, [676](#)
- get_admin_account, [431](#)
- get_admin_scope, [431](#)
- get_administrator_account, [466](#), [584](#), [830](#)
- get_agent, [91](#)
- get_agent_action_group, [91](#)
- get_agent_alias, [91](#)
- get_agent_collaborator, [91](#)
- get_agent_knowledge_base, [91](#)
- get_agent_memory, [94](#)
- get_agent_version, [91](#)
- get_aggregate_compliance_details_by_config_rule, [254](#)
- get_aggregate_config_rule_compliance_summary, [254](#)
- get_aggregate_conformance_pack_compliance_summary, [254](#)
- get_aggregate_discovered_resource_counts, [254](#)
- get_aggregate_resource_config, [254](#)
- get_alarms, [566](#)
- get_alias, [541](#), [656](#)
- get_allow_list, [584](#)
- get_allowed_images_settings, [354](#)
- get_alternate_contact, [13](#)
- get_analysis_report_results, [620](#)
- get_analyzed_resource, [10](#)
- get_analyzer, [10](#)
- get_annotation_import_job, [627](#)
- get_annotation_store, [627](#)
- get_annotation_store_version, [627](#)
- get_anomalies, [292](#)
- get_anomaly_group, [578](#)
- get_anomaly_monitors, [292](#)
- get_anomaly_subscriptions, [292](#)
- get_answer, [956](#)
- get_anycast_ip_list, [136](#)
- get_api, [29](#)
- get_api_key, [22](#)
- get_api_keys, [22](#)
- get_api_mapping, [29](#)
- get_api_mappings, [29](#)
- get_apis, [29](#)
- get_apns_channel, [676](#)
- get_apns_sandbox_channel, [676](#)
- get_apns_voip_channel, [676](#)
- get_apns_voip_sandbox_channel, [676](#)
- get_app, [676](#)
- get_app_authorization, [32](#)
- get_app_bundle, [32](#)
- get_app_monitor, [179](#)
- get_app_monitor_data, [179](#)
- get_application, [47](#), [209](#), [405](#), [634](#), [837](#), [884](#)
- get_application_access_scope, [890](#)
- get_application_assignment_configuration, [890](#)
- get_application_authentication_method, [890](#)
- get_application_date_range_kpi, [676](#)
- get_application_grant, [890](#)
- get_application_policy, [837](#)
- get_application_revision, [209](#)
- get_application_settings, [676](#)
- get_applied_schema_version, [128](#)
- get_approval_rule_template, [201](#)
- get_approximate_usage_records, [292](#)
- get_apps, [676](#)
- get_apps_list, [431](#)
- get_architecture_recommendations, [777](#)
- get_archive_rule, [10](#)
- get_assessment, [65](#)
- get_assessment_framework, [65](#)
- get_assessment_report, [490](#)
- get_assessment_report_url, [65](#)
- get_asset, [303](#)
- get_asset_filter, [303](#)
- get_asset_type, [303](#)
- get_assignment, [606](#)
- get_assistant, [280](#)
- get_assistant_association, [280](#)
- get_associated_enclave_certificate_iam_roles, [354](#)
- get_associated_ipv6_pool_cidrs, [354](#)
- get_associated_package_group, [185](#)
- get_associated_resource, [47](#)

- get_association_for_service_quota_template, 846
- get_async_invoke, 102
- get_attached_file, 260
- get_attachment, 277
- get_attribute_group, 47
- get_attribute_values, 694
- get_attributes, 864
- get_audience_generation_job, 119
- get_audience_model, 119
- get_auth_policy, 940
- get_authentication_url, 277
- get_authorization_token, 185, 364, 367
- get_authorizer, 22, 29
- get_authorizers, 22, 29
- get_auto_merging_preview, 295
- get_auto_scaling_group_recommendations, 250
- get_auto_snapshots, 566
- get_auto_termination_policy, 399
- get_automated_discovery_configuration, 584
- get_automation_execution, 874
- get_autoshift_observer_notification_status, 58
- get_aws_default_service_quota, 846
- get_aws_network_performance_data, 354
- get_aws_organizations_access_status, 840
- get_backup_plan, 78
- get_backup_plan_from_json, 78
- get_backup_plan_from_template, 78
- get_backup_selection, 78
- get_backup_vault_access_policy, 78
- get_backup_vault_notifications, 78
- get_baidu_channel, 676
- get_bandwidth_rate_limit_schedule, 82
- get_base_path_mapping, 22
- get_base_path_mappings, 22
- get_baseline, 286
- get_baseline_operation, 286
- get_batch_import_jobs, 440
- get_batch_prediction, 581
- get_batch_prediction_jobs, 440
- get_billing_group_cost_report, 107
- get_billing_view, 104
- get_blacklist_reports, 681, 853
- get_blob, 201
- get_block, 705
- get_block_public_access_configuration, 399
- get_blueprint, 97, 456
- get_blueprint_run, 456
- get_blueprint_runs, 456
- get_blueprints, 566
- get_bootstrap_brokers, 509
- get_bot, 544
- get_bot_alias, 545
- get_bot_aliases, 545
- get_bot_channel_association, 545
- get_bot_channel_associations, 545
- get_bot_versions, 545
- get_bots, 545
- get_branch, 201
- get_browser_settings, 975
- get_bucket, 789
- get_bucket_accelerate_configuration, 784
- get_bucket_access_keys, 566
- get_bucket_acl, 784
- get_bucket_analytics_configuration, 784
- get_bucket_bundles, 566
- get_bucket_cors, 784
- get_bucket_encryption, 784
- get_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configuration, 784
- get_bucket_inventory_configuration, 784
- get_bucket_lifecycle, 784
- get_bucket_lifecycle_configuration, 784, 789
- get_bucket_location, 784
- get_bucket_logging, 784
- get_bucket_metadata_table_configuration, 784
- get_bucket_metric_data, 566
- get_bucket_metrics_configuration, 784
- get_bucket_notification, 784
- get_bucket_notification_configuration, 784
- get_bucket_ownership_controls, 784
- get_bucket_policy, 784, 789
- get_bucket_policy_status, 784
- get_bucket_replication, 784, 789
- get_bucket_request_payment, 784

- get_bucket_statistics, [584](#)
- get_bucket_tagging, [784](#), [789](#)
- get_bucket_versioning, [785](#), [789](#)
- get_bucket_website, [785](#)
- get_buckets, [567](#)
- get_builtin_intent, [545](#)
- get_builtin_intents, [545](#)
- get_builtin_slot_types, [545](#)
- get_bulk_publish_details, [241](#)
- get_bundles, [567](#)
- get_byte_match_set, [944](#), [948](#)
- get_cache_policy, [136](#)
- get_cache_policy_config, [136](#)
- get_calculated_attribute_definition, [295](#)
- get_calculated_attribute_for_profile, [295](#)
- get_calculation_execution, [61](#)
- get_calculation_execution_code, [61](#)
- get_calculation_execution_status, [61](#)
- get_calendar_state, [874](#)
- get_call_analytics_category, [927](#)
- get_call_analytics_job, [927](#)
- get_caller_identity, [901](#)
- get_campaign, [676](#)
- get_campaign_activities, [677](#)
- get_campaign_date_range_kpi, [677](#)
- get_campaign_state, [266](#), [269](#)
- get_campaign_state_batch, [266](#), [269](#)
- get_campaign_version, [677](#)
- get_campaign_versions, [677](#)
- get_campaigns, [677](#)
- get_canary, [914](#)
- get_canary_runs, [914](#)
- get_capacity_assignment_configuration, [61](#)
- get_capacity_reservation, [61](#)
- get_capacity_reservation_usage, [354](#)
- get_case, [272](#)
- get_case_audit_events, [272](#)
- get_case_event_configuration, [272](#)
- get_catalog, [456](#)
- get_catalog_import_status, [456](#)
- get_catalogs, [456](#)
- get_celebrity_info, [745](#)
- get_celebrity_recognition, [745](#)
- get_cell, [777](#)
- get_cell_readiness_summary, [777](#)
- get_certificate, [15](#), [18](#)
- get_certificate_authority_certificate, [18](#)
- get_certificate_authority_csr, [18](#)
- get_certificates, [567](#)
- get_change, [762](#)
- get_change_logs, [65](#)
- get_change_token, [944](#), [948](#)
- get_change_token_status, [944](#), [948](#)
- get_changeset, [423](#)
- get_channel, [154](#), [498](#)
- get_channels, [677](#)
- get_checker_ip_ranges, [762](#)
- get_cis_scan_report, [493](#)
- get_cis_scan_result_details, [493](#)
- get_classification_export_configuration, [584](#)
- get_classification_scope, [584](#)
- get_classifier, [456](#)
- get_classifiers, [456](#)
- get_client_certificate, [22](#)
- get_client_certificates, [22](#)
- get_cloud_formation_stack_records, [567](#)
- get_cloud_formation_template, [837](#)
- get_cloud_front_origin_access_identity, [136](#)
- get_cloud_front_origin_access_identity_config, [136](#)
- get_cluster, [330](#)
- get_cluster_credentials, [733](#)
- get_cluster_credentials_with_iam, [734](#)
- get_cluster_policy, [509](#)
- get_cluster_session_credentials, [399](#)
- get_cluster_snapshot, [330](#)
- get_code_binding_source, [822](#)
- get_code_signing_config, [541](#)
- get_cognito_events, [241](#)
- get_coip_pool_usage, [354](#)
- get_collaboration_configured_model_algorithm_association, [119](#)
- get_collaboration_ml_input_channel, [119](#)
- get_collaboration_trained_model, [119](#)
- get_column_statistics_for_partition, [456](#)
- get_column_statistics_for_table, [456](#)
- get_column_statistics_task_run, [456](#)
- get_column_statistics_task_runs, [456](#)

- get_column_statistics_task_settings, 456
- get_command_invocation, 874
- get_comment, 201
- get_comment_reactions, 201
- get_comments_for_compared_commit, 201
- get_comments_for_pull_request, 201
- get_commit, 201
- get_commitment_purchase_analysis, 292
- get_compatible_elasticsearch_versions, 389
- get_compatible_kafka_versions, 509
- get_compatible_versions, 634
- get_compliance_detail, 431
- get_compliance_details_by_config_rule, 254
- get_compliance_details_by_resource, 254
- get_compliance_summary, 759
- get_compliance_summary_by_config_rule, 254
- get_compliance_summary_by_resource_type, 254
- get_component, 486, 702, 884
- get_component_policy, 486
- get_composition, 505
- get_config, 143
- get_configuration, 47, 493
- get_configuration_policy, 830
- get_configuration_policy_association, 830
- get_configuration_set, 681, 853
- get_configuration_set_event_destinations, 681, 684, 853
- get_configured_audience_model, 119
- get_configured_audience_model_policy, 119
- get_configured_model_algorithm, 119
- get_configured_model_algorithm_association, 119
- get_conformance_pack_compliance_details, 254
- get_conformance_pack_compliance_summary, 255
- get_connect_attachment, 624
- get_connect_instance_config, 266, 269
- get_connect_peer, 624
- get_connect_peer_associations, 624
- get_connection, 26, 205, 226, 303, 456
- get_connection_status, 874
- get_connections, 456, 624
- get_connector, 662
- get_console_output, 354
- get_console_screenshot, 354
- get_consolidated_report, 956
- get_contact, 853, 878
- get_contact_attributes, 260
- get_contact_channel, 878
- get_contact_information, 13
- get_contact_list, 854
- get_contact_methods, 567
- get_contact_policy, 878
- get_contact_reachability_status, 765
- get_container_api_metadata, 567
- get_container_images, 567
- get_container_log, 567
- get_container_recipe, 486
- get_container_recipe_policy, 486
- get_container_service_deployments, 567
- get_container_service_metric_data, 567
- get_container_service_powers, 567
- get_container_services, 567
- get_content, 280
- get_content_moderation, 745
- get_content_summary, 280
- get_context_keys_for_custom_policy, 476
- get_context_keys_for_principal_policy, 476
- get_continuous_deployment_policy, 136
- get_continuous_deployment_policy_config, 136
- get_control, 65
- get_control_operation, 286
- get_core_network, 624
- get_core_network_change_events, 624
- get_core_network_change_set, 624
- get_core_network_policy, 624
- get_cost_and_usage, 292
- get_cost_and_usage_with_resources, 292
- get_cost_categories, 292
- get_cost_estimate, 567
- get_cost_estimation, 314
- get_cost_forecast, 292
- get_coverage_statistics, 466
- get_crawler, 456

- get_crawler_metrics, [456](#)
- get_crawlers, [456](#)
- get_credential_report, [476](#)
- get_credentials, [740](#)
- get_credentials_for_identity, [232](#)
- get_crl, [481](#)
- get_csv_header, [237](#)
- get_current_metric_data, [260](#)
- get_current_user, [960](#)
- get_current_user_data, [260](#)
- get_custom_action, [116](#)
- get_custom_data_identifier, [584](#)
- get_custom_domain_association, [740](#)
- get_custom_entity_type, [456](#)
- get_custom_model, [87](#)
- get_custom_rule_policy, [255](#)
- get_custom_verification_email_template, [850](#), [854](#)
- get_customer_gateway_associations, [624](#)
- get_dashboard, [154](#), [160](#)
- get_dashboard_embed_url, [713](#)
- get_dashboard_for_job_run, [405](#)
- get_data_access, [789](#)
- get_data_automation_project, [97](#)
- get_data_automation_status, [99](#)
- get_data_catalog, [61](#)
- get_data_catalog_encryption_settings, [456](#)
- get_data_cells_filter, [536](#)
- get_data_lake_exception_subscription, [834](#)
- get_data_lake_organization_configuration, [834](#)
- get_data_lake_principal, [536](#)
- get_data_lake_settings, [536](#)
- get_data_lake_sources, [834](#)
- get_data_product, [303](#)
- get_data_protection_policy, [173](#), [866](#)
- get_data_protection_settings, [975](#)
- get_data_quality_metrics, [578](#)
- get_data_quality_model, [456](#)
- get_data_quality_model_result, [456](#)
- get_data_quality_result, [456](#)
- get_data_quality_rule_recommendation_run, [456](#)
- get_data_quality_ruleset, [456](#)
- get_data_quality_ruleset_evaluation_run, [456](#)
- get_data_retrieval_policy, [447](#)
- get_data_source, [91](#), [303](#), [581](#), [634](#)
- get_data_source_run, [303](#)
- get_data_view, [423](#)
- get_database, [61](#), [456](#), [884](#)
- get_databases, [456](#)
- get_dataflow_graph, [456](#)
- get_dataset, [423](#)
- get_declarative_policies_report_summary, [355](#)
- get_decrypted_api_key, [952](#)
- get_dedicated_ip, [681](#), [854](#)
- get_dedicated_ip_pool, [854](#)
- get_dedicated_ips, [681](#), [854](#)
- get_default_credit_specification, [355](#)
- get_default_patch_baseline, [874](#)
- get_default_retention_policy, [964](#)
- get_default_scraper_configuration, [697](#)
- get_default_view, [753](#)
- get_delegated_admin_account, [493](#)
- get_delegations, [65](#)
- get_delete_events_by_event_type_status, [440](#)
- get_deliverability_dashboard_options, [681](#), [854](#)
- get_deliverability_test_report, [681](#), [854](#)
- get_delivery, [173](#)
- get_delivery_destination, [173](#)
- get_delivery_destination_policy, [173](#)
- get_delivery_source, [173](#)
- get_deployable_patch_snapshot_for_instance, [874](#)
- get_deployment, [22](#), [29](#), [209](#), [702](#)
- get_deployment_config, [209](#)
- get_deployment_group, [209](#)
- get_deployment_instance, [209](#)
- get_deployment_target, [209](#)
- get_deployments, [22](#), [29](#), [807](#)
- get_detector, [466](#)
- get_detector_version, [440](#)
- get_detectors, [440](#)
- get_dev_endpoint, [456](#)
- get_dev_endpoints, [457](#)
- get_dev_environment, [193](#)
- get_device, [109](#), [237](#)
- get_device_fleet_report, [801](#)
- get_device_position, [571](#)

- get_device_position_history, [571](#)
- get_device_registration, [807](#)
- get_devices, [624](#)
- get_differences, [201](#)
- get_digest, [705](#)
- get_dimension_key_details, [673](#)
- get_dimension_values, [292](#)
- get_direct_connect_gateway_attachment, [624](#)
- get_direct_query_data_source, [634](#)
- get_directory, [128](#)
- get_directory_limits, [321](#)
- get_directory_registration, [662](#)
- get_discovered_resource_counts, [255](#)
- get_discovered_schema, [822](#)
- get_disk, [567](#)
- get_disk_snapshot, [567](#)
- get_disk_snapshots, [567](#)
- get_disks, [567](#)
- get_distribution, [136](#)
- get_distribution_bundles, [567](#)
- get_distribution_config, [136](#)
- get_distribution_configuration, [486](#)
- get_distribution_latest_cache_reset, [567](#)
- get_distribution_metric_data, [567](#)
- get_distributions, [567](#)
- get_dnssec, [762](#)
- get_document, [874](#), [960](#)
- get_document_analysis, [919](#)
- get_document_path, [960](#)
- get_document_text_detection, [919](#)
- get_document_version, [960](#)
- get_documentation_part, [22](#)
- get_documentation_parts, [22](#)
- get_documentation_version, [22](#)
- get_documentation_versions, [22](#)
- get_domain, [272](#), [295](#), [303](#), [567](#)
- get_domain_deliverability_campaign, [681](#), [854](#)
- get_domain_detail, [765](#)
- get_domain_maintenance_status, [634](#)
- get_domain_name, [22](#), [29](#)
- get_domain_name_access_associations, [22](#)
- get_domain_names, [22](#), [29](#)
- get_domain_permissions_policy, [185](#)
- get_domain_statistics_report, [681](#), [854](#)
- get_domain_suggestions, [765](#)
- get_domain_unit, [303](#)
- get_domains, [567](#)
- get_download_url_for_layer, [364](#)
- get_earth_observation_job, [812](#)
- get_ebs_default_kms_key_id, [355](#)
- get_ebs_encryption_by_default, [355](#)
- get_ebs_volume_recommendations, [250](#)
- get_ec2_instance_recommendations, [250](#)
- get_ec2_recommendation_projected_metrics, [251](#)
- get_ec2_deep_inspection_configuration, [493](#)
- get_ecs_service_recommendation_projected_metrics, [251](#)
- get_ecs_service_recommendations, [251](#)
- get_effective_hours_of_operations, [260](#)
- get_effective_permissions_for_path, [536](#)
- get_effective_recommendation_preferences, [251](#)
- get_email_channel, [677](#)
- get_email_identity, [681](#), [854](#)
- get_email_identity_policies, [854](#)
- get_email_template, [677](#), [854](#)
- get_enabled_baseline, [286](#)
- get_enabled_control, [286](#)
- get_enabled_standards, [830](#)
- get_encoder_configuration, [505](#)
- get_encryption_config, [978](#)
- get_encryption_key, [493](#)
- get_endpoint, [677](#)
- get_endpoint_access, [740](#)
- get_endpoint_attributes, [866](#)
- get_engine_status, [616](#)
- get_enrollment_status, [251](#)
- get_enrollment_statuses_for_organization, [251](#)
- get_entitlements, [595](#)
- get_entity_records, [457](#)
- get_entity_types, [440](#)
- get_environment, [303](#), [420](#), [609](#), [702](#)
- get_environment_account_connection, [702](#)
- get_environment_action, [303](#)
- get_environment_blueprint, [303](#)
- get_environment_blueprint_configuration, [303](#)

- get_environment_credentials, [303](#)
- get_environment_profile, [303](#)
- get_environment_template, [702](#)
- get_environment_template_version, [702](#)
- get_evaluation, [581](#)
- get_evaluation_job, [88](#)
- get_event, [440](#)
- get_event_data_store, [154](#)
- get_event_prediction, [440](#)
- get_event_prediction_metadata, [441](#)
- get_event_selectors, [154](#)
- get_event_source_mapping, [541](#)
- get_event_stream, [295, 677](#)
- get_event_trigger, [295](#)
- get_event_types, [441](#)
- get_evidence, [65](#)
- get_evidence_by_evidence_folder, [65](#)
- get_evidence_file_upload_url, [65](#)
- get_evidence_folder, [65](#)
- get_evidence_folders_by_assessment, [65](#)
- get_evidence_folders_by_assessment_control, [65](#)
- get_exclusions_preview, [490](#)
- get_execution_history, [858](#)
- get_execution_preview, [874](#)
- get_expense_analysis, [919](#)
- get_experiment, [165, 428](#)
- get_experiment_results, [166](#)
- get_experiment_target_account_configuration, [428](#)
- get_experiment_template, [428](#)
- get_export, [22, 545](#)
- get_export_job, [677, 854](#)
- get_export_jobs, [677](#)
- get_export_snapshot_records, [567](#)
- get_external_data_view_access_details, [423](#)
- get_external_models, [441](#)
- get_face_detection, [745](#)
- get_face_liveness_session_results, [745](#)
- get_face_search, [745](#)
- get_facet, [128](#)
- get_failback_replication_configuration, [333](#)
- get_feature, [166](#)
- get_federation_token, [260, 901](#)
- get_feedback, [578](#)
- get_field_level_encryption, [136](#)
- get_field_level_encryption_config, [136](#)
- get_field_level_encryption_profile, [136](#)
- get_field_level_encryption_profile_config, [136](#)
- get_file, [201](#)
- get_file_upload_url, [606](#)
- get_filter, [466](#)
- get_finding, [10](#)
- get_finding_aggregator, [830](#)
- get_finding_history, [830](#)
- get_finding_recommendation, [10](#)
- get_finding_statistics, [584](#)
- get_finding_v2, [10](#)
- get_findings, [218, 466, 584, 830](#)
- get_findings_filter, [584](#)
- get_findings_publication_configuration, [584](#)
- get_findings_report_account_summary, [212](#)
- get_findings_report_status, [493](#)
- get_findings_statistics, [10, 466](#)
- get_firewall_config, [780](#)
- get_firewall_domain_list, [780](#)
- get_firewall_rule_group, [780](#)
- get_firewall_rule_group_association, [781](#)
- get_firewall_rule_group_policy, [781](#)
- get_flow, [91](#)
- get_flow_alias, [91](#)
- get_flow_association, [260](#)
- get_flow_logs_integration_template, [355](#)
- get_flow_version, [91](#)
- get_folder, [201, 960](#)
- get_folder_path, [960](#)
- get_form_type, [303](#)
- get_foundation_model, [88](#)
- get_function, [136, 541](#)
- get_function_code_signing_config, [541](#)
- get_function_concurrency, [541](#)
- get_function_configuration, [541](#)
- get_function_event_invoke_config, [541](#)
- get_function_recursion_config, [541](#)
- get_function_url_config, [541](#)
- get_gateway, [82](#)
- get_gateway_response, [22](#)
- get_gateway_responses, [22](#)

- get_gcm_channel, [677](#)
- get_generated_policy, [10](#)
- get_generated_template, [132](#)
- get_geo_location, [762](#)
- get_geo_match_set, [944](#), [948](#)
- get_geofence, [571](#)
- get_global_settings, [956](#)
- get_glossary, [303](#)
- get_glossary_term, [303](#)
- get_grant, [557](#)
- get_gremlin_query_status, [616](#)
- get_group, [237](#), [476](#), [756](#), [914](#), [978](#)
- get_group_configuration, [756](#)
- get_group_id, [483](#)
- get_group_membership_id, [483](#)
- get_group_policy, [476](#)
- get_group_profile, [303](#)
- get_group_query, [756](#)
- get_groups, [978](#)
- get_groups_for_capacity_reservation, [355](#)
- get_guardrail, [88](#)
- get_health_check, [762](#)
- get_health_check_count, [762](#)
- get_health_check_last_failure_reason, [762](#)
- get_health_check_status, [762](#)
- get_health_event, [169](#)
- get_hit, [606](#)
- get_host, [205](#), [226](#)
- get_host_reservation_purchase_preview, [355](#)
- get_hosted_zone, [762](#)
- get_hosted_zone_count, [762](#)
- get_hosted_zone_limit, [762](#)
- get_hostname_suggestion, [642](#)
- get_hypervisor, [82](#)
- get_hypervisor_property_mappings, [82](#)
- get_iam_portal_login_url, [303](#)
- get_id, [232](#)
- get_id_mapping_job, [408](#)
- get_id_mapping_workflow, [408](#)
- get_id_namespace, [408](#)
- get_identity_dkim_attributes, [850](#)
- get_identity_mail_from_domain_attributes, [850](#)
- get_identity_notification_attributes, [850](#)
- get_identity_policies, [850](#)
- get_identity_pool_configuration, [241](#)
- get_identity_pool_roles, [232](#)
- get_identity_provider, [975](#)
- get_identity_provider_by_identifier, [237](#)
- get_identity_resolution_job, [295](#)
- get_identity_source, [934](#)
- get_identity_verification_attributes, [850](#)
- get_idle_recommendations, [251](#)
- get_image, [486](#)
- get_image_block_public_access_state, [355](#)
- get_image_pipeline, [486](#)
- get_image_policy, [486](#)
- get_image_recipe, [486](#)
- get_image_recipe_policy, [487](#)
- get_impersonation_role, [964](#)
- get_impersonation_role_effect, [964](#)
- get_import, [154](#), [545](#)
- get_import_job, [280](#), [677](#), [854](#)
- get_import_jobs, [677](#)
- get_imported_model, [88](#)
- get_in_app_messages, [677](#)
- get_in_app_template, [677](#)
- get_incident_record, [881](#)
- get_index, [753](#)
- get_indexing_rules, [978](#)
- get_inference_profile, [88](#)
- get_infrastructure_configuration, [487](#)
- get_ingest_configuration, [506](#)
- get_ingestion, [32](#)
- get_ingestion_destination, [32](#)
- get_ingestion_job, [91](#)
- get_inline_policy_for_permission_set, [890](#)
- get_insight, [978](#)
- get_insight_events, [978](#)
- get_insight_impact_graph, [978](#)
- get_insight_results, [830](#)
- get_insight_rule_report, [160](#)
- get_insight_selectors, [154](#)
- get_insight_summaries, [978](#)
- get_insights, [65](#), [830](#)
- get_insights_by_assessment, [65](#)
- get_instance, [567](#), [843](#)
- get_instance_access_details, [567](#)

- get_instance_metadata_defaults, [355](#)
- get_instance_metric_data, [567](#)
- get_instance_onboarding_job_status, [266](#), [269](#)
- get_instance_port_states, [567](#)
- get_instance_profile, [476](#)
- get_instance_snapshot, [567](#)
- get_instance_snapshots, [567](#)
- get_instance_state, [567](#)
- get_instance_tpm_ek_pub, [355](#)
- get_instance_types_from_instance_requirements, [355](#)
- get_instance_uefi_data, [355](#)
- get_instances, [567](#)
- get_instances_health_status, [843](#)
- get_integration, [22](#), [29](#), [173](#), [295](#)
- get_integration_resource_property, [457](#)
- get_integration_response, [22](#), [29](#)
- get_integration_responses, [29](#)
- get_integration_table_properties, [457](#)
- get_integrations, [29](#)
- get_intent, [545](#)
- get_intent_versions, [545](#)
- get_intents, [545](#)
- get_internet_event, [169](#)
- get_invalidation, [136](#)
- get_inventory, [874](#)
- get_inventory_schema, [874](#)
- get_investigation, [311](#)
- get_invitations_count, [466](#), [584](#), [830](#)
- get_ip_access_settings, [975](#)
- get_ip_set, [466](#), [944](#), [948](#), [952](#)
- get_ipam_address_history, [355](#)
- get_ipam_discovered_accounts, [355](#)
- get_ipam_discovered_public_addresses, [355](#)
- get_ipam_discovered_resource_cidrs, [355](#)
- get_ipam_pool_allocations, [355](#)
- get_ipam_pool_cidrs, [355](#)
- get_ipam_resource_cidrs, [355](#)
- get_item, [337](#)
- get_job, [109](#), [457](#)
- get_job_bookmark, [457](#)
- get_job_details, [222](#)
- get_job_output, [447](#)
- get_job_queue_snapshot, [85](#)
- get_job_run, [303](#), [405](#), [457](#)
- get_job_runs, [457](#)
- get_job_tagging, [789](#)
- get_jobs, [457](#)
- get_journey, [677](#)
- get_journey_date_range_kpi, [677](#)
- get_journey_execution_activity_metrics, [677](#)
- get_journey_execution_metrics, [677](#)
- get_journey_run_execution_activity_metrics, [677](#)
- get_journey_run_execution_metrics, [677](#)
- get_journey_runs, [677](#)
- get_key, [140](#), [656](#)
- get_key_group, [136](#)
- get_key_group_config, [136](#)
- get_key_pair, [567](#)
- get_key_pairs, [567](#)
- get_key_policy, [533](#)
- get_key_rotation_status, [533](#)
- get_keyspace, [520](#)
- get_kms_encryption_key, [441](#)
- get_knowledge_base, [91](#), [280](#)
- get_knowledge_base_documents, [91](#)
- get_kx_changeset, [420](#)
- get_kx_cluster, [420](#)
- get_kx_connection_string, [420](#)
- get_kx_database, [420](#)
- get_kx_dataview, [420](#)
- get_kx_environment, [420](#)
- get_kx_scaling_group, [420](#)
- get_kx_user, [420](#)
- get_kx_volume, [420](#)
- get_label_detection, [745](#)
- get_labels, [441](#)
- get_lambda_function_recommendations, [251](#)
- get_landing_zone, [286](#)
- get_landing_zone_operation, [286](#)
- get_launch, [166](#)
- get_launch_configuration, [333](#)
- get_launch_template_data, [355](#)
- get_layer_version, [541](#)
- get_layer_version_by_arn, [541](#)
- get_layer_version_policy, [541](#)
- get_layout, [272](#)
- get_legal_hold, [78](#)
- get_lending_analysis, [919](#)
- get_lending_analysis_summary, [919](#)

- get_lens, [956](#)
- get_lens_review, [956](#)
- get_lens_review_report, [956](#)
- get_lens_version_difference, [956](#)
- get_lexicon, [691](#)
- get_lf_tag, [536](#)
- get_lf_tag_expression, [536](#)
- get_license, [557](#)
- get_license_configuration, [557](#)
- get_license_conversion_task, [557](#)
- get_license_manager_report_generator, [557](#)
- get_license_recommendations, [251](#)
- get_license_usage, [557](#)
- get_lifecycle_execution, [487](#)
- get_lifecycle_policies, [324](#)
- get_lifecycle_policy, [324](#), [364](#), [487](#)
- get_lifecycle_policy_preview, [364](#)
- get_lineage_event, [303](#)
- get_lineage_group_policy, [801](#)
- get_lineage_node, [303](#)
- get_link, [176](#)
- get_link_associations, [624](#)
- get_link_attributes, [128](#)
- get_links, [624](#)
- get_list_elements, [441](#)
- get_listener, [940](#)
- get_listing, [303](#)
- get_lists_metadata, [441](#)
- get_load_balancer, [567](#)
- get_load_balancer_metric_data, [567](#)
- get_load_balancer_tls_certificates, [567](#)
- get_load_balancer_tls_policies, [567](#)
- get_load_balancers, [567](#)
- get_loader_job_status, [616](#)
- get_log_anomaly_detector, [173](#)
- get_log_delivery_configuration, [237](#)
- get_log_events, [173](#)
- get_log_group_fields, [173](#)
- get_log_record, [173](#)
- get_logging_configuration, [502](#), [944](#), [948](#), [952](#)
- get_login_profile, [476](#)
- get_macie_session, [584](#)
- get_mail_domain, [964](#)
- get_mailbox_details, [964](#)
- get_maintenance_window, [874](#)
- get_maintenance_window_execution, [874](#)
- get_maintenance_window_execution_task, [874](#)
- get_maintenance_window_execution_task_invocation, [874](#)
- get_maintenance_window_task, [874](#)
- get_malware_protection_plan, [466](#)
- get_malware_scan_settings, [466](#)
- get_managed_endpoint_session_credentials, [402](#)
- get_managed_prefix_list_associations, [355](#)
- get_managed_prefix_list_entries, [355](#)
- get_managed_resource, [58](#)
- get_managed_rule_set, [952](#)
- get_managed_scaling_policy, [399](#)
- get_managed_view, [753](#)
- get_map_glyphs, [571](#)
- get_map_sprites, [571](#)
- get_map_style_descriptor, [571](#)
- get_map_tile, [571](#)
- get_mapping, [457](#)
- get_marketplace_model_endpoint, [88](#)
- get_marketplace_resource, [487](#)
- get_master_account, [466](#), [584](#), [830](#)
- get_match_id, [408](#)
- get_matches, [295](#)
- get_matching_job, [408](#)
- get_matching_workflow, [408](#)
- get_media_analysis_job, [746](#)
- get_medical_scribe_job, [927](#)
- get_medical_transcription_job, [927](#)
- get_medical_vocabulary, [927](#)
- get_member, [493](#), [584](#)
- get_member_detectors, [466](#)
- get_members, [311](#), [466](#), [830](#)
- get_merge_commit, [201](#)
- get_merge_conflicts, [201](#)
- get_merge_options, [201](#)
- get_message_insights, [854](#)
- get_metadata_generation_run, [303](#)
- get_method, [22](#)
- get_method_response, [22](#)
- get_metric_data, [160](#), [260](#)
- get_metric_data_v2, [260](#)
- get_metric_statistics, [160](#)
- get_metric_stream, [160](#)
- get_metric_widget_image, [160](#)

- get_metrics_summary, [218](#)
- get_mfa_device, [476](#)
- get_microsoft_teams_channel_configuration, [116](#)
- get_migration, [545](#)
- get_migrations, [545](#)
- get_milestone, [956](#)
- get_ml_configuration, [119](#)
- get_ml_data_processing_job, [616](#)
- get_ml_endpoint, [616](#)
- get_ml_input_channel, [119](#)
- get_ml_model, [581](#)
- get_ml_model_training_job, [616](#)
- get_ml_model_transform_job, [616](#)
- get_ml_task_run, [457](#)
- get_ml_task_runs, [457](#)
- get_ml_transform, [457](#)
- get_ml_transforms, [457](#)
- get_mobile_device_access_effect, [964](#)
- get_mobile_device_access_override, [964](#)
- get_mobile_sdk_release, [952](#)
- get_model, [22](#), [29](#)
- get_model_copy_job, [88](#)
- get_model_customization_job, [88](#)
- get_model_import_job, [88](#)
- get_model_invocation_job, [88](#)
- get_model_invocation_logging_configuration, [88](#)
- get_model_package_group_policy, [801](#)
- get_model_template, [22](#), [29](#)
- get_model_version, [441](#)
- get_models, [22](#), [29](#), [441](#)
- get_monitor, [169](#)
- get_monitoring_subscription, [136](#)
- get_multi_region_access_point, [789](#)
- get_multi_region_access_point_policy, [789](#)
- get_multi_region_access_point_policy_status, [789](#)
- get_multi_region_access_point_routes, [789](#)
- get_multi_region_endpoint, [854](#)
- get_named_query, [61](#)
- get_namespace, [740](#), [795](#), [843](#)
- get_network_insights_access_scope_analysis_findings, [355](#)
- get_network_insights_access_scope_content, [355](#)
- get_network_resource_counts, [624](#)
- get_network_resource_relationships, [624](#)
- get_network_resources, [624](#)
- get_network_routes, [624](#)
- get_network_settings, [975](#)
- get_network_telemetry, [624](#)
- get_notebook_metadata, [61](#)
- get_notification_channel, [431](#)
- get_notification_configuration, [212](#)
- get_object, [785](#)
- get_object_acl, [785](#)
- get_object_attributes, [128](#), [785](#)
- get_object_information, [128](#)
- get_object_legal_hold, [785](#)
- get_object_lock_configuration, [785](#)
- get_object_retention, [785](#)
- get_object_tagging, [785](#)
- get_object_torrent, [785](#)
- get_on_premises_instance, [209](#)
- get_open_cypher_query_status, [616](#)
- get_open_id_connect_provider, [476](#)
- get_open_id_token, [232](#)
- get_open_id_token_for_developer_identity, [232](#)
- get_operation, [567](#), [844](#), [884](#)
- get_operation_detail, [765](#)
- get_operations, [567](#)
- get_operations_for_resource, [567](#)
- get_ops_item, [874](#)
- get_ops_metadata, [874](#)
- get_ops_summary, [874](#)
- get_organization_admin_account, [65](#)
- get_organization_config_rule_detailed_status, [255](#)
- get_organization_conformance_pack_detailed_status, [255](#)
- get_organization_custom_rule_policy, [255](#)
- get_organization_statistics, [466](#)
- get_organizations_access_report, [476](#)
- get_origin_access_control, [137](#)
- get_origin_access_control_config, [137](#)
- get_origin_request_policy, [137](#)
- get_origin_request_policy_config, [137](#)
- get_outcomes, [441](#)
- get_outpost_resolver, [781](#)
- get_package_version_asset, [185](#)

- get_package_version_history, [389](#), [634](#)
- get_package_version_readme, [185](#)
- get_parallel_data, [930](#)
- get_parameter, [874](#)
- get_parameter_history, [874](#)
- get_parameters, [874](#)
- get_parameters_by_path, [874](#)
- get_parameters_for_export, [656](#)
- get_parameters_for_import, [533](#), [657](#)
- get_participant, [506](#)
- get_partition, [457](#)
- get_partition_indexes, [457](#)
- get_partitions, [457](#)
- get_password_data, [355](#)
- get_patch_baseline, [874](#)
- get_patch_baseline_for_patch_group, [874](#)
- get_pending_maintenance_action, [330](#)
- get_performance_analysis_report, [673](#)
- get_permission, [717](#)
- get_permission_group, [423](#)
- get_permission_policy, [944](#), [948](#), [952](#)
- get_permissions_boundary_for_permission_set, [890](#)
- get_person_tracking, [746](#)
- get_personal_access_token_metadata, [964](#)
- get_personalized_ranking, [671](#)
- get_pipeline, [222](#), [631](#)
- get_pipeline_blueprint, [631](#)
- get_pipeline_change_progress, [631](#)
- get_pipeline_definition, [299](#)
- get_pipeline_execution, [222](#)
- get_pipeline_state, [222](#)
- get_place, [571](#)
- get_plan, [457](#)
- get_platform_application_attributes, [866](#)
- get_playback_key_pair, [498](#)
- get_playback_restriction_policy, [498](#)
- get_policies_stats, [638](#)
- get_policy, [18](#), [212](#), [408](#), [431](#), [476](#), [541](#), [934](#)
- get_policy_store, [934](#)
- get_policy_template, [934](#)
- get_policy_version, [476](#)
- get_portal, [975](#)
- get_portal_service_provider_metadata, [975](#)
- get_predictive_scaling_forecast, [36](#), [72](#)
- get_prepared_statement, [61](#)
- get_price_list_file_url, [694](#)
- get_primary_email, [13](#)
- get_principal_tag_attribute_map, [232](#)
- get_products, [694](#)
- get_profile, [212](#), [481](#), [768](#), [956](#)
- get_profile_association, [768](#)
- get_profile_object_type, [296](#)
- get_profile_object_type_template, [296](#)
- get_profile_resource_association, [768](#)
- get_profile_template, [956](#)
- get_programmatic_access_credentials, [423](#)
- get_project, [166](#), [193](#), [303](#)
- get_project_profile, [303](#)
- get_prompt, [91](#)
- get_prompt_file, [260](#)
- get_prompt_router, [88](#)
- get_propertygraph_statistics, [616](#)
- get_propertygraph_stream, [616](#)
- get_propertygraph_summary, [616](#)
- get_protect_configuration_country_rule_set, [688](#)
- get_protection_status, [431](#)
- get_protocols_list, [431](#)
- get_provider_service, [408](#)
- get_provisioned_concurrency_config, [541](#)
- get_provisioned_model_throughput, [88](#)
- get_provisioned_product_outputs, [840](#)
- get_public_access_block, [785](#), [789](#)
- get_public_key, [137](#), [506](#), [533](#)
- get_public_key_certificate, [657](#)
- get_public_key_config, [137](#)
- get_pull_request, [201](#)
- get_pull_request_approval_states, [201](#)
- get_pull_request_override_state, [201](#)
- get_push_template, [677](#)
- get_qualification_score, [606](#)
- get_qualification_type, [606](#)
- get_quantum_task, [109](#)
- get_query_execution, [61](#)
- get_query_logging_config, [762](#)
- get_query_results, [61](#), [154](#), [169](#), [173](#)
- get_query_runtime_statistics, [61](#)
- get_query_state, [536](#)
- get_query_statistics, [537](#)

- get_query_status, [169](#)
- get_query_suggestions, [515](#)
- get_queue_attributes, [870](#)
- get_queue_url, [870](#)
- get_quick_response, [280](#)
- get_random_password, [825](#)
- get_raster_data_collection, [812](#)
- get_rate_based_rule, [944](#), [948](#)
- get_rate_based_rule_managed_keys, [944](#), [948](#)
- get_rate_based_statement_managed_keys, [952](#)
- get_raw_message_content, [967](#)
- get_rdf_graph_summary, [616](#)
- get_rds_database_recommendation_projected_metrics, [251](#)
- get_rds_database_recommendations, [251](#)
- get_read_set, [627](#)
- get_read_set_activation_job, [627](#)
- get_read_set_export_job, [627](#)
- get_read_set_import_job, [627](#)
- get_read_set_metadata, [627](#)
- get_readiness_check, [777](#)
- get_readiness_check_resource_status, [777](#)
- get_readiness_check_status, [777](#)
- get_realtime_log_config, [137](#)
- get_recommendation_preferences, [251](#)
- get_recommendation_summaries, [251](#)
- get_recommendations, [212](#), [280](#), [671](#)
- get_recommender_configuration, [677](#)
- get_recommender_configurations, [677](#)
- get_record, [809](#)
- get_recording_configuration, [498](#)
- get_records, [340](#), [523](#)
- get_recovery_group, [777](#)
- get_recovery_group_readiness_summary, [777](#)
- get_recovery_point, [740](#)
- get_recovery_point_index_details, [78](#)
- get_recovery_point_restore_metadata, [78](#)
- get_reference, [627](#)
- get_reference_import_job, [628](#)
- get_reference_metadata, [628](#)
- get_reference_store, [628](#)
- get_regex_match_set, [944](#), [948](#)
- get_regex_pattern_set, [944](#), [948](#), [952](#)
- get_region_opt_status, [13](#)
- get_regions, [567](#)
- get_registered_subscription_provider, [560](#)
- get_registry, [457](#)
- get_registry_catalog_data, [367](#)
- get_registry_policy, [364](#)
- get_registry_scanning_configuration, [364](#)
- get_relational_database, [567](#)
- get_relational_database_blueprints, [567](#)
- get_relational_database_bundles, [567](#)
- get_relational_database_events, [567](#)
- get_relational_database_log_events, [567](#)
- get_relational_database_log_streams, [568](#)
- get_relational_database_master_user_password, [568](#)
- get_relational_database_metric_data, [568](#)
- get_relational_database_parameters, [568](#)
- get_relational_database_snapshot, [568](#)
- get_relational_database_snapshots, [568](#)
- get_relational_databases, [568](#)
- get_remaining_free_trial_days, [466](#)
- get_replication_configuration, [333](#)
- get_replication_set, [881](#)
- get_report_definition, [38](#)
- get_report_group_trend, [189](#)
- get_repository, [201](#), [702](#)
- get_repository_catalog_data, [367](#)
- get_repository_endpoint, [185](#)
- get_repository_link, [205](#), [226](#)
- get_repository_permissions_policy, [185](#)
- get_repository_policy, [364](#), [367](#)
- get_repository_sync_status, [205](#), [226](#), [702](#)
- get_repository_triggers, [201](#)
- get_request_validator, [22](#)
- get_request_validators, [22](#)
- get_requested_service_quota_change, [846](#)
- get_reservation_coverage, [292](#)
- get_reservation_purchase_recommendation, [292](#)

- get_reservation_utilization, 292
- get_reserved_instances_exchange_quote, 355
- get_reserved_node_exchange_configuration_options, 734
- get_reserved_node_exchange_offerings, 734
- get_resolver_config, 781
- get_resolver_dnssec_config, 781
- get_resolver_endpoint, 781
- get_resolver_query_log_config, 781
- get_resolver_query_log_config_association, 781
- get_resolver_query_log_config_policy, 781
- get_resolver_rule, 781
- get_resolver_rule_association, 781
- get_resolver_rule_policy, 781
- get_resource, 22, 125
- get_resource_collection, 314
- get_resource_config_history, 255
- get_resource_configuration, 940
- get_resource_evaluation_summary, 255
- get_resource_gateway, 940
- get_resource_iam_tags, 537
- get_resource_metadata, 673
- get_resource_metrics, 673
- get_resource_permission, 884
- get_resource_policies, 457, 717, 874, 881
- get_resource_policy, 104, 145, 154, 189, 337, 396, 457, 523, 590, 624, 688, 734, 740, 774, 822, 825, 940
- get_resource_profile, 584
- get_resource_request_status, 125
- get_resource_set, 431, 777
- get_resource_share_associations, 717
- get_resource_share_invitations, 717
- get_resource_shares, 717
- get_resource_sync_status, 205, 226
- get_resources, 22, 759, 960
- get_resources_summary, 702
- get_response_headers_policy, 137
- get_response_headers_policy_config, 137
- get_response_plan, 881
- get_rest_api, 22
- get_rest_apis, 22
- get_restore_job_metadata, 78
- get_restore_testing_inferred_metadata, 78
- get_restore_testing_plan, 78
- get_restore_testing_selection, 78
- get_retrieved_traces_graph, 978
- get_reusable_delegation_set, 762
- get_reusable_delegation_set_limit, 762
- get_reveal_configuration, 584
- get_review_template, 956
- get_review_template_answer, 956
- get_review_template_lens_review, 956
- get_revision, 705
- get_rightsizing_recommendation, 292
- get_role, 476
- get_role_credentials, 887
- get_role_policy, 476
- get_room, 502
- get_rotation, 878
- get_rotation_override, 878
- get_route, 29
- get_route_analysis, 624
- get_route_response, 29
- get_route_responses, 29
- get_routes, 29
- get_routing_control_state, 771
- get_rule, 303, 729, 940, 944, 948
- get_rule_group, 944, 948, 952
- get_rules, 441
- get_run, 628
- get_run_cache, 628
- get_run_group, 628
- get_run_task, 628
- get_runtime_management_config, 541
- get_s3_access_policy, 628
- get_safety_lever, 428
- get_sagemaker_servicecatalog_portfolio_status, 801
- get_saml_provider, 476
- get_sample_data, 578
- get_sampled_requests, 944, 948, 953
- get_sampling_rules, 978
- get_sampling_statistic_summaries, 978
- get_sampling_targets, 978
- get_savings_plan_purchase_recommendation_details, 292
- get_savings_plans_coverage, 292
- get_savings_plans_purchase_recommendation, 292

- get_savings_plans_utilization, [292](#)
- get_savings_plans_utilization_details, [292](#)
- get_sbom_export, [494](#)
- get_scaling_configuration_recommendation, [801](#)
- get_scaling_plan_resource_forecast_data, [75](#)
- get_scan, [218](#)
- get_schedule, [417](#)
- get_schedule_group, [417](#)
- get_scheduled_action, [740](#)
- get_schema, [457](#), [934](#)
- get_schema_as_json, [128](#)
- get_schema_by_definition, [457](#)
- get_schema_mapping, [408](#)
- get_schema_version, [457](#)
- get_schema_versions_diff, [457](#)
- get_sdk, [22](#)
- get_sdk_type, [22](#)
- get_sdk_types, [22](#)
- get_search_suggestions, [801](#)
- get_secret_value, [825](#)
- get_security_config, [638](#)
- get_security_configuration, [457](#)
- get_security_configurations, [457](#)
- get_security_control_definition, [830](#)
- get_security_groups_for_vpc, [355](#)
- get_security_policy, [638](#)
- get_segment, [166](#), [677](#)
- get_segment_definition, [296](#)
- get_segment_detection, [746](#)
- get_segment_estimate, [296](#)
- get_segment_export_jobs, [677](#)
- get_segment_import_jobs, [677](#)
- get_segment_membership, [296](#)
- get_segment_snapshot, [296](#)
- get_segment_version, [677](#)
- get_segment_versions, [677](#)
- get_segments, [677](#)
- get_send_quota, [850](#)
- get_send_statistics, [850](#)
- get_sensitive_data_occurrences, [584](#)
- get_sensitive_data_occurrences_availability, [584](#)
- get_sensitivity_inspection_template, [584](#)
- get_sequence_store, [628](#)
- get_serial_console_access_status, [355](#)
- get_server_certificate, [476](#)
- get_service, [163](#), [702](#), [844](#), [940](#)
- get_service_attributes, [844](#)
- get_service_graph, [978](#)
- get_service_instance, [702](#)
- get_service_instance_sync_status, [702](#)
- get_service_last_accessed_details, [476](#)
- get_service_last_accessed_details_with_entities, [476](#)
- get_service_level_objective, [163](#)
- get_service_linked_role_deletion_status, [476](#)
- get_service_network, [940](#)
- get_service_network_resource_association, [940](#)
- get_service_network_service_association, [940](#)
- get_service_network_vpc_association, [940](#)
- get_service_principal_name, [662](#)
- get_service_quota, [846](#)
- get_service_quota_increase_request_from_template, [846](#)
- get_service_setting, [874](#)
- get_service_settings, [557](#), [560](#)
- get_service_sync_blocker_summary, [702](#)
- get_service_sync_config, [702](#)
- get_service_template, [702](#)
- get_service_template_version, [702](#)
- get_services_in_scope, [65](#)
- get_session, [61](#), [280](#), [457](#), [552](#), [554](#), [975](#)
- get_session_embed_url, [713](#)
- get_session_status, [61](#)
- get_session_token, [901](#)
- get_settings, [65](#)
- get_setup_history, [568](#)
- get_shard_iterator, [340](#), [523](#)
- get_share, [628](#)
- get_signing_certificate, [237](#)
- get_similar_profiles, [296](#)
- get_sink, [176](#)
- get_sink_policy, [176](#)
- get_site_to_site_vpn_attachment, [624](#)
- get_sites, [624](#)
- get_size_constraint_set, [944](#), [948](#)
- get_slot_type, [545](#)
- get_slot_type_versions, [545](#)

- get_slot_types, [545](#)
- get_sms_attributes, [866](#)
- get_sms_channel, [677](#)
- get_sms_sandbox_account_status, [866](#)
- get_sms_template, [677](#)
- get_snapshot, [740](#)
- get_snapshot_block, [343](#)
- get_snapshot_block_public_access_state, [355](#)
- get_snapshot_limits, [321](#)
- get_snapshots, [515](#)
- get_sol_function_instance, [916](#)
- get_sol_function_package, [916](#)
- get_sol_function_package_content, [916](#)
- get_sol_function_package_descriptor, [916](#)
- get_sol_network_instance, [916](#)
- get_sol_network_operation, [916](#)
- get_sol_network_package, [916](#)
- get_sol_network_package_content, [916](#)
- get_sol_network_package_descriptor, [916](#)
- get_solution_metrics, [665](#)
- get_source_repository, [193](#)
- get_source_repository_clone_urls, [193](#)
- get_space, [193](#)
- get_sparql_statistics, [616](#)
- get_sparql_stream, [616](#)
- get_speech_synthesis_task, [691](#)
- get_spot_placement_scores, [355](#)
- get_sql_injection_match_set, [944](#), [948](#)
- get_ssh_public_key, [476](#)
- get_stack_policy, [132](#)
- get_stage, [22](#), [29](#), [506](#)
- get_stage_session, [506](#)
- get_stages, [23](#), [29](#)
- get_statement, [457](#)
- get_statement_result, [737](#)
- get_statement_result_v2, [737](#)
- get_static_ip, [568](#)
- get_static_ips, [568](#)
- get_storage_configuration, [506](#)
- get_storage_lens_configuration, [789](#)
- get_storage_lens_configuration_tagging, [789](#)
- get_storage_lens_group, [789](#)
- get_stored_query, [255](#)
- get_stream, [498](#)
- get_stream_key, [498](#)
- get_stream_session, [498](#)
- get_streaming_distribution, [137](#)
- get_streaming_distribution_config, [137](#)
- get_studio_session_mapping, [399](#)
- get_subject, [481](#)
- get_subnet_cidr_reservations, [355](#)
- get_subscriber, [834](#)
- get_subscription, [193](#), [303](#)
- get_subscription_attributes, [866](#)
- get_subscription_grant, [303](#)
- get_subscription_request_details, [303](#)
- get_subscription_state, [861](#)
- get_subscription_target, [303](#)
- get_supported_resource_types, [78](#)
- get_suppressed_destination, [854](#)
- get_sync_blocker_summary, [205](#), [226](#)
- get_sync_configuration, [205](#), [226](#)
- get_table, [457](#), [520](#), [795](#)
- get_table_auto_scaling_settings, [520](#)
- get_table_bucket, [795](#)
- get_table_bucket_maintenance_configuration, [795](#)
- get_table_bucket_policy, [795](#)
- get_table_maintenance_configuration, [795](#)
- get_table_maintenance_job_status, [795](#)
- get_table_metadata, [61](#)
- get_table_metadata_location, [795](#)
- get_table_objects, [537](#)
- get_table_optimizer, [457](#)
- get_table_policy, [795](#)
- get_table_restore_status, [740](#)
- get_table_version, [457](#)
- get_table_versions, [457](#)
- get_tables, [457](#)
- get_tag_keys, [759](#)
- get_tag_sync_task, [756](#)
- get_tag_values, [759](#)
- get_tags, [23](#), [29](#), [292](#), [457](#), [756](#)
- get_target_account_configuration, [428](#)
- get_target_group, [940](#)
- get_target_resource_type, [428](#)
- get_task_protection, [370](#)
- get_task_template, [260](#)
- get_telemetry_metadata, [490](#)
- get_template, [132](#), [272](#), [662](#), [850](#)
- get_template_group_access_control_entry,

- [662](#)
- [get_template_summary, 132](#)
- [get_template_sync_config, 702](#)
- [get_template_sync_status, 702](#)
- [get_temporary_glue_partition_credentials, 537](#)
- [get_temporary_glue_table_credentials, 537](#)
- [get_terminology, 930](#)
- [get_test_execution_artifacts_url, 548](#)
- [get_text_detection, 746](#)
- [get_third_party_firewall_association_status, 431](#)
- [get_third_party_job_details, 222](#)
- [get_threat_intel_set, 466](#)
- [get_tile, 812](#)
- [get_time_series_data_point, 303](#)
- [get_time_series_service_statistics, 978](#)
- [get_timeline_event, 881](#)
- [get_topic_attributes, 866](#)
- [get_trace_graph, 978](#)
- [get_trace_segment_destination, 978](#)
- [get_trace_summaries, 978](#)
- [get_traffic_distribution, 260](#)
- [get_traffic_policy, 762](#)
- [get_traffic_policy_instance, 762](#)
- [get_traffic_policy_instance_count, 762](#)
- [get_trail, 154](#)
- [get_trail_status, 154](#)
- [get_trained_model, 119](#)
- [get_trained_model_inference_job, 119](#)
- [get_training_dataset, 119](#)
- [get_transcript, 277](#)
- [get_transcription_job, 928](#)
- [get_transformer, 173](#)
- [get_transit_gateway_attachment_propagations, 355](#)
- [get_transit_gateway_connect_peer_associations, 624](#)
- [get_transit_gateway_multicast_domain_associations, 355](#)
- [get_transit_gateway_peering, 624](#)
- [get_transit_gateway_policy_table_associations, 355](#)
- [get_transit_gateway_policy_table_entries, 355](#)
- [get_transit_gateway_prefix_list_references, 355](#)
- [get_transit_gateway_registrations, 624](#)
- [get_transit_gateway_route_table_associations, 355](#)
- [get_transit_gateway_route_table_attachment, 624](#)
- [get_transit_gateway_route_table_propagations, 355](#)
- [get_trigger, 457](#)
- [get_triggers, 457](#)
- [get_trust_anchor, 481](#)
- [get_trust_store, 975](#)
- [get_trust_store_ca_certificates_bundle, 396](#)
- [get_trust_store_certificate, 975](#)
- [get_trust_store_revocation_content, 396](#)
- [get_type, 520](#)
- [get_typed_link_facet_information, 128](#)
- [get_ui_customization, 237](#)
- [get_unfiltered_partition_metadata, 457](#)
- [get_unfiltered_partitions_metadata, 457](#)
- [get_unfiltered_table_metadata, 457](#)
- [get_upgrade_history, 389, 634](#)
- [get_upgrade_status, 389, 634](#)
- [get_usage, 23](#)
- [get_usage_forecast, 292](#)
- [get_usage_limit, 740](#)
- [get_usage_plan, 23](#)
- [get_usage_plan_key, 23](#)
- [get_usage_plan_keys, 23](#)
- [get_usage_plans, 23](#)
- [get_usage_profile, 457](#)
- [get_usage_statistics, 466, 584](#)
- [get_usage_totals, 584](#)
- [get_user, 237, 423, 476](#)
- [get_user_access_logging_settings, 975](#)
- [get_user_attribute_verification_code, 237](#)
- [get_user_auth_factors, 237](#)
- [get_user_defined_function, 457](#)
- [get_user_defined_functions, 457](#)
- [get_user_details, 193](#)
- [get_user_endpoints, 677](#)
- [get_user_id, 483](#)
- [get_user_policy, 476](#)
- [get_user_pool_mfa_config, 237](#)

- get_user_profile, [303](#)
- get_user_settings, [975](#)
- get_utterances_view, [545](#)
- get_variables, [441](#)
- get_variant_import_job, [628](#)
- get_variant_store, [628](#)
- get_vault_access_policy, [447](#)
- get_vault_lock, [447](#)
- get_vault_notifications, [447](#)
- get_vector_enrichment_job, [812](#)
- get_verified_access_endpoint_policy, [355](#)
- get_verified_access_endpoint_targets, [355](#)
- get_verified_access_group_policy, [355](#)
- get_view, [753](#)
- get_violation_details, [431](#)
- get_virtual_machine, [82](#)
- get_vocabulary, [928](#)
- get_vocabulary_filter, [928](#)
- get_voice_channel, [677](#)
- get_voice_template, [677](#)
- get_vpc_attachment, [624](#)
- get_vpc_link, [23, 29](#)
- get_vpc_links, [23, 29](#)
- get_vpc_origin, [137](#)
- get_vpn_connection_device_sample_configuration, [355](#)
- get_vpn_connection_device_types, [355](#)
- get_vpn_tunnel_replacement_status, [355](#)
- get_web_acl, [944, 948, 953](#)
- get_web_acl_for_resource, [948, 953](#)
- get_work_group, [61](#)
- get_work_unit_results, [537](#)
- get_work_units, [537](#)
- get_workflow, [193, 296, 457, 487, 628](#)
- get_workflow_execution, [487](#)
- get_workflow_execution_history, [910](#)
- get_workflow_run, [193, 457](#)
- get_workflow_run_properties, [457](#)
- get_workflow_runs, [457](#)
- get_workflow_step_execution, [487](#)
- get_workflow_steps, [296](#)
- get_workgroup, [740](#)
- get_working_location, [423](#)
- get_workload, [956](#)
- get_xss_match_set, [944, 948](#)
- glacier, [445](#)
- global_sign_out, [237](#)
- globalaccelerator, [448](#)
- glue, [452](#)
- gluedatabrew, [460](#)
- grant_access, [642](#)
- grant_permissions, [537](#)
- group_resources, [756](#)
- guardduty, [463](#)
- head_bucket, [785](#)
- head_object, [785](#)
- health, [467](#)
- healthlake, [470](#)
- iam, [473](#)
- iamrolesanywhere, [478](#)
- identitystore, [481](#)
- imagebuilder, [484](#)
- import_api, [29](#)
- import_api_keys, [23](#)
- import_application_usage, [38](#)
- import_as_provisioned_product, [840](#)
- import_catalog_to_glue, [457](#)
- import_certificate, [15](#)
- import_certificate_authority_certificate, [18](#)
- import_client_branding, [971](#)
- import_client_vpn_client_certificate_revocation_list, [355](#)
- import_component, [487](#)
- import_crl, [481](#)
- import_dataset, [575](#)
- import_disk_image, [487](#)
- import_documentation_parts, [23](#)
- import_firewall_domains, [781](#)
- import_hub_content, [801](#)
- import_hypervisor_configuration, [82](#)
- import_image, [355](#)
- import_instance, [355](#)
- import_key, [657](#)
- import_key_material, [533](#)
- import_key_pair, [355, 568](#)
- import_lens, [956](#)
- import_model, [244](#)
- import_model_version, [575](#)
- import_notebook, [61](#)
- import_phone_number, [260](#)
- import_playback_key_pair, [498](#)
- import_public_key, [506](#)

- import_resources_to_draft_app_version, 749
- import_rest_api, 23
- import_snapshot, 356
- import_source_credentials, 189
- import_stacks_to_stack_set, 132
- import_table, 337
- import_terminology, 930
- import_vm_image, 487
- import_volume, 356
- import_workspace_image, 971
- increase_node_groups_in_global_replication_group, 381
- increase_replica_count, 381
- increase_replication_factor, 307
- increase_stream_retention_period, 523
- index_documents, 148
- index_faces, 746
- infer_icd10cm, 247
- infer_rx_norm, 247
- infer_snomedct, 247
- ingest_knowledge_base_documents, 91
- initialize_cluster, 145
- initialize_service, 333
- initiate_auth, 237
- initiate_document_version_upload, 960
- initiate_job, 447
- initiate_layer_upload, 364, 367
- initiate_multipart_upload, 447
- initiate_vault_lock, 447
- inspector, 488
- inspector2, 491
- instantiate_sol_network_instance, 916
- invalidate_project_cache, 189
- invite_account_to_organization, 650
- invite_members, 466, 830
- invoke, 541
- invoke_agent, 94
- invoke_async, 541
- invoke_data_automation_async, 99
- invoke_endpoint, 817
- invoke_endpoint_async, 817
- invoke_endpoint_with_response_stream, 817
- invoke_flow, 94
- invoke_inline_agent, 94
- invoke_model, 102
- invoke_model_with_response_stream, 102
- invoke_rest_api, 609
- invoke_with_response_stream, 541
- is_authorized, 934
- is_authorized_with_token, 934
- is_member_in_groups, 483
- is_vpc_peered, 568
- issue_certificate, 18
- ivs, 494
- ivschat, 499
- ivsrealtime, 503
- join_domain, 898
- kafka, 506
- kafkaconnect, 510
- kendra, 512
- kendraranking, 516
- keyspaces, 518
- kinesis, 521
- kinesisanalytics, 524
- kinesisanalyticsv2, 527
- kms, 530
- label_parameter_version, 874
- lakeformation, 534
- lambda, 538
- leave_organization, 650
- lexmodelbuildingservice, 542
- lexmodelsv2, 545
- lexruntimev2, 550
- lexruntimev2, 552
- licensemanager, 555
- licensemanagerlinuxsubscriptions, 558
- licensemanageruserssubscriptions, 560
- lightsail, 563
- list_accelerators, 451
- list_accepted_portfolio_shares, 840
- list_access_control_configurations, 515
- list_access_control_rules, 964
- list_access_entries, 377
- list_access_grants, 789
- list_access_grants_instances, 789
- list_access_grants_locations, 789
- list_access_keys, 476
- list_access_log_subscriptions, 940
- list_access_points, 789
- list_access_points_for_object_lambda, 789

- [list_access_policies](#), [377](#), [638](#)
- [list_access_preview_findings](#), [10](#)
- [list_access_previews](#), [10](#)
- [list_access_tokens](#), [193](#)
- [list_account_aliases](#), [476](#)
- [list_account_assignment_creation_status](#), [890](#)
- [list_account_assignment_deletion_status](#), [890](#)
- [list_account_assignments](#), [890](#)
- [list_account_assignments_for_principal](#), [890](#)
- [list_account_associations](#), [107](#)
- [list_account_integrations](#), [296](#)
- [list_account_links](#), [971](#)
- [list_account_permissions](#), [494](#)
- [list_account_roles](#), [887](#)
- [list_account_settings](#), [370](#)
- [list_accounts](#), [650](#), [887](#)
- [list_accounts_for_parent](#), [650](#)
- [list_accounts_for_provisioned_permission_set](#), [890](#)
- [list_action_executions](#), [222](#)
- [list_action_types](#), [222](#)
- [list_actions](#), [428](#), [801](#)
- [list_activated_rules_in_rule_group](#), [944](#), [948](#)
- [list_activities](#), [858](#)
- [list_activity_types](#), [910](#)
- [list_adapter_versions](#), [919](#)
- [list_adapters](#), [919](#)
- [list_addons](#), [377](#)
- [list_admin_accounts_for_organization](#), [431](#)
- [list_admins_managing_account](#), [431](#)
- [list_agent_action_groups](#), [91](#)
- [list_agent_aliases](#), [91](#)
- [list_agent_collaborators](#), [91](#)
- [list_agent_knowledge_bases](#), [91](#)
- [list_agent_statuses](#), [260](#)
- [list_agent_versions](#), [91](#)
- [list_agents](#), [91](#)
- [list_aggregate_discovered_resources](#), [255](#)
- [list_aggregated_utterances](#), [548](#)
- [list_alarm_recommendations](#), [749](#)
- [list_alerts](#), [578](#)
- [list_algorithms](#), [801](#)
- [list_aliases](#), [533](#), [541](#), [657](#), [802](#), [964](#)
- [list_allow_lists](#), [584](#)
- [list_allowed_multi_region_cluster_updates](#), [601](#)
- [list_allowed_node_type_modifications](#), [381](#)
- [list_allowed_node_type_updates](#), [601](#)
- [list_allowed_repositories_for_group](#), [185](#)
- [list_analyses](#), [713](#)
- [list_analysis_reports](#), [620](#)
- [list_analytics_data_associations](#), [261](#)
- [list_analytics_data_lake_data_sets](#), [261](#)
- [list_analyzed_resources](#), [10](#)
- [list_analyzers](#), [10](#)
- [list_annotation_import_jobs](#), [628](#)
- [list_annotation_store_versions](#), [628](#)
- [list_annotation_stores](#), [628](#)
- [list_anomalies](#), [173](#)
- [list_anomalies_for_insight](#), [314](#)
- [list_anomalous_log_groups](#), [314](#)
- [list_anomaly_detectors](#), [578](#)
- [list_anomaly_group_related_metrics](#), [578](#)
- [list_anomaly_group_summaries](#), [578](#)
- [list_anomaly_group_time_series](#), [578](#)
- [list_answers](#), [956](#)
- [list_anycast_ip_lists](#), [137](#)
- [list_api_destinations](#), [412](#)
- [list_api_keys](#), [953](#)
- [list_app_assessment_compliance_drifts](#), [749](#)
- [list_app_assessment_resource_drifts](#), [749](#)
- [list_app_assessments](#), [749](#)
- [list_app_authorizations](#), [32](#)
- [list_app_bundles](#), [32](#)
- [list_app_component_compliances](#), [749](#)
- [list_app_component_recommendations](#), [750](#)
- [list_app_image_configs](#), [802](#)
- [list_app_input_sources](#), [750](#)
- [list_app_monitors](#), [179](#)
- [list_app_version_app_components](#), [750](#)
- [list_app_version_resource_mappings](#), [750](#)
- [list_app_version_resources](#), [750](#)

- [list_app_versions](#), [750](#)
- [list_application_access_scopes](#), [890](#)
- [list_application_assignments](#), [890](#)
- [list_application_assignments_for_principal](#), [890](#)
- [list_application_authentication_methods](#), [890](#)
- [list_application_dependencies](#), [837](#)
- [list_application_dpu_sizes](#), [61](#)
- [list_application_grants](#), [890](#)
- [list_application_instance_dependencies](#), [653](#)
- [list_application_instance_node_instances](#), [653](#)
- [list_application_instances](#), [653](#)
- [list_application_operations](#), [529](#)
- [list_application_providers](#), [890](#)
- [list_application_revisions](#), [209](#)
- [list_application_snapshots](#), [529](#)
- [list_application_versions](#), [529](#), [837](#)
- [list_applications](#), [41](#), [47](#), [209](#), [405](#), [526](#), [529](#), [634](#), [837](#), [884](#), [890](#)
- [list_applied_schema_arns](#), [128](#)
- [list_approval_rule_templates](#), [201](#)
- [list_approved_origins](#), [261](#)
- [list_apps](#), [750](#), [802](#)
- [list_apps_lists](#), [431](#)
- [list_archive_rules](#), [10](#)
- [list_archives](#), [412](#)
- [list_artifacts](#), [802](#)
- [list_assessment_control_insights_by_control_domain](#), [65](#)
- [list_assessment_framework_share_requests](#), [65](#)
- [list_assessment_frameworks](#), [65](#)
- [list_assessment_reports](#), [65](#)
- [list_assessment_run_agents](#), [490](#)
- [list_assessment_runs](#), [490](#)
- [list_assessment_targets](#), [490](#)
- [list_assessment_templates](#), [490](#)
- [list_assessments](#), [65](#)
- [list_asset_bundle_export_jobs](#), [713](#)
- [list_asset_bundle_import_jobs](#), [713](#)
- [list_asset_filters](#), [303](#)
- [list_asset_revisions](#), [303](#)
- [list_assignments_for_hit](#), [606](#)
- [list_assistant_associations](#), [280](#)
- [list_assistants](#), [280](#)
- [list_associated_access_policies](#), [377](#)
- [list_associated_approval_rule_templates_for_repository](#), [201](#)
- [list_associated_attribute_groups](#), [47](#)
- [list_associated_contacts](#), [261](#)
- [list_associated_fleets](#), [54](#)
- [list_associated_groups](#), [914](#)
- [list_associated_packages](#), [185](#)
- [list_associated_resources](#), [47](#)
- [list_associated_route_53_health_checks](#), [774](#)
- [list_associated_stacks](#), [54](#)
- [list_association_versions](#), [874](#)
- [list_associations](#), [116](#), [802](#), [874](#)
- [list_associations_for_license_configuration](#), [557](#)
- [list_async_invokes](#), [102](#)
- [list_attached_group_policies](#), [476](#)
- [list_attached_indices](#), [128](#)
- [list_attached_links](#), [176](#)
- [list_attached_role_policies](#), [476](#)
- [list_attached_user_policies](#), [476](#)
- [list_attachments](#), [624](#)
- [list_attacks](#), [861](#)
- [list_attribute_groups](#), [47](#)
- [list_attribute_groups_for_application](#), [47](#)
- [list_attributes](#), [370](#)
- [list_audience_export_jobs](#), [119](#)
- [list_audience_generation_jobs](#), [119](#)
- [list_audience_models](#), [119](#)
- [list_authentication_profiles](#), [261](#)
- [list_auto_ml_jobs](#), [802](#)
- [list_auto_scaling_configurations](#), [50](#)
- [list_automated_discovery_accounts](#), [584](#)
- [list_automatic_tape_creation_policies](#), [898](#)
- [list_automation_rules](#), [830](#)
- [list_autoshifts](#), [58](#)
- [list_availability_configurations](#), [964](#)
- [list_available_managed_rule_group_versions](#), [953](#)
- [list_available_managed_rule_groups](#), [953](#)
- [list_available_management_cidr_ranges](#), [971](#)
- [list_available_resource_dimensions](#), [673](#)

- [list_available_resource_metrics](#), 673
- [list_available_solution_stacks](#), 385
- [list_available_zones](#), 143
- [list_aws_default_service_quotas](#), 846
- [list_aws_service_access_for_organization](#), 650
- [list_backup_job_summaries](#), 78
- [list_backup_jobs](#), 78
- [list_backup_plan_templates](#), 78
- [list_backup_plan_versions](#), 78
- [list_backup_plans](#), 78
- [list_backup_selections](#), 78
- [list_backup_vaults](#), 78
- [list_backups](#), 337
- [list_baselines](#), 286
- [list_batch_inference_jobs](#), 665
- [list_batch_load_tasks](#), 925
- [list_batch_segment_jobs](#), 665
- [list_billing_group_cost_reports](#), 107
- [list_billing_groups](#), 107
- [list_billing_views](#), 104
- [list_blueprints](#), 97, 458
- [list_bonus_payments](#), 606
- [list_bootstrap_actions](#), 399
- [list_bot_alias_replicas](#), 548
- [list_bot_aliases](#), 548
- [list_bot_locales](#), 548
- [list_bot_recommendations](#), 549
- [list_bot_replicas](#), 549
- [list_bot_resource_generations](#), 549
- [list_bot_version_replicas](#), 549
- [list_bot_versions](#), 549
- [list_bots](#), 261, 549
- [list_branches](#), 201
- [list_brands](#), 713
- [list_brokers](#), 604
- [list_browser_settings](#), 975
- [list_bucket_analytics_configurations](#), 785
- [list_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configurations](#), 785
- [list_bucket_inventory_configurations](#), 785
- [list_bucket_metrics_configurations](#), 785
- [list_buckets](#), 785
- [list_budgets_for_resource](#), 840
- [list_build_batches](#), 189
- [list_build_batches_for_project](#), 189
- [list_builds](#), 189
- [list_builds_for_project](#), 189
- [list_built_in_intents](#), 549
- [list_built_in_slot_types](#), 549
- [list_byoip_cidrs](#), 451
- [list_byte_match_sets](#), 944, 948
- [list_cache_policies](#), 137
- [list_cache_reports](#), 898
- [list_calculated_attribute_definitions](#), 296
- [list_calculated_attributes_for_profile](#), 296
- [list_calculation_executions](#), 61
- [list_call_analytics_categories](#), 928
- [list_call_analytics_jobs](#), 928
- [list_caller_access_grants](#), 789
- [list_campaigns](#), 266, 269, 665
- [list_candidates_for_auto_ml_job](#), 802
- [list_capacity_reservations](#), 61
- [list_case_rules](#), 272
- [list_cases_for_contact](#), 272
- [list_cells](#), 777
- [list_certificate_authorities](#), 18
- [list_certificates](#), 15, 321
- [list_change_sets](#), 132, 590
- [list_changed_blocks](#), 343
- [list_changesets](#), 423
- [list_channels](#), 154, 498
- [list_check_details](#), 956
- [list_check_summaries](#), 956
- [list_children](#), 650
- [list_cidr_blocks](#), 762
- [list_cidr_collections](#), 762
- [list_cidr_locations](#), 762
- [list_cis_scan_configurations](#), 494
- [list_cis_scan_results_aggregated_by_checks](#), 494
- [list_cis_scan_results_aggregated_by_target_resource](#), 494
- [list_cis_scans](#), 494
- [list_classification_jobs](#), 584
- [list_classification_scopes](#), 584
- [list_client_vpc_connections](#), 509
- [list_closed_workflow_executions](#), 910
- [list_cloud_front_origin_access_identities](#), 137
- [list_cluster_nodes](#), 802

- [list_cluster_operations](#), [509](#)
- [list_cluster_operations_v2](#), [509](#)
- [list_cluster_scheduler_configs](#), [802](#)
- [list_cluster_snapshots](#), [330](#)
- [list_clusters](#), [330](#), [371](#), [377](#), [399](#), [509](#), [774](#), [802](#)
- [list_clusters_v2](#), [509](#)
- [list_code_repositories](#), [802](#)
- [list_code_reviews](#), [215](#)
- [list_code_signing_configs](#), [541](#)
- [list_collaboration_configured_model_algorithm_associations](#), [119](#)
- [list_collaboration_ml_input_channels](#), [119](#)
- [list_collaboration_trained_model_export_jobs](#), [119](#)
- [list_collaboration_trained_model_inference_jobs](#), [119](#)
- [list_collaboration_trained_models](#), [119](#)
- [list_collections](#), [638](#), [746](#)
- [list_column_statistics_task_runs](#), [458](#)
- [list_command_invocations](#), [874](#)
- [list_commands](#), [874](#)
- [list_commitment_purchase_analyses](#), [292](#)
- [list_compilation_jobs](#), [802](#)
- [list_compliance_items](#), [874](#)
- [list_compliance_status](#), [431](#)
- [list_compliance_summaries](#), [874](#)
- [list_component_build_versions](#), [487](#)
- [list_component_outputs](#), [702](#)
- [list_component_provisioned_resources](#), [702](#)
- [list_components](#), [41](#), [487](#), [702](#), [884](#)
- [list_compositions](#), [506](#)
- [list_compute_quotas](#), [802](#)
- [list_configuration_history](#), [41](#)
- [list_configuration_policies](#), [830](#)
- [list_configuration_policy_associations](#), [830](#)
- [list_configuration_recorders](#), [255](#)
- [list_configuration_revisions](#), [509](#), [604](#)
- [list_configuration_sets](#), [681](#), [684](#), [850](#), [854](#)
- [list_configurations](#), [509](#), [604](#)
- [list_configured_audience_models](#), [119](#)
- [list_configured_model_algorithm_associations](#), [119](#)
- [list_configured_model_algorithms](#), [119](#)
- [list_conflicting_aliases](#), [137](#)
- [list_conformance_pack_compliance_scores](#), [255](#)
- [list_connect_instance_integrations](#), [269](#)
- [list_connect_peers](#), [624](#)
- [list_connection_types](#), [458](#)
- [list_connections](#), [50](#), [205](#), [226](#), [303](#), [412](#)
- [list_connector_operations](#), [512](#)
- [list_connectors](#), [512](#), [662](#)
- [list_constraints_for_portfolio](#), [840](#)
- [list_contact_channels](#), [878](#)
- [list_contact_evaluations](#), [261](#)
- [list_contact_flow_modules](#), [261](#)
- [list_contact_flow_versions](#), [261](#)
- [list_contact_flows](#), [261](#)
- [list_contact_lists](#), [854](#)
- [list_contact_references](#), [261](#)
- [list_contacts](#), [854](#), [878](#)
- [list_container_instances](#), [371](#)
- [list_container_recipes](#), [487](#)
- [list_contents](#), [280](#)
- [list_contexts](#), [802](#)
- [list_continuous_deployment_policies](#), [137](#)
- [list_contributor_insights](#), [337](#)
- [list_control_domain_insights](#), [65](#)
- [list_control_domain_insights_by_assessment](#), [65](#)
- [list_control_insights_by_control_domain](#), [65](#)
- [list_control_operations](#), [286](#)
- [list_control_panels](#), [774](#)
- [list_controls](#), [65](#)
- [list_copy_job_summaries](#), [78](#)
- [list_copy_jobs](#), [78](#)
- [list_core_network_policy_versions](#), [624](#)
- [list_core_networks](#), [624](#)
- [list_cost_allocation_tag_backfill_history](#), [292](#)
- [list_cost_allocation_tags](#), [292](#)
- [list_cost_category_definitions](#), [292](#)
- [list_coverage](#), [466](#), [494](#)
- [list_coverage_statistics](#), [494](#)
- [list_crawlers](#), [458](#)
- [list_crawls](#), [458](#)
- [list_create_account_status](#), [650](#)
- [list_crls](#), [481](#)

- [list_cross_account_attachments](#), [451](#)
- [list_cross_account_authorizations](#), [777](#)
- [list_cross_account_resource_accounts](#), [451](#)
- [list_cross_account_resources](#), [451](#)
- [list_curated_environment_images](#), [189](#)
- [list_custom_actions](#), [116](#)
- [list_custom_data_identifiers](#), [584](#)
- [list_custom_domain_associations](#), [740](#)
- [list_custom_entity_types](#), [458](#)
- [list_custom_line_item_versions](#), [107](#)
- [list_custom_line_items](#), [107](#)
- [list_custom_models](#), [88](#)
- [list_custom_permissions](#), [713](#)
- [list_custom_plugins](#), [512](#)
- [list_custom_routing_accelerators](#), [452](#)
- [list_custom_routing_endpoint_groups](#), [452](#)
- [list_custom_routing_listeners](#), [452](#)
- [list_custom_routing_port_mappings](#), [452](#)
- [list_custom_routing_port_mappings_by_destination](#), [452](#)
- [list_custom_verification_email_templates](#), [850](#), [854](#)
- [list_custom_vocabulary_items](#), [549](#)
- [list_customer_managed_policy_references_in_permissions](#), [890](#)
- [list_dashboard_versions](#), [713](#)
- [list_dashboards](#), [154](#), [160](#), [713](#)
- [list_data_automation_projects](#), [97](#)
- [list_data_catalogs](#), [61](#)
- [list_data_cells_filter](#), [537](#)
- [list_data_deletion_jobs](#), [665](#)
- [list_data_ingestion_jobs](#), [575](#)
- [list_data_lake_exceptions](#), [834](#)
- [list_data_lakes](#), [834](#)
- [list_data_product_revisions](#), [303](#)
- [list_data_protection_settings](#), [975](#)
- [list_data_quality_job_definitions](#), [802](#)
- [list_data_quality_results](#), [458](#)
- [list_data_quality_rule_recommendation_runs](#), [458](#)
- [list_data_quality_ruleset_evaluation_runs](#), [458](#)
- [list_data_quality_rulesets](#), [458](#)
- [list_data_quality_statistic_annotations](#), [458](#)
- [list_data_quality_statistics](#), [458](#)
- [list_data_sets](#), [713](#)
- [list_data_source_run_activities](#), [303](#)
- [list_data_source_runs](#), [303](#)
- [list_data_source_sync_jobs](#), [515](#)
- [list_data_sources](#), [91](#), [303](#), [515](#), [635](#), [713](#)
- [list_data_views](#), [423](#)
- [list_databases](#), [61](#), [737](#), [884](#), [925](#)
- [list_dataset_entries](#), [746](#)
- [list_dataset_export_jobs](#), [665](#)
- [list_dataset_groups](#), [437](#), [666](#)
- [list_dataset_import_jobs](#), [437](#), [666](#)
- [list_dataset_labels](#), [746](#)
- [list_datasets](#), [241](#), [244](#), [423](#), [437](#), [462](#), [575](#), [666](#)
- [list_datasource_packages](#), [311](#)
- [list_dead_letter_source_queues](#), [870](#)
- [list_dedicated_ip_pools](#), [681](#), [854](#)
- [list_default_vocabularies](#), [261](#)
- [list_delegated_admin_accounts](#), [494](#)
- [list_delegated_administrators](#), [650](#)
- [list_delegated_services_for_account](#), [650](#)
- [list_deliverability_test_reports](#), [681](#), [854](#)
- [list_delivery_streams](#), [426](#)
- [list_deployments](#), [209](#)
- [list_deployments_configs](#), [209](#)
- [list_deployment_groups](#), [209](#)
- [list_deployment_instances](#), [209](#)
- [list_deployment_targets](#), [209](#)
- [list_deployments](#), [209](#), [702](#)
- [list_detectors](#), [466](#)
- [list_dev_endpoints](#), [458](#)
- [list_dev_environment_sessions](#), [194](#)
- [list_dev_environments](#), [194](#)
- [list_development_schema_arns](#), [128](#)
- [list_device_fleets](#), [802](#)
- [list_device_positions](#), [571](#)
- [list_devices](#), [237](#), [654](#), [802](#)
- [list_devices_jobs](#), [654](#)
- [list_direct_query_data_sources](#), [635](#)
- [list_directories](#), [128](#)
- [list_directory_buckets](#), [785](#)
- [list_directory_registrations](#), [662](#)
- [list_discovered_resources](#), [255](#), [431](#)
- [list_discoverers](#), [822](#)
- [list_distributed_grants](#), [557](#)
- [list_distribution_configurations](#), [487](#)
- [list_distributions](#), [137](#)

- list_distributions_by_anycast_ip_list_id, [137](#)
- list_distributions_by_cache_policy_id, [137](#)
- list_distributions_by_key_group, [137](#)
- list_distributions_by_origin_request_policy_id, [137](#)
- list_distributions_by_realtime_log_config, [137](#)
- list_distributions_by_response_headers_policy_id, [137](#)
- list_distributions_by_vpc_origin_id, [137](#)
- list_distributions_by_web_acl_id, [137](#)
- list_document_classification_jobs, [244](#)
- list_document_classifier_summaries, [244](#)
- list_document_classifiers, [244](#)
- list_document_metadata_history, [874](#)
- list_document_versions, [874](#)
- list_documents, [874](#)
- list_domain_deliverability_campaigns, [681](#), [854](#)
- list_domain_maintenances, [635](#)
- list_domain_names, [148](#), [389](#), [635](#)
- list_domain_units_for_parent, [304](#)
- list_domains, [185](#), [272](#), [296](#), [304](#), [765](#), [802](#), [864](#), [910](#), [937](#)
- list_domains_for_package, [389](#), [635](#)
- list_dominant_language_detection_jobs, [244](#)
- list_earth_observation_jobs, [812](#)
- list_edge_deployment_plans, [802](#)
- list_edge_packaging_jobs, [802](#)
- list_eks_anywhere_subscriptions, [377](#)
- list_elasticsearch_instance_types, [389](#)
- list_elasticsearch_versions, [389](#)
- list_email_identities, [681](#), [854](#)
- list_email_templates, [854](#)
- list_enabled_baselines, [286](#)
- list_enabled_controls, [286](#)
- list_enabled_products_for_import, [830](#)
- list_encoder_configurations, [506](#)
- list_endpoint_access, [740](#)
- list_endpoint_configs, [802](#)
- list_endpoint_groups, [452](#)
- list_endpoints, [244](#), [412](#), [792](#), [802](#)
- list_endpoints_by_platform_application, [866](#)
- list_engagements, [878](#)
- list_engine_versions, [61](#)
- list_entities, [458](#), [590](#)
- list_entities_detection_jobs, [244](#)
- list_entities_detection_v2_jobs, [247](#)
- list_entities_for_policy, [476](#)
- list_entitled_applications, [54](#)
- list_entity_owners, [304](#)
- list_entity_personas, [515](#)
- list_entity_recognizer_summaries, [244](#)
- list_entity_recognizers, [244](#)
- list_environment_account_connections, [702](#)
- list_environment_actions, [304](#)
- list_environment_blueprint_configurations, [304](#)
- list_environment_blueprints, [304](#)
- list_environment_outputs, [702](#)
- list_environment_profiles, [304](#)
- list_environment_provisioned_resources, [702](#)
- list_environment_template_versions, [702](#)
- list_environment_templates, [702](#)
- list_environments, [120](#), [122](#), [304](#), [420](#), [609](#), [702](#)
- list_evaluation_form_versions, [261](#)
- list_evaluation_forms, [261](#)
- list_evaluation_jobs, [88](#)
- list_event_buses, [412](#)
- list_event_data_stores, [154](#)
- list_event_logs, [194](#)
- list_event_predictions, [441](#)
- list_event_source_mappings, [541](#)
- list_event_sources, [412](#)
- list_event_streams, [296](#)
- list_event_subscriptions, [490](#)
- list_event_trackers, [666](#)
- list_event_triggers, [296](#)
- list_event_types, [230](#)
- list_events, [314](#)
- list_events_detection_jobs, [244](#)
- list_exclusions, [490](#)
- list_executions, [858](#)
- list_executors, [61](#)
- list_experience_entities, [515](#)
- list_experiences, [515](#)

- list_experiment_resolved_targets, [428](#)
- list_experiment_target_account_configurations, [428](#)
- list_experiment_templates, [428](#)
- list_experiments, [166](#), [428](#), [802](#)
- list_explainabilities, [437](#)
- list_explainability_exports, [437](#)
- list_export_jobs, [854](#)
- list_exports, [132](#), [337](#), [549](#)
- list_extensible_source_servers, [333](#)
- list_faces, [746](#)
- list_facet_attributes, [128](#)
- list_facet_names, [128](#)
- list_failures_for_license_configuration_operations, [557](#)
- list_faqs, [515](#)
- list_fargate_profiles, [377](#)
- list_feature_groups, [802](#)
- list_featured_results_sets, [515](#)
- list_features, [166](#)
- list_fhir_datastores, [472](#)
- list_fhir_export_jobs, [472](#)
- list_fhir_import_jobs, [472](#)
- list_field_level_encryption_configs, [137](#)
- list_field_level_encryption_profiles, [137](#)
- list_field_options, [272](#)
- list_fields, [272](#)
- list_file_commit_history, [201](#)
- list_file_shares, [898](#)
- list_file_system_associations, [898](#)
- list_filters, [466](#), [494](#), [666](#)
- list_finding_aggregations, [494](#)
- list_finding_aggregators, [830](#)
- list_findings, [10](#), [466](#), [490](#), [494](#), [584](#)
- list_findings_filters, [584](#)
- list_findings_metrics, [218](#)
- list_findings_reports, [212](#)
- list_findings_v2, [10](#)
- list_firewall_configs, [781](#)
- list_firewall_domain_lists, [781](#)
- list_firewall_domains, [781](#)
- list_firewall_policies, [620](#)
- list_firewall_rule_group_associations, [781](#)
- list_firewall_rule_groups, [781](#)
- list_firewall_rules, [781](#)
- list_firewalls, [620](#)
- list_fleets, [189](#)
- list_flow_aliases, [91](#)
- list_flow_associations, [261](#)
- list_flow_definitions, [802](#)
- list_flow_versions, [92](#)
- list_flows, [92](#)
- list_flywheel_iteration_history, [244](#)
- list_flywheels, [244](#)
- list_folder_members, [713](#)
- list_folders, [713](#)
- list_folders_for_resource, [713](#)
- list_forecast_export_jobs, [437](#)
- list_forecasts, [437](#)
- list_foundation_models, [88](#)
- list_frameworks, [78](#)
- list_fraudster_registration_jobs, [937](#)
- list_fraudsters, [937](#)
- list_function_event_invoke_configs, [541](#)
- list_function_url_configs, [541](#)
- list_functions, [137](#), [541](#)
- list_functions_by_code_signing_config, [541](#)
- list_gateway_routes, [44](#)
- list_gateways, [82](#), [898](#)
- list_generated_templates, [132](#)
- list_geo_locations, [762](#)
- list_geo_match_sets, [944](#), [948](#)
- list_geofence_collections, [571](#)
- list_geofences, [571](#)
- list_git_hub_account_token_names, [209](#)
- list_global_tables, [337](#)
- list_grants, [533](#)
- list_graphs, [311](#)
- list_gremlin_queries, [616](#)
- list_group_members, [964](#)
- list_group_memberships, [484](#), [713](#)
- list_group_memberships_for_member, [484](#)
- list_group_policies, [476](#)
- list_group_resources, [756](#), [914](#)
- list_grouping_statuses, [756](#)
- list_groups, [237](#), [476](#), [484](#), [713](#), [756](#), [914](#), [964](#)
- list_groups_for_entity, [964](#)
- list_groups_for_user, [476](#)
- list_groups_older_than_ordering_id, [515](#)

- [list_guardrails](#), 88
- [list_handshakes_for_account](#), 650
- [list_handshakes_for_organization](#), 650
- [list_hapgs](#), 143
- [list_health_checks](#), 762
- [list_health_events](#), 169
- [list_hi_ts](#), 606
- [list_hi_ts_for_qualification_type](#), 606
- [list_hook_results](#), 132
- [list_hosted_zones](#), 762
- [list_hosted_zones_by_name](#), 762
- [list_hosted_zones_by_vpc](#), 762
- [list_hosts](#), 205, 226
- [list_hours_of_operation_overrides](#), 261
- [list_hours_of_operations](#), 261
- [list_hsms](#), 143
- [list_hub_content_versions](#), 802
- [list_hub_contents](#), 802
- [list_hubs](#), 802
- [list_human_loops](#), 68
- [list_human_task_uis](#), 802
- [list_hyper_parameter_tuning_jobs](#), 802
- [list_hypervisors](#), 82
- [list_iam_policy_assignments](#), 713
- [list_iam_policy_assignments_for_user](#), 713
- [list_icd10cm_inference_jobs](#), 247
- [list_id_mapping_jobs](#), 408
- [list_id_mapping_workflows](#), 408
- [list_id_namespaces](#), 408
- [list_identities](#), 232, 850
- [list_identity_policies](#), 850
- [list_identity_pool_usage](#), 241
- [list_identity_pools](#), 232
- [list_identity_propagation_configs](#), 713
- [list_identity_provider_configs](#), 377
- [list_identity_providers](#), 237, 562, 975
- [list_identity_resolution_jobs](#), 296
- [list_identity_sources](#), 934
- [list_image_build_versions](#), 487
- [list_image_packages](#), 487
- [list_image_pipeline_images](#), 487
- [list_image_pipelines](#), 487
- [list_image_recipes](#), 487
- [list_image_scan_finding_aggregations](#), 487
- [list_image_scan_findings](#), 487
- [list_image_versions](#), 802
- [list_images](#), 364, 487, 802
- [list_images_in_recycle_bin](#), 356
- [list_impersonation_roles](#), 964
- [list_import_failures](#), 154
- [list_import_jobs](#), 280, 854
- [list_imported_models](#), 88
- [list_imports](#), 132, 154, 337, 549
- [list_incident_findings](#), 881
- [list_incident_records](#), 881
- [list_incoming_typed_links](#), 128
- [list_index](#), 128
- [list_indexed_recovery_points](#), 78
- [list_indexes](#), 753
- [list_indexes_for_members](#), 753
- [list_indicators](#), 311
- [list_indices](#), 515
- [list_inference_components](#), 802
- [list_inference_events](#), 575
- [list_inference_executions](#), 575
- [list_inference_experiments](#), 802
- [list_inference_profiles](#), 88
- [list_inference_recommendations_job_steps](#), 802
- [list_inference_recommendations_jobs](#), 802
- [list_inference_schedulers](#), 575
- [list_infrastructure_configurations](#), 487
- [list_ingest_configurations](#), 506
- [list_ingestion_destinations](#), 32
- [list_ingestion_jobs](#), 92
- [list_ingestions](#), 32, 713
- [list_insights](#), 314, 377
- [list_insights_metric_data](#), 154
- [list_instance_attributes](#), 261
- [list_instance_fleets](#), 399
- [list_instance_groups](#), 399
- [list_instance_profile_tags](#), 476
- [list_instance_profiles](#), 476
- [list_instance_profiles_for_role](#), 476
- [list_instance_storage_configs](#), 261
- [list_instance_type_details](#), 635
- [list_instances](#), 261, 399, 562, 844, 890
- [list_integration_associations](#), 261
- [list_integrations](#), 173, 296
- [list_intent_metrics](#), 549
- [list_intent_paths](#), 549
- [list_intent_stage_metrics](#), 549

- list_intents, [549](#)
- list_internet_events, [169](#)
- list_invalidations, [137](#)
- list_inventory_entries, [875](#)
- list_investigations, [311](#)
- list_invitations, [311](#), [466](#), [584](#), [830](#)
- list_ip_access_settings, [975](#)
- list_ip_routes, [321](#)
- list_ip_sets, [466](#), [944](#), [948](#), [953](#)
- list_job_run_attempts, [405](#)
- list_job_runs, [304](#), [402](#), [405](#), [462](#)
- list_job_templates, [402](#)
- list_jobs, [85](#), [447](#), [458](#), [462](#), [789](#)
- list_journal_kinesis_streams_for_ledger, [705](#)
- list_journal_s3_exports, [705](#)
- list_journal_s3_exports_for_ledger, [705](#)
- list_journeys, [677](#)
- list_kafka_versions, [509](#)
- list_key_groups, [137](#)
- list_key_phrases_detection_jobs, [244](#)
- list_key_policies, [533](#)
- list_key_rotations, [533](#)
- list_key_value_stores, [137](#)
- list_keys, [140](#), [533](#), [572](#), [657](#)
- list_keyspaces, [520](#)
- list_keywords_for_data_source, [65](#)
- list_knowledge_base_documents, [92](#)
- list_knowledge_bases, [92](#), [280](#)
- list_kx_changesets, [420](#)
- list_kx_cluster_nodes, [420](#)
- list_kx_clusters, [420](#)
- list_kx_databases, [420](#)
- list_kx_dataviews, [420](#)
- list_kx_environments, [420](#)
- list_kx_scaling_groups, [420](#)
- list_kx_users, [420](#)
- list_kx_volumes, [420](#)
- list_label_groups, [575](#)
- list_labeling_jobs, [802](#)
- list_labeling_jobs_for_workteam, [802](#)
- list_labels, [575](#)
- list_lake_formation_opt_ins, [537](#)
- list_lambda_functions, [261](#)
- list_landing_zone_operations, [286](#)
- list_landing_zones, [286](#)
- list_language_models, [928](#)
- list_languages, [930](#)
- list_launch_actions, [333](#)
- list_launch_paths, [840](#)
- list_launches, [166](#)
- list_layer_versions, [541](#)
- list_layers, [541](#)
- list_layouts, [272](#)
- list_ledgers, [705](#)
- list_legal_holds, [78](#)
- list_lens_review_improvements, [956](#)
- list_lens_reviews, [956](#)
- list_lens_shares, [956](#)
- list_lenses, [956](#)
- list_lex_bots, [261](#)
- list_lexicons, [691](#)
- list_lf_tag_expressions, [537](#)
- list_lf_tags, [537](#)
- list_license_configurations, [557](#)
- list_license_conversion_tasks, [557](#)
- list_license_manager_report_generators, [557](#)
- list_license_server_endpoints, [562](#)
- list_license_specifications_for_resource, [557](#)
- list_license_versions, [557](#)
- list_licenses, [557](#)
- list_lifecycle_execution_resources, [487](#)
- list_lifecycle_executions, [487](#)
- list_lifecycle_policies, [487](#), [638](#)
- list_lineage_events, [304](#)
- list_lineage_groups, [802](#)
- list_lineage_node_history, [304](#)
- list_links, [176](#)
- list_linux_subscription_instances, [560](#)
- list_linux_subscriptions, [560](#)
- list_listeners, [452](#), [940](#)
- list_loader_jobs, [616](#)
- list_local_disks, [898](#)
- list_log_anomaly_detectors, [173](#)
- list_log_groups_for_query, [173](#)
- list_log_pattern_sets, [41](#)
- list_log_patterns, [41](#)
- list_log_sources, [834](#)
- list_log_subscriptions, [321](#)
- list_logging_configurations, [502](#), [944](#), [948](#), [953](#)
- list_luna_clients, [143](#)

- [list_mail_domains](#), [964](#)
- [list_mailbox_export_jobs](#), [964](#)
- [list_mailbox_permissions](#), [964](#)
- [list_malware_protection_plans](#), [466](#)
- [list_managed_data_identifiers](#), [584](#)
- [list_managed_endpoints](#), [402](#)
- [list_managed_insight_rules](#), [160](#)
- [list_managed_policies_in_permission_set](#), [890](#)
- [list_managed_resources](#), [58](#)
- [list_managed_rule_sets](#), [953](#)
- [list_managed_schema_arns](#), [128](#)
- [list_managed_views](#), [753](#)
- [list_managed_workgroups](#), [740](#)
- [list_map_runs](#), [858](#)
- [list_maps](#), [572](#)
- [list_marketplace_model_endpoints](#), [88](#)
- [list_matching_jobs](#), [408](#)
- [list_matching_workflows](#), [408](#)
- [list_media_analysis_jobs](#), [746](#)
- [list_medical_scribe_jobs](#), [928](#)
- [list_medical_transcription_jobs](#), [928](#)
- [list_medical_vocabularies](#), [928](#)
- [list_member_accounts](#), [431](#)
- [list_members](#), [311](#), [466](#), [494](#), [584](#), [830](#)
- [list_meshes](#), [44](#)
- [list_message_move_tasks](#), [870](#)
- [list_metadata_generation_runs](#), [304](#)
- [list_metric_attribution_metrics](#), [666](#)
- [list_metric_attributions](#), [666](#)
- [list_metric_sets](#), [578](#)
- [list_metric_streams](#), [160](#)
- [list_metrics](#), [160](#), [750](#)
- [list_mfa_device_tags](#), [476](#)
- [list_mfa_devices](#), [476](#)
- [list_microsoft_teams_channel_configurations](#), [116](#)
- [list_microsoft_teams_configured_teams](#), [116](#)
- [list_microsoft_teams_user_identities](#), [116](#)
- [list_milestones](#), [956](#)
- [list_ml_data_processing_jobs](#), [616](#)
- [list_ml_endpoints](#), [616](#)
- [list_ml_input_channels](#), [119](#)
- [list_ml_model_training_jobs](#), [616](#)
- [list_ml_model_transform_jobs](#), [616](#)
- [list_ml_transforms](#), [458](#)
- [list_mlflow_tracking_servers](#), [802](#)
- [list_mobile_device_access_overrides](#), [964](#)
- [list_mobile_device_access_rules](#), [964](#)
- [list_mobile_sdk_releases](#), [953](#)
- [list_model_bias_job_definitions](#), [802](#)
- [list_model_card_export_jobs](#), [802](#)
- [list_model_card_versions](#), [802](#)
- [list_model_cards](#), [802](#)
- [list_model_copy_jobs](#), [88](#)
- [list_model_customization_jobs](#), [88](#)
- [list_model_explainability_job_definitions](#), [802](#)
- [list_model_import_jobs](#), [88](#)
- [list_model_invocation_jobs](#), [88](#)
- [list_model_metadata](#), [802](#)
- [list_model_package_groups](#), [802](#)
- [list_model_packages](#), [802](#)
- [list_model_quality_job_definitions](#), [803](#)
- [list_model_versions](#), [575](#)
- [list_models](#), [575](#), [803](#)
- [list_monitor_evaluations](#), [437](#)
- [list_monitored_resources](#), [314](#)
- [list_monitoring_alert_history](#), [803](#)
- [list_monitoring_alerts](#), [803](#)
- [list_monitoring_executions](#), [803](#)
- [list_monitoring_schedules](#), [803](#)
- [list_monitors](#), [169](#), [437](#)
- [list_multi_region_access_points](#), [789](#)
- [list_multi_region_endpoints](#), [854](#)
- [list_multipart_read_set_uploads](#), [628](#)
- [list_multipart_uploads](#), [447](#), [785](#)
- [list_named_queries](#), [61](#)
- [list_namespaces](#), [713](#), [740](#), [795](#), [844](#)
- [list_network_settings](#), [975](#)
- [list_node_from_template_jobs](#), [654](#)
- [list_nodegroups](#), [377](#)
- [list_nodes](#), [509](#), [654](#), [875](#)
- [list_nodes_summary](#), [875](#)
- [list_notebook_executions](#), [399](#)
- [list_notebook_instance_lifecycle_configs](#), [803](#)
- [list_notebook_instances](#), [803](#)
- [list_notebook_metadata](#), [61](#)
- [list_notebook_sessions](#), [61](#)
- [list_notification_channels](#), [314](#)
- [list_notification_rules](#), [230](#)

- list_notifications, [65](#), [304](#), [956](#)
- list_object_attributes, [128](#)
- list_object_children, [128](#)
- list_object_parent_paths, [128](#)
- list_object_parents, [128](#)
- list_object_policies, [128](#)
- list_object_type_attributes, [296](#)
- list_object_versions, [785](#)
- list_objects, [785](#)
- list_objects_v2, [785](#)
- list_observability_configurations, [50](#)
- list_on_premises_instances, [209](#)
- list_open_cypher_queries, [616](#)
- list_open_id_connect_provider_tags, [476](#)
- list_open_id_connect_providers, [476](#)
- list_open_workflow_executions, [910](#)
- list_operation_events, [884](#)
- list_operations, [50](#), [765](#), [844](#), [884](#)
- list_ops_item_events, [875](#)
- list_ops_item_related_items, [875](#)
- list_ops_metadata, [875](#)
- list_optimization_jobs, [803](#)
- list_organization_admin_accounts, [311](#), [466](#), [584](#), [830](#)
- list_organization_insights, [314](#)
- list_organization_portfolio_access, [840](#)
- list_organization_service_access_status, [624](#)
- list_organizational_units_for_parent, [651](#)
- list_organizations, [964](#)
- list_organizations_features, [476](#)
- list_origin_access_controls, [137](#)
- list_origin_request_policies, [137](#)
- list_origination_numbers, [866](#)
- list_outgoing_typed_links, [128](#)
- list_outpost_resolvers, [781](#)
- list_outposts_with_s3, [792](#)
- list_package_groups, [185](#)
- list_package_import_jobs, [654](#)
- list_package_version_assets, [185](#)
- list_package_version_dependencies, [185](#)
- list_package_versions, [185](#)
- list_packages, [185](#), [654](#)
- list_packages_for_domain, [389](#), [635](#)
- list_page_receipts, [878](#)
- list_page_resolutions, [878](#)
- list_pages_by_contact, [878](#)
- list_pages_by_engagement, [878](#)
- list_parallel_data, [930](#)
- list_parents, [651](#)
- list_participant_events, [506](#)
- list_participants, [506](#)
- list_partner_apps, [803](#)
- list_partner_event_source_accounts, [412](#)
- list_partner_event_sources, [412](#)
- list_parts, [447](#), [785](#)
- list_peerings, [624](#)
- list_pending_invitation_resources, [717](#)
- list_pending_maintenance_actions, [330](#)
- list_performance_analysis_reports, [673](#)
- list_permission_associations, [717](#)
- list_permission_groups, [423](#)
- list_permission_groups_by_user, [423](#)
- list_permission_set_provisioning_status, [890](#)
- list_permission_sets, [890](#)
- list_permission_sets_provisioned_to_account, [890](#)
- list_permission_versions, [717](#)
- list_permissions, [18](#), [537](#), [587](#), [717](#)
- list_personal_access_tokens, [964](#)
- list_phi_detection_jobs, [248](#)
- list_phone_numbers, [261](#)
- list_phone_numbers_opted_out, [867](#)
- list_phone_numbers_v2, [261](#)
- list_pii_entities_detection_jobs, [244](#)
- list_pipeline_blueprints, [631](#)
- list_pipeline_execution_steps, [803](#)
- list_pipeline_executions, [222](#), [803](#)
- list_pipeline_parameters_for_execution, [803](#)
- list_pipelines, [222](#), [299](#), [631](#), [803](#)
- list_pipes, [414](#)
- list_place_indexes, [572](#)
- list_platform_applications, [867](#)
- list_platform_branches, [385](#)
- list_platform_versions, [385](#)
- list_playback_key_pairs, [498](#)
- list_playback_restriction_policies, [498](#)
- list_pod_identity_associations, [377](#)
- list_policies, [431](#), [477](#), [651](#), [934](#)

- list_policies_for_target, [651](#)
- list_policies_granting_service_access, [477](#)
- list_policy_attachments, [128](#)
- list_policy_generations, [10](#)
- list_policy_grants, [304](#)
- list_policy_stores, [934](#)
- list_policy_tags, [477](#)
- list_policy_templates, [934](#)
- list_policy_versions, [477](#)
- list_pool_origination_identities, [688](#)
- list_portals, [975](#)
- list_portfolio_access, [840](#)
- list_portfolios, [840](#)
- list_portfolios_for_product, [840](#)
- list_predefined_attributes, [261](#)
- list_predictor_backtest_export_jobs, [437](#)
- list_predictors, [437](#)
- list_prepared_statements, [61](#)
- list_preview_rotation_shifts, [878](#)
- list_price_lists, [694](#)
- list_prices, [765](#)
- list_pricing_plans, [107](#)
- list_pricing_plans_associated_with_pricing_rules, [107](#)
- list_pricing_rules, [107](#)
- list_pricing_rules_associated_to_pricing_plan, [107](#)
- list_principals, [717](#)
- list_principals_for_portfolio, [840](#)
- list_problems, [41](#)
- list_processing_jobs, [803](#)
- list_product_subscriptions, [562](#)
- list_profile_associations, [768](#)
- list_profile_attribute_values, [296](#)
- list_profile_notifications, [956](#)
- list_profile_object_type_templates, [296](#)
- list_profile_object_types, [296](#)
- list_profile_objects, [296](#)
- list_profile_resource_associations, [768](#)
- list_profile_shares, [956](#)
- list_profile_times, [212](#)
- list_profiles, [481](#), [768](#), [956](#)
- list_profiling_groups, [213](#)
- list_project_memberships, [304](#)
- list_project_policies, [746](#)
- list_project_profiles, [304](#)
- list_projects, [166](#), [189](#), [194](#), [304](#), [462](#), [803](#)
- list_prompt_routers, [88](#)
- list_prompts, [92](#), [261](#)
- list_protect_configuration_rule_set_number_overrides, [688](#)
- list_protected_resources, [78](#)
- list_protected_resources_by_backup_vault, [78](#)
- list_protection_groups, [861](#)
- list_protections, [861](#)
- list_protocols_lists, [431](#)
- list_provider_services, [408](#)
- list_provisioned_capacity, [447](#)
- list_provisioned_concurrency_configs, [541](#)
- list_provisioned_model_throughputs, [88](#)
- list_provisioned_product_plans, [840](#)
- list_provisioning_artifacts, [840](#)
- list_provisioning_artifacts_for_service_action, [840](#)
- list_public_keys, [137](#), [154](#), [506](#)
- list_published_schema_arns, [128](#)
- list_publishing_destinations, [466](#)
- list_pull_requests, [201](#)
- list_qualification_requests, [606](#)
- list_qualification_types, [606](#)
- list_queries, [154](#)
- list_query_executions, [61](#)
- list_query_logging_configs, [762](#)
- list_query_suggestions_block_lists, [515](#)
- list_queue_quick_connects, [261](#)
- list_queue_tags, [870](#)
- list_queues, [261](#), [870](#)
- list_quick_connects, [261](#)
- list_quick_responses, [280](#)
- list_raster_data_collections, [812](#)
- list_rate_based_rules, [944](#), [948](#)
- list_read_set_activation_jobs, [628](#)
- list_read_set_export_jobs, [628](#)
- list_read_set_import_jobs, [628](#)
- list_read_set_upload_parts, [628](#)
- list_read_sets, [628](#)
- list_readiness_checks, [777](#)
- list_realtime_contact_analysis_segments, [275](#)

- [list_realtime_contact_analysis_segments_v2](#), [261](#)
- [list_realtime_log_configs](#), [137](#)
- [list_receipt_filters](#), [850](#)
- [list_receipt_rule_sets](#), [850](#)
- [list_received_grants](#), [557](#)
- [list_received_grants_for_organization](#), [557](#)
- [list_received_licenses](#), [557](#)
- [list_received_licenses_for_organization](#), [557](#)
- [list_recipe_versions](#), [462](#)
- [list_recipes](#), [462](#), [666](#)
- [list_recommendation_feedback](#), [215](#)
- [list_recommendation_templates](#), [750](#)
- [list_recommendations](#), [215](#), [314](#), [734](#), [854](#)
- [list_recommended_intents](#), [549](#)
- [list_recommenders](#), [666](#)
- [list_record_history](#), [840](#)
- [list_recording_configurations](#), [498](#)
- [list_records](#), [241](#)
- [list_recovery_groups](#), [777](#)
- [list_recovery_points](#), [740](#)
- [list_recovery_points_by_backup_vault](#), [78](#)
- [list_recovery_points_by_legal_hold](#), [78](#)
- [list_recovery_points_by_resource](#), [78](#)
- [list_reference_import_jobs](#), [628](#)
- [list_reference_stores](#), [628](#)
- [list_references](#), [628](#)
- [list_refresh_schedules](#), [713](#)
- [list_regex_match_sets](#), [944](#), [948](#)
- [list_regex_pattern_sets](#), [944](#), [948](#), [953](#)
- [list_regional_buckets](#), [789](#)
- [list_regions](#), [13](#)
- [list_registered_subscription_providers](#), [560](#)
- [list_registration_associations](#), [688](#)
- [list_registries](#), [458](#), [822](#)
- [list_related_items](#), [881](#)
- [list_release_labels](#), [399](#)
- [list_replace_permission_associations_work](#), [717](#)
- [list_replays](#), [412](#)
- [list_replication_sets](#), [881](#)
- [list_replicators](#), [509](#)
- [list_report_definitions](#), [38](#)
- [list_report_groups](#), [189](#)
- [list_report_jobs](#), [78](#)
- [list_report_plans](#), [78](#)
- [list_reports](#), [189](#)
- [list_reports_for_report_group](#), [189](#)
- [list_repositories](#), [185](#), [201](#), [702](#)
- [list_repositories_for_approval_rule_template](#), [201](#)
- [list_repositories_in_domain](#), [185](#)
- [list_repository_associations](#), [215](#)
- [list_repository_links](#), [205](#), [226](#)
- [list_repository_sync_definitions](#), [205](#), [226](#), [702](#)
- [list_requested_service_quota_change_history](#), [846](#)
- [list_requested_service_quota_change_history_by_quota](#), [846](#)
- [list_rescore_execution_plans](#), [518](#)
- [list_resiliency_policies](#), [750](#)
- [list_resolver_configs](#), [781](#)
- [list_resolver_dnssec_configs](#), [781](#)
- [list_resolver_endpoint_ip_addresses](#), [781](#)
- [list_resolver_endpoints](#), [781](#)
- [list_resolver_query_log_config_associations](#), [781](#)
- [list_resolver_query_log_configs](#), [781](#)
- [list_resolver_rule_associations](#), [781](#)
- [list_resolver_rules](#), [781](#)
- [list_resource_catalogs](#), [803](#)
- [list_resource_compliance_summaries](#), [875](#)
- [list_resource_configurations](#), [940](#)
- [list_resource_data_sync](#), [875](#)
- [list_resource_delegates](#), [964](#)
- [list_resource_endpoint_associations](#), [940](#)
- [list_resource_evaluations](#), [255](#)
- [list_resource_gateways](#), [940](#)
- [list_resource_grouping_recommendations](#), [750](#)
- [list_resource_inventory](#), [557](#)
- [list_resource_policies](#), [978](#)
- [list_resource_profile_artifacts](#), [584](#)
- [list_resource_profile_detections](#), [584](#)
- [list_resource_record_sets](#), [762](#)
- [list_resource_requests](#), [125](#)
- [list_resource_scan_related_resources](#), [132](#)

- [list_resource_scan_resources](#), 132
- [list_resource_scans](#), 132
- [list_resource_servers](#), 237
- [list_resource_set_resources](#), 431
- [list_resource_sets](#), 431, 777
- [list_resource_share_permissions](#), 717
- [list_resource_tags](#), 533
- [list_resource_types](#), 717
- [list_resources](#), 125, 537, 717, 753, 964
- [list_resources_associated_to_custom_line_item](#), 107
- [list_resources_for_tag_option](#), 840
- [list_resources_for_web_acl](#), 949, 953
- [list_resources_in_protection_group](#), 861
- [list_response_headers_policies](#), 137
- [list_response_plans](#), 881
- [list_restore_job_summaries](#), 79
- [list_restore_jobs](#), 79
- [list_restore_jobs_by_protected_resource](#), 79
- [list_restore_testing_plans](#), 79
- [list_restore_testing_selections](#), 79
- [list_retirable_grants](#), 533
- [list_retraining_schedulers](#), 575
- [list_retrieved_traces](#), 978
- [list_reusable_delegation_sets](#), 762
- [list_review_policy_results_for_hit](#), 606
- [list_review_template_answers](#), 956
- [list_review_templates](#), 956
- [list_reviewable_hits](#), 606
- [list_role_memberships](#), 713
- [list_role_policies](#), 477
- [list_role_tags](#), 477
- [list_roles](#), 477
- [list_rooms](#), 502
- [list_roots](#), 651
- [list_rotation_overrides](#), 878
- [list_rotation_shifts](#), 878
- [list_rotations](#), 878
- [list_route_calculators](#), 572
- [list_routes](#), 44
- [list_routing_controls](#), 771, 774
- [list_routing_profile_queues](#), 261
- [list_routing_profiles](#), 261
- [list_rule_based_matches](#), 296
- [list_rule_executions](#), 223
- [list_rule_groups](#), 620, 944, 949, 953
- [list_rule_groups_namespaces](#), 697
- [list_rule_names_by_target](#), 412
- [list_rule_types](#), 223
- [list_rules](#), 261, 304, 412, 729, 777, 940, 944, 949
- [list_rules_packages](#), 490
- [list_rulesets](#), 462
- [list_rum_metrics_destinations](#), 179
- [list_run_caches](#), 628
- [list_run_groups](#), 628
- [list_run_tasks](#), 628
- [list_runs](#), 628
- [list_rx_norm_inference_jobs](#), 248
- [list_safety_rules](#), 774
- [list_saml_provider_tags](#), 477
- [list_saml_providers](#), 477
- [list_savings_plans_purchase_recommendation_generation](#), 292
- [list_scans](#), 218
- [list_schedule_groups](#), 417
- [list_scheduled_actions](#), 635, 740
- [list_scheduled_queries](#), 922
- [list_schedules](#), 417, 462
- [list_scheduling_policies](#), 85
- [list_schema_extensions](#), 321
- [list_schema_mappings](#), 408
- [list_schema_versions](#), 458, 822
- [list_schemas](#), 458, 666, 737, 822
- [list_scram_secrets](#), 509
- [list_scrapers](#), 697
- [list_secret_version_ids](#), 825
- [list_secrets](#), 825
- [list_security_configs](#), 638
- [list_security_configurations](#), 399, 402
- [list_security_control_definitions](#), 830
- [list_security_keys](#), 261
- [list_security_policies](#), 638
- [list_security_profile_applications](#), 261
- [list_security_profile_permissions](#), 261
- [list_security_profiles](#), 261
- [list_segment_definitions](#), 296
- [list_segment_references](#), 166
- [list_segments](#), 166
- [list_sensitivity_inspection_templates](#), 584
- [list_sensor_statistics](#), 575

- [list_sentiment_detection_jobs](#), 244
- [list_sequence_stores](#), 628
- [list_server_certificate_tags](#), 477
- [list_server_certificates](#), 477
- [list_service_actions](#), 840
- [list_service_actions_for_provisioning_artifacts](#), 841
- [list_service_dependencies](#), 163
- [list_service_dependents](#), 163
- [list_service_deployments](#), 371
- [list_service_instance_outputs](#), 702
- [list_service_instance_provisioned_resources](#), 702
- [list_service_instances](#), 702
- [list_service_level_objectives](#), 163
- [list_service_network_resource_associations](#), 940
- [list_service_network_service_associations](#), 940
- [list_service_network_vpc_associations](#), 940
- [list_service_network_vpc_endpoint_associations](#), 940
- [list_service_networks](#), 940
- [list_service_operations](#), 163
- [list_service_pipeline_outputs](#), 702
- [list_service_pipeline_provisioned_resources](#), 702
- [list_service_principal_names](#), 662
- [list_service_quota_increase_requests_in_template](#), 846
- [list_service_quotas](#), 846
- [list_service_specific_credentials](#), 477
- [list_service_template_versions](#), 702
- [list_service_templates](#), 702
- [list_services](#), 50, 163, 371, 702, 844, 847, 940
- [list_services_by_namespace](#), 371
- [list_services_for_auto_scaling_configuration](#), 50
- [list_session_analytics_data](#), 549
- [list_session_metrics](#), 549
- [list_sessions](#), 61, 458, 975
- [list_shards](#), 523
- [list_share_invitations](#), 956
- [list_shared_endpoints](#), 792
- [list_shared_projects](#), 189
- [list_shared_report_groups](#), 189
- [list_shares](#), 628
- [list_signing_certificates](#), 477
- [list_sinks](#), 176
- [list_size_constraint_sets](#), 944, 949
- [list_slack_channel_configurations](#), 908
- [list_slack_workspace_configurations](#), 908
- [list_slot_types](#), 549
- [list_slots](#), 549
- [list_sms_sandbox_phone_numbers](#), 867
- [list_snapshot_blocks](#), 343
- [list_snapshot_copy_configurations](#), 740
- [list_snapshots](#), 740
- [list_snapshots_in_recycle_bin](#), 356
- [list_snomedct_inference_jobs](#), 248
- [list_sol_function_instances](#), 916
- [list_sol_function_packages](#), 916
- [list_sol_network_instances](#), 916
- [list_sol_network_operations](#), 917
- [list_sol_network_packages](#), 917
- [list_solution_versions](#), 666
- [list_solutions](#), 666
- [list_sop_recommendations](#), 750
- [list_source_credentials](#), 189
- [list_source_repositories](#), 194
- [list_source_repository_branches](#), 194
- [list_source_views_for_billing_view](#), 104
- [list_spaces](#), 194, 803
- [list_speaker_enrollment_jobs](#), 937
- [list_speakers](#), 937
- [list_speech_synthesis_tasks](#), 691
- [list_sql_injection_match_sets](#), 944, 949
- [list_ssh_public_keys](#), 477
- [list_stack_instance_resource_drifts](#), 132
- [list_stack_instances](#), 132
- [list_stack_instances_for_provisioned_product](#), 841
- [list_stack_refactor_actions](#), 132
- [list_stack_refactors](#), 132
- [list_stack_resources](#), 132
- [list_stack_set_auto_deployment_targets](#), 132
- [list_stack_set_operation_results](#), 132
- [list_stack_set_operations](#), 132
- [list_stack_sets](#), 132
- [list_stacks](#), 132

- [list_stage_devices](#), [803](#)
- [list_stage_sessions](#), [506](#)
- [list_stages](#), [506](#)
- [list_staging_accounts](#), [333](#)
- [list_standards_control_associations](#),
[830](#)
- [list_state_machine_aliases](#), [858](#)
- [list_state_machine_versions](#), [858](#)
- [list_state_machines](#), [858](#)
- [list_statements](#), [458](#), [737](#)
- [list_steps](#), [399](#)
- [list_storage_configurations](#), [506](#)
- [list_storage_lens_configurations](#), [789](#)
- [list_storage_lens_groups](#), [789](#)
- [list_stored_queries](#), [255](#)
- [list_stream_consumers](#), [523](#)
- [list_stream_keys](#), [498](#)
- [list_stream_processors](#), [746](#)
- [list_stream_sessions](#), [498](#)
- [list_streaming_distributions](#), [137](#)
- [list_streams](#), [340](#), [498](#), [523](#)
- [list_studio_lifecycle_configs](#), [803](#)
- [list_studio_session_mappings](#), [399](#)
- [list_studios](#), [399](#)
- [list_sub_package_groups](#), [186](#)
- [list_subjects](#), [481](#)
- [list_subscribed_rule_groups](#), [944](#), [949](#)
- [list_subscribed_workteams](#), [803](#)
- [list_subscribers](#), [834](#)
- [list_subscription_grants](#), [304](#)
- [list_subscription_requests](#), [304](#)
- [list_subscription_targets](#), [304](#)
- [list_subscriptions](#), [304](#), [867](#)
- [list_subscriptions_by_topic](#), [867](#)
- [list_suggested_resiliency_policies](#),
[750](#)
- [list_supported_instance_types](#), [399](#)
- [list_supported_resource_types](#), [753](#)
- [list_suppressed_destinations](#), [854](#)
- [list_sync_configurations](#), [205](#), [226](#)
- [list_table_buckets](#), [795](#)
- [list_table_metadata](#), [61](#)
- [list_table_optimizer_runs](#), [458](#)
- [list_table_restore_status](#), [740](#)
- [list_table_storage_optimizers](#), [537](#)
- [list_tables](#), [337](#), [520](#), [737](#), [795](#), [925](#)
- [list_tag_options](#), [841](#)
- [list_tag_sync_tasks](#), [756](#)
- [list_tags](#), [18](#), [79](#), [145](#), [154](#), [307](#), [389](#), [541](#),
[601](#), [604](#), [635](#), [642](#), [803](#)
- [list_tags_for_certificate](#), [15](#)
- [list_tags_for_delivery_stream](#), [426](#)
- [list_tags_for_domain](#), [765](#)
- [list_tags_for_resource](#), [10](#), [32](#), [36](#), [41](#), [44](#),
[47](#), [50](#), [54](#), [61](#), [65](#), [82](#), [85](#), [88](#), [92](#),
[104](#), [107](#), [109](#), [113](#), [116](#), [119](#), [120](#),
[122](#), [128](#), [137](#), [143](#), [160](#), [163](#), [166](#),
[169](#), [173](#), [176](#), [179](#), [186](#), [201](#), [205](#),
[209](#), [213](#), [215](#), [218](#), [223](#), [227](#), [230](#),
[233](#), [237](#), [244](#), [255](#), [261](#), [266](#), [269](#),
[272](#), [280](#), [286](#), [289](#), [292](#), [296](#), [304](#),
[311](#), [322](#), [324](#), [327](#), [330](#), [333](#), [364](#),
[367](#), [371](#), [374](#), [377](#), [382](#), [385](#), [402](#),
[405](#), [408](#), [412](#), [415](#), [417](#), [420](#), [428](#),
[431](#), [437](#), [441](#), [444](#), [452](#), [462](#), [466](#),
[472](#), [481](#), [487](#), [490](#), [494](#), [498](#), [502](#),
[506](#), [509](#), [512](#), [515](#), [518](#), [520](#), [526](#),
[529](#), [545](#), [549](#), [557](#), [560](#), [562](#), [572](#),
[575](#), [578](#), [584](#), [587](#), [590](#), [609](#), [613](#),
[620](#), [624](#), [628](#), [631](#), [638](#), [646](#), [651](#),
[654](#), [657](#), [662](#), [666](#), [673](#), [677](#), [681](#),
[688](#), [697](#), [703](#), [705](#), [713](#), [723](#), [729](#),
[740](#), [746](#), [750](#), [753](#), [762](#), [768](#), [774](#),
[781](#), [789](#), [812](#), [819](#), [822](#), [830](#), [834](#),
[844](#), [847](#), [854](#), [858](#), [861](#), [867](#), [875](#),
[878](#), [881](#), [884](#), [890](#), [898](#), [910](#), [914](#),
[917](#), [919](#), [922](#), [925](#), [928](#), [930](#), [937](#),
[941](#), [944](#), [949](#), [953](#), [956](#), [964](#), [975](#),
[978](#)
- [list_tags_for_resources](#), [762](#), [777](#)
- [list_tags_for_stream](#), [523](#)
- [list_tags_for_vault](#), [447](#)
- [list_tags_log_group](#), [173](#)
- [list_tags_of_resource](#), [337](#)
- [list_tape_pools](#), [898](#)
- [list_tapes](#), [898](#)
- [list_target_account_configurations](#),
[428](#)
- [list_target_groups](#), [941](#)
- [list_target_resource_types](#), [428](#)
- [list_targeted_sentiment_detection_jobs](#),
[244](#)
- [list_targets](#), [230](#), [941](#)
- [list_targets_by_rule](#), [412](#)
- [list_targets_for_policy](#), [651](#)
- [list_task_definition_families](#), [371](#)

- [list_task_definitions](#), [371](#)
- [list_task_templates](#), [261](#)
- [list_tasks](#), [371](#)
- [list_template_aliases](#), [713](#)
- [list_template_group_access_control_entries](#), [662](#)
- [list_template_shares](#), [956](#)
- [list_template_versions](#), [677](#), [713](#)
- [list_templates](#), [272](#), [662](#), [677](#), [713](#), [850](#)
- [list_terminologies](#), [930](#)
- [list_test_execution_result_items](#), [549](#)
- [list_test_executions](#), [549](#)
- [list_test_recommendations](#), [750](#)
- [list_test_set_records](#), [549](#)
- [list_test_sets](#), [549](#)
- [list_text_translation_jobs](#), [930](#)
- [list_theme_aliases](#), [713](#)
- [list_theme_versions](#), [713](#)
- [list_themes](#), [713](#)
- [list_thesauri](#), [515](#)
- [list_third_party_firewall_firewall_policies](#), [431](#)
- [list_threat_intel_sets](#), [466](#)
- [list_time_series_data_points](#), [304](#)
- [list_timeline_events](#), [882](#)
- [list_tls_inspection_configurations](#), [620](#)
- [list_tokens](#), [557](#)
- [list_topic_refresh_schedules](#), [713](#)
- [list_topic_reviewed_answers](#), [713](#)
- [list_topics](#), [713](#), [867](#)
- [list_topics_detection_jobs](#), [244](#)
- [list_tracker_consumers](#), [572](#)
- [list_trackers](#), [572](#)
- [list_traffic_distribution_group_users](#), [261](#)
- [list_traffic_distribution_groups](#), [261](#)
- [list_traffic_policies](#), [762](#)
- [list_traffic_policy_instances](#), [762](#)
- [list_traffic_policy_instances_by_hosted_zone](#), [763](#)
- [list_traffic_policy_instances_by_policy](#), [763](#)
- [list_traffic_policy_versions](#), [763](#)
- [list_trails](#), [154](#)
- [list_trained_model_inference_jobs](#), [119](#)
- [list_trained_models](#), [119](#)
- [list_training_datasets](#), [119](#)
- [list_training_jobs](#), [803](#)
- [list_training_jobs_for_hyper_parameter_tuning_job](#), [803](#)
- [list_training_plans](#), [803](#)
- [list_transactions](#), [537](#)
- [list_transcription_jobs](#), [928](#)
- [list_transform_jobs](#), [803](#)
- [list_trial_components](#), [803](#)
- [list_trials](#), [803](#)
- [list_triggers](#), [458](#)
- [list_trust_anchors](#), [481](#)
- [list_trust_store_certificates](#), [975](#)
- [list_trust_stores](#), [975](#)
- [list_trusted_token_issuers](#), [890](#)
- [list_type_registrations](#), [132](#)
- [list_type_versions](#), [133](#)
- [list_typed_link_facet_attributes](#), [128](#)
- [list_typed_link_facet_names](#), [128](#)
- [list_types](#), [133](#), [521](#)
- [list_unsupported_app_version_resources](#), [750](#)
- [list_updates](#), [377](#)
- [list_usage_for_license_configuration](#), [557](#)
- [list_usage_limits](#), [740](#)
- [list_usage_profiles](#), [458](#)
- [list_usage_totals](#), [494](#)
- [list_use_cases](#), [261](#)
- [list_user_access_logging_settings](#), [975](#)
- [list_user_associations](#), [562](#)
- [list_user_groups](#), [713](#)
- [list_user_hierarchy_groups](#), [261](#)
- [list_user_import_jobs](#), [237](#)
- [list_user_policies](#), [477](#)
- [list_user_pool_clients](#), [237](#)
- [list_user_pools](#), [237](#)
- [list_user_proficiencies](#), [261](#)
- [list_user_profiles](#), [803](#)
- [list_user_settings](#), [975](#)
- [list_user_tags](#), [477](#)
- [list_users](#), [237](#), [261](#), [423](#), [477](#), [484](#), [604](#), [713](#), [746](#), [964](#)
- [list_users_by_permission_group](#), [423](#)
- [list_users_in_group](#), [238](#)
- [list_utterance_analytics_data](#), [549](#)
- [list_utterance_metrics](#), [549](#)
- [list_variant_import_jobs](#), [628](#)
- [list_variant_stores](#), [628](#)

- [list_vaults](#), 447
- [list_vector_enrichment_jobs](#), 812
- [list_verified_email_addresses](#), 850
- [list_versions](#), 587, 635
- [list_versions_by_function](#), 541
- [list_view_versions](#), 261
- [list_views](#), 261, 753
- [list_virtual_clusters](#), 402
- [list_virtual_gateways](#), 44
- [list_virtual_interface_test_history](#), 318
- [list_virtual_machines](#), 82
- [list_virtual_mfa_devices](#), 477
- [list_virtual_nodes](#), 44
- [list_virtual_routers](#), 44
- [list_virtual_services](#), 44
- [list_vocabularies](#), 928
- [list_vocabulary_filters](#), 928
- [list_volume_initiators](#), 898
- [list_volume_recovery_points](#), 898
- [list_volumes](#), 898
- [list_vpc_association_authorizations](#), 763
- [list_vpc_connections](#), 509, 713
- [list_vpc_connectors](#), 50
- [list_vpc_endpoint_access](#), 389, 635
- [list_vpc_endpoints](#), 389, 635, 638
- [list_vpc_endpoints_for_domain](#), 389, 635
- [list_vpc_ingress_connections](#), 50
- [list_vpc_origins](#), 137
- [list_waiting_workflow_steps](#), 487
- [list_watchlists](#), 937
- [list_web_ac_ls](#), 944, 949, 953
- [list_web_authn_credentials](#), 238
- [list_webhooks](#), 223
- [list_what_if_analyses](#), 437
- [list_what_if_forecast_exports](#), 437
- [list_what_if_forecasts](#), 437
- [list_work_groups](#), 61
- [list_worker_blocks](#), 606
- [list_worker_configurations](#), 512
- [list_workers_with_qualification_type](#), 606
- [list_workflow_build_versions](#), 487
- [list_workflow_executions](#), 487
- [list_workflow_runs](#), 194
- [list_workflow_step_executions](#), 487
- [list_workflow_types](#), 910
- [list_workflows](#), 194, 296, 458, 487, 628
- [list_workforces](#), 803
- [list_workgroups](#), 740
- [list_workload_shares](#), 956
- [list_workloads](#), 41, 956
- [list_workspace_service_account_tokens](#), 587
- [list_workspace_service_accounts](#), 587
- [list_workspaces](#), 587, 697
- [list_workteams](#), 803
- [list_xss_match_sets](#), 944, 949
- [list_zonal_shifts](#), 58
- [locationservice](#), 569
- [lock_rule](#), 729
- [lock_snapshot](#), 356
- [logout](#), 887
- [lookoutequipment](#), 572
- [lookoutmetrics](#), 576
- [lookup_developer_identity](#), 233
- [lookup_events](#), 154
- [lookup_policy](#), 128
- [machinelearning](#), 578
- [macie2](#), 581
- [manage_propertygraph_statistics](#), 616
- [manage_sparql_statistics](#), 616
- [managedgrafana](#), 585
- [marketplacecatalog](#), 588
- [marketplacecommerceanalytics](#), 591
- [marketplaceentitlementservice](#), 593
- [marketplacemetering](#), 595
- [memorydb](#), 598
- [merge_branches_by_fast_forward](#), 201
- [merge_branches_by_squash](#), 201
- [merge_branches_by_three_way](#), 201
- [merge_developer_identities](#), 233
- [merge_profiles](#), 296
- [merge_pull_request_by_fast_forward](#), 201
- [merge_pull_request_by_squash](#), 201
- [merge_pull_request_by_three_way](#), 201
- [merge_shards](#), 523
- [meter_usage](#), 598
- [migrate_workspace](#), 971
- [modify_account](#), 971
- [modify_activity_stream](#), 723
- [modify_address_attribute](#), 356
- [modify_aqua_configuration](#), 734
- [modify_authentication_profile](#), 734

- modify_availability_zone_group, [356](#)
- modify_backup_attributes, [145](#)
- modify_cache_cluster, [382](#)
- modify_cache_parameter_group, [382](#)
- modify_cache_subnet_group, [382](#)
- modify_capacity_reservation, [356](#), [396](#)
- modify_capacity_reservation_fleet, [356](#)
- modify_certificate_based_auth_properties, [971](#)
- modify_certificates, [723](#)
- modify_client_properties, [971](#)
- modify_client_vpn_endpoint, [356](#)
- modify_cluster, [145](#), [399](#), [734](#)
- modify_cluster_db_revision, [734](#)
- modify_cluster_iam_roles, [734](#)
- modify_cluster_maintenance, [734](#)
- modify_cluster_parameter_group, [734](#)
- modify_cluster_snapshot, [734](#)
- modify_cluster_snapshot_schedule, [734](#)
- modify_cluster_subnet_group, [734](#)
- modify_current_db_cluster_capacity, [723](#)
- modify_custom_db_engine_version, [723](#)
- modify_custom_domain_association, [734](#)
- modify_db_cluster, [327](#), [613](#), [723](#)
- modify_db_cluster_endpoint, [613](#), [723](#)
- modify_db_cluster_parameter_group, [327](#), [613](#), [723](#)
- modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute, [327](#), [613](#), [723](#)
- modify_db_instance, [327](#), [613](#), [723](#)
- modify_db_parameter_group, [613](#), [723](#)
- modify_db_proxy, [723](#)
- modify_db_proxy_endpoint, [723](#)
- modify_db_proxy_target_group, [723](#)
- modify_db_recommendation, [723](#)
- modify_db_shard_group, [723](#)
- modify_db_snapshot, [723](#)
- modify_db_snapshot_attribute, [723](#)
- modify_db_subnet_group, [327](#), [613](#), [723](#)
- modify_default_credit_specification, [356](#)
- modify_document_permission, [875](#)
- modify_ebs_default_kms_key_id, [356](#)
- modify_endpoint_access, [734](#)
- modify_event_subscription, [327](#), [613](#), [723](#), [734](#)
- modify_fleet, [356](#)
- modify_fpga_image_attribute, [356](#)
- modify_global_cluster, [327](#), [613](#), [723](#)
- modify_global_replication_group, [382](#)
- modify_hapg, [143](#)
- modify_hosts, [356](#)
- modify_hsm, [143](#)
- modify_id_format, [356](#)
- modify_identity_id_format, [356](#)
- modify_image_attribute, [356](#)
- modify_instance_attribute, [356](#)
- modify_instance_capacity_reservation_attributes, [356](#)
- modify_instance_cpu_options, [356](#)
- modify_instance_credit_specification, [356](#)
- modify_instance_event_start_time, [356](#)
- modify_instance_event_window, [356](#)
- modify_instance_fleet, [399](#)
- modify_instance_groups, [399](#)
- modify_instance_maintenance_options, [356](#)
- modify_instance_metadata_defaults, [356](#)
- modify_instance_metadata_options, [356](#)
- modify_instance_network_performance_options, [356](#)
- modify_instance_placement, [356](#)
- modify_integration, [458](#), [723](#), [734](#)
- modify_ipam, [356](#)
- modify_ipam_pool, [356](#)
- modify_ipam_resource_cidr, [356](#)
- modify_ipam_resource_discovery, [356](#)
- modify_ipam_scope, [356](#)
- modify_launch_template, [356](#)
- modify_listener, [396](#)
- modify_listener_attributes, [396](#)
- modify_load_balancer_attributes, [392](#), [396](#)
- modify_local_gateway_route, [356](#)
- modify_luna_client, [143](#)
- modify_managed_prefix_list, [356](#)
- modify_mount_target_security_groups, [374](#)
- modify_network_interface_attribute, [356](#)
- modify_option_group, [723](#)
- modify_private_dns_name_options, [356](#)
- modify_redshift_idc_application, [734](#)
- modify_replication_group, [382](#)

- modify_replication_group_shard_configuration, [382](#)
- modify_report_definition, [289](#)
- modify_reserved_instances, [356](#)
- modify_rule, [396](#)
- modify_saml_properties, [971](#)
- modify_scheduled_action, [734](#)
- modify_security_group_rules, [356](#)
- modify_selfservice_permissions, [971](#)
- modify_serverless_cache, [382](#)
- modify_snapshot_attribute, [356](#)
- modify_snapshot_copy_retention_period, [734](#)
- modify_snapshot_schedule, [734](#)
- modify_snapshot_tier, [356](#)
- modify_spot_fleet_request, [356](#)
- modify_streaming_properties, [971](#)
- modify_subnet_attribute, [356](#)
- modify_target_group, [396](#)
- modify_target_group_attributes, [396](#)
- modify_tenant_database, [723](#)
- modify_traffic_mirror_filter_network_services, [356](#)
- modify_traffic_mirror_filter_rule, [356](#)
- modify_traffic_mirror_session, [356](#)
- modify_transit_gateway, [357](#)
- modify_transit_gateway_prefix_list_reference, [357](#)
- modify_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment, [357](#)
- modify_trust_store, [396](#)
- modify_usage_limit, [734](#)
- modify_user, [382](#)
- modify_user_group, [382](#)
- modify_verified_access_endpoint, [357](#)
- modify_verified_access_endpoint_policy, [357](#)
- modify_verified_access_group, [357](#)
- modify_verified_access_group_policy, [357](#)
- modify_verified_access_instance, [357](#)
- modify_verified_access_instance_logging_configuration, [357](#)
- modify_verified_access_trust_provider, [357](#)
- modify_volume, [357](#)
- modify_volume_attribute, [357](#)
- modify_vpc_attribute, [357](#)
- modify_vpc_block_public_access_exclusion, [357](#)
- modify_vpc_block_public_access_options, [357](#)
- modify_vpc_endpoint, [357](#)
- modify_vpc_endpoint_connection_notification, [357](#)
- modify_vpc_endpoint_service_configuration, [357](#)
- modify_vpc_endpoint_service_payer_responsibility, [357](#)
- modify_vpc_endpoint_service_permissions, [357](#)
- modify_vpc_peering_connection_options, [357](#)
- modify_vpc_tenancy, [357](#)
- modify_vpn_connection, [357](#)
- modify_vpn_connection_options, [357](#)
- modify_vpn_tunnel_certificate, [357](#)
- modify_vpn_tunnel_options, [357](#)
- modify_workspace_access_properties, [971](#)
- modify_workspace_creation_properties, [971](#)
- modify_workspace_properties, [971](#)
- modify_workspace_state, [971](#)
- monitor_contact, [262](#)
- monitor_instances, [357](#)
- move_account, [651](#)
- move_address_to_vpc, [357](#)
- move_byoip_cidr_to_ipam, [357](#)
- move_capacity_reservation_instances, [357](#)
- mq, [601](#)
- mturk, [604](#)
- mwa, [607](#)
- neptune, [610](#)
- neptunedata, [614](#)
- networkfirewall, [617](#)
- networkmanager, [621](#)
- notification_provision_product_engine_workflow_result, [841](#)
- notify_recommendations_received, [280](#)
- notify_resource_deployment_status_change, [703](#)
- notify_terminate_provisioned_product_engine_workflow_result, [841](#)

- notify_update_provisioned_product_engine_workflows_event, [304](#)
- notify_when_uploaded, [898](#)
- notify_workers, [606](#)
- omics, [625](#)
- open_instance_public_ports, [568](#)
- opensearchingestion, [629](#)
- opensearchservice, [632](#)
- opensearchserviceserverless, [635](#)
- opsworks, [639](#)
- opsworkscm, [643](#)
- opt_in_phone_number, [867](#)
- opt_out_speaker, [937](#)
- optimize_prompt, [94](#)
- organizations, [647](#)
- override_pull_request_approval_rules, [201](#)
- override_stage_condition, [223](#)
- panorama, [651](#)
- pause_campaign, [266](#), [269](#)
- pause_cluster, [734](#)
- pause_contact, [262](#)
- pause_service, [51](#)
- paymentcryptographycontrolplane, [654](#)
- paymentcryptographydataplane, [657](#)
- pcacconnectorad, [660](#)
- peer_vpc, [568](#)
- personalize, [663](#)
- personalizeevents, [666](#)
- personalizeruntime, [669](#)
- phone_number_validate, [677](#)
- pi, [671](#)
- pinpoint, [674](#)
- pinpointemail, [678](#)
- pinpointsmsvoice, [682](#)
- pinpointsmsvoicev2, [684](#)
- poll_for_activity_task, [911](#)
- poll_for_decision_task, [911](#)
- poll_for_jobs, [223](#)
- poll_for_task, [299](#)
- poll_for_third_party_jobs, [223](#)
- polly, [689](#)
- post_agent_profile, [213](#)
- post_comment_for_compared_commit, [201](#)
- post_comment_for_pull_request, [201](#)
- post_comment_reply, [201](#)
- post_content, [552](#)
- post_event, [304](#)
- post_text, [552](#)
- post_time_series_data_points, [304](#)
- post_to_connection, [26](#)
- predict, [581](#)
- predict_qa_results, [713](#)
- prepare_agent, [92](#)
- prepare_flow, [92](#)
- prepare_query, [922](#)
- preview_agents, [490](#)
- pricing, [692](#)
- prometheusservice, [694](#)
- promote, [604](#)
- promote_permission_created_from_policy, [717](#)
- promote_read_replica, [723](#)
- promote_read_replica_db_cluster, [613](#), [723](#)
- promote_resource_share_created_from_policy, [717](#)
- proton, [697](#)
- provide_anomaly_feedback, [292](#)
- provision_byoip_cidr, [357](#), [452](#)
- provision_device, [654](#)
- provision_ipam_byoasn, [357](#)
- provision_ipam_pool_cidr, [357](#)
- provision_permission_set, [890](#)
- provision_product, [841](#)
- provision_public_ipv4_pool_cidr, [357](#)
- publish, [867](#)
- publish_app_version, [750](#)
- publish_batch, [867](#)
- publish_function, [137](#)
- publish_layer_version, [541](#)
- publish_metrics, [609](#)
- publish_package_version, [186](#)
- publish_recipe, [462](#)
- publish_schema, [128](#)
- publish_state_machine_version, [858](#)
- publish_type, [133](#)
- publish_version, [541](#)
- purchase_capacity_block, [357](#)
- purchase_capacity_block_extension, [357](#)
- purchase_host_reservation, [357](#)
- purchase_provisioned_capacity, [447](#)
- purchase_reserved_cache_nodes_offering, [382](#)
- purchase_reserved_db_instances_offering,

- [723](#)
- [purchase_reserved_elasticsearch_instance_offering](#), [389](#)
- [purchase_reserved_instance_offering](#), [635](#)
- [purchase_reserved_instances_offering](#), [357](#)
- [purchase_reserved_node_offering](#), [734](#)
- [purchase_reserved_nodes_offering](#), [601](#)
- [purchase_scheduled_instances](#), [357](#)
- [purge_queue](#), [870](#)
- [push_domain](#), [766](#)
- [put_access_control_rule](#), [964](#)
- [put_access_grants_instance_resource_policy](#), [789](#)
- [put_access_point_configuration_for_object_lambda](#), [789](#)
- [put_access_point_policy](#), [789](#)
- [put_access_point_policy_for_object_lambda](#), [790](#)
- [put_account_alias](#), [908](#)
- [put_account_configuration](#), [15](#)
- [put_account_dedicated_ip_warmup_attributes](#), [681](#), [854](#)
- [put_account_details](#), [854](#)
- [put_account_policy](#), [173](#)
- [put_account_preferences](#), [374](#)
- [put_account_sending_attributes](#), [681](#), [854](#)
- [put_account_setting](#), [364](#), [371](#)
- [put_account_setting_default](#), [371](#)
- [put_account_suppression_attributes](#), [854](#)
- [put_account_vdm_attributes](#), [854](#)
- [put_action_interactions](#), [668](#)
- [put_action_revision](#), [223](#)
- [put_actions](#), [668](#)
- [put_admin_account](#), [431](#)
- [put_aggregation_authorization](#), [255](#)
- [put_alarm](#), [568](#)
- [put_alert_manager_definition](#), [697](#)
- [put_alternate_contact](#), [13](#)
- [put_anomaly_detector](#), [160](#)
- [put_application_access_scope](#), [891](#)
- [put_application_assignment_configuration](#), [891](#)
- [put_application_authentication_method](#), [891](#)
- [put_application_grant](#), [891](#)
- [put_application_policy](#), [837](#)
- [put_approval_result](#), [223](#)
- [put_apps_list](#), [431](#)
- [put_attribute_mapping](#), [481](#)
- [put_attributes](#), [371](#), [864](#)
- [put_audit_events](#), [157](#)
- [put_auth_policy](#), [941](#)
- [put_auto_scaling_policy](#), [399](#)
- [put_auto_termination_policy](#), [399](#)
- [put_backup_policy](#), [374](#)
- [put_backup_vault_access_policy](#), [79](#)
- [put_backup_vault_lock_configuration](#), [79](#)
- [put_backup_vault_notifications](#), [79](#)
- [put_bandwidth_rate_limit_schedule](#), [82](#)
- [put_block_public_access_configuration](#), [399](#)
- [put_bot](#), [545](#)
- [put_bot_alias](#), [545](#)
- [put_bucket_accelerate_configuration](#), [785](#)
- [put_bucket_acl](#), [785](#)
- [put_bucket_analytics_configuration](#), [785](#)
- [put_bucket_cors](#), [785](#)
- [put_bucket_encryption](#), [785](#)
- [put_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configuration](#), [785](#)
- [put_bucket_inventory_configuration](#), [785](#)
- [put_bucket_lifecycle](#), [785](#)
- [put_bucket_lifecycle_configuration](#), [785](#), [790](#)
- [put_bucket_logging](#), [785](#)
- [put_bucket_metrics_configuration](#), [785](#)
- [put_bucket_notification](#), [785](#)
- [put_bucket_notification_configuration](#), [785](#)
- [put_bucket_ownership_controls](#), [785](#)
- [put_bucket_policy](#), [785](#), [790](#)
- [put_bucket_replication](#), [785](#), [790](#)
- [put_bucket_request_payment](#), [785](#)
- [put_bucket_tagging](#), [785](#), [790](#)
- [put_bucket_versioning](#), [785](#), [790](#)
- [put_bucket_website](#), [785](#)
- [put_capacity_assignment_configuration](#), [61](#)

- put_case_event_configuration, [272](#)
- put_classification_export_configuration, [584](#)
- put_cluster_capacity_providers, [371](#)
- put_cluster_policy, [509](#)
- put_code_binding, [822](#)
- put_comment_reaction, [201](#)
- put_compliance_items, [875](#)
- put_component_policy, [487](#)
- put_composite_alarm, [160](#)
- put_config_rule, [255](#)
- put_configuration, [47](#)
- put_configuration_aggregator, [255](#)
- put_configuration_recorder, [255](#)
- put_configuration_set_archiving_options, [854](#)
- put_configuration_set_delivery_options, [681, 850, 854](#)
- put_configuration_set_reputation_options, [681, 854](#)
- put_configuration_set_sending_options, [681, 854](#)
- put_configuration_set_suppression_options, [854](#)
- put_configuration_set_tracking_options, [681, 854](#)
- put_configuration_set_vdm_options, [854](#)
- put_configured_audience_model_policy, [119](#)
- put_conformance_pack, [255](#)
- put_connect_instance_integration, [269](#)
- put_contact_information, [13](#)
- put_contact_policy, [878](#)
- put_container_recipe_policy, [487](#)
- put_core_network_policy, [624](#)
- put_dashboard, [160](#)
- put_data_catalog_encryption_settings, [458](#)
- put_data_lake_settings, [537](#)
- put_data_protection_policy, [173, 867](#)
- put_data_quality_profile_annotation, [458](#)
- put_data_set_refresh_properties, [713](#)
- put_dedicated_ip_in_pool, [682, 854](#)
- put_dedicated_ip_pool_scaling_attributes, [854](#)
- put_dedicated_ip_warmup_attributes, [682, 854](#)
- put_deliverability_dashboard_option, [682, 854](#)
- put_delivery_channel, [255](#)
- put_delivery_destination, [173](#)
- put_delivery_destination_policy, [173](#)
- put_delivery_source, [173](#)
- put_destination, [173](#)
- put_destination_policy, [173](#)
- put_detector, [441](#)
- put_dial_request_batch, [266](#)
- put_domain_permissions_policy, [186](#)
- put_draft_app_version_template, [750](#)
- put_email_identity_configuration_set_attributes, [855](#)
- put_email_identity_dkim_attributes, [682, 855](#)
- put_email_identity_dkim_signing_attributes, [855](#)
- put_email_identity_feedback_attributes, [682, 855](#)
- put_email_identity_mail_from_attributes, [682, 855](#)
- put_email_monitoring_configuration, [964](#)
- put_encryption_config, [978](#)
- put_entity_type, [441](#)
- put_environment_blueprint_configuration, [304](#)
- put_evaluations, [255](#)
- put_event_selectors, [154](#)
- put_event_stream, [677](#)
- put_event_type, [441](#)
- put_events, [412, 668, 677](#)
- put_external_evaluation, [255](#)
- put_external_model, [441](#)
- put_feedback, [314, 578](#)
- put_file, [201](#)
- put_file_system_policy, [374](#)
- put_findings_publication_configuration, [584](#)
- put_firewall_rule_group_policy, [781](#)
- put_function_code_signing_config, [541](#)
- put_function_concurrency, [541](#)
- put_function_event_invoke_config, [541](#)
- put_function_recursion_config, [541](#)
- put_gateway_response, [23](#)
- put_geofence, [572](#)
- put_group_configuration, [756](#)

- put_group_policy, [477](#)
- put_hypervisor_property_mappings, [82](#)
- put_identity_policy, [850](#)
- put_identity_provider_configuration, [964](#)
- put_image, [364](#), [367](#)
- put_image_policy, [487](#)
- put_image_recipe_policy, [487](#)
- put_image_scanning_configuration, [364](#)
- put_image_tag_mutability, [364](#)
- put_inbound_dmarc_settings, [964](#)
- put_index_policy, [173](#)
- put_inline_policy_to_permission_set, [891](#)
- put_insight_rule, [160](#)
- put_insight_selectors, [154](#)
- put_instance_public_ports, [568](#)
- put_integration, [23](#), [173](#), [296](#)
- put_integration_response, [23](#)
- put_intent, [545](#)
- put_inventory, [875](#)
- put_item, [337](#)
- put_items, [668](#)
- put_job_failure_result, [223](#)
- put_job_success_result, [223](#)
- put_job_tagging, [790](#)
- put_key, [140](#)
- put_key_policy, [533](#)
- put_keyword, [688](#)
- put_kms_encryption_key, [441](#)
- put_label, [441](#)
- put_launch_action, [333](#)
- put_lexicon, [691](#)
- put_lifecycle_configuration, [374](#)
- put_lifecycle_event_hook_execution_status, [209](#)
- put_lifecycle_hook, [72](#)
- put_lifecycle_policy, [364](#)
- put_log_events, [173](#)
- put_logging_configuration, [945](#), [949](#), [953](#)
- put_mailbox_permissions, [964](#)
- put_maintenance_start_time, [82](#)
- put_managed_insight_rules, [160](#)
- put_managed_rule_set_versions, [953](#)
- put_managed_scaling_policy, [399](#)
- put_message_feedback, [688](#)
- put_metadata, [498](#)
- put_method, [23](#)
- put_method_response, [23](#)
- put_metric_alarm, [160](#)
- put_metric_data, [160](#)
- put_metric_filter, [173](#)
- put_metric_stream, [160](#)
- put_ml_configuration, [119](#)
- put_mobile_device_access_override, [964](#)
- put_model_invocation_logging_configuration, [88](#)
- put_model_package_group_policy, [803](#)
- put_multi_region_access_point_policy, [790](#)
- put_notification_channel, [431](#)
- put_notification_configuration, [72](#)
- put_notification_settings, [481](#)
- put_object, [785](#)
- put_object_acl, [785](#)
- put_object_legal_hold, [785](#)
- put_object_lock_configuration, [785](#)
- put_object_retention, [786](#)
- put_object_tagging, [786](#)
- put_opted_out_number, [688](#)
- put_organization_config_rule, [255](#)
- put_organization_conformance_pack, [255](#)
- put_outbound_request_batch, [269](#)
- put_outcome, [441](#)
- put_package_origin_configuration, [186](#)
- put_parameter, [875](#)
- put_partner_events, [412](#)
- put_permission, [213](#), [412](#)
- put_permission_policy, [945](#), [949](#), [953](#)
- put_permissions_boundary_to_permission_set, [891](#)
- put_pipeline_definition, [299](#)
- put_policy, [18](#), [408](#), [431](#)
- put_principal_mapping, [515](#)
- put_profile_object, [296](#)
- put_profile_object_type, [296](#)
- put_profile_outbound_request_batch, [269](#)
- put_project_events, [166](#)
- put_project_policy, [746](#)
- put_protect_configuration_rule_set_number_override, [688](#)
- put_protocols_list, [431](#)
- put_provisioned_concurrency_config, [541](#)
- put_public_access_block, [786](#), [790](#)

- put_query_definition, [173](#)
- put_raw_message_content, [967](#)
- put_recommendation_feedback, [215](#)
- put_recommendation_preferences, [251](#)
- put_record, [426](#), [523](#), [809](#)
- put_record_batch, [426](#)
- put_records, [523](#)
- put_registration_field_value, [688](#)
- put_registry_catalog_data, [367](#)
- put_registry_policy, [364](#)
- put_registry_scanning_configuration, [364](#)
- put_remediation_configurations, [255](#)
- put_remediation_exceptions, [255](#)
- put_replication_configuration, [364](#)
- put_report_definition, [38](#), [289](#)
- put_repository_catalog_data, [367](#)
- put_repository_permissions_policy, [186](#)
- put_repository_triggers, [201](#)
- put_resolver_query_log_config_policy, [781](#)
- put_resolver_rule_policy, [781](#)
- put_resource_config, [255](#)
- put_resource_permission, [884](#)
- put_resource_policy, [145](#), [154](#), [173](#), [189](#), [245](#), [337](#), [458](#), [523](#), [575](#), [590](#), [620](#), [624](#), [651](#), [688](#), [734](#), [740](#), [822](#), [825](#), [875](#), [882](#), [941](#), [978](#)
- put_resource_set, [431](#)
- put_rest_api, [23](#)
- put_restore_validation_result, [79](#)
- put_retention_configuration, [255](#)
- put_retention_policy, [173](#), [965](#)
- put_role_permissions_boundary, [477](#)
- put_role_policy, [477](#)
- put_rule, [412](#)
- put_rule_groups_namespace, [697](#)
- put_rum_events, [179](#)
- put_rum_metrics_destination, [179](#)
- put_runtime_management_config, [542](#)
- put_s3_access_policy, [628](#)
- put_scaling_policy, [36](#), [72](#)
- put_scheduled_action, [36](#)
- put_scheduled_update_group_action, [72](#)
- put_schema, [934](#)
- put_schema_from_json, [128](#)
- put_schema_version_metadata, [458](#)
- put_secret_value, [825](#)
- put_service_linked_configuration_recorder, [255](#)
- put_service_quota_increase_request_into_template, [847](#)
- put_session, [552](#), [554](#)
- put_sink_policy, [176](#)
- put_slot_type, [545](#)
- put_snapshot_block, [343](#)
- put_sol_function_package_content, [917](#)
- put_sol_network_package_content, [917](#)
- put_storage_lens_configuration, [790](#)
- put_storage_lens_configuration_tagging, [790](#)
- put_stored_query, [255](#)
- put_subscription_filter, [173](#)
- put_suppressed_destination, [855](#)
- put_table_bucket_maintenance_configuration, [795](#)
- put_table_bucket_policy, [795](#)
- put_table_maintenance_configuration, [795](#)
- put_table_policy, [795](#)
- put_targets, [412](#)
- put_telemetry_records, [978](#)
- put_third_party_job_failure_result, [223](#)
- put_third_party_job_success_result, [223](#)
- put_trace_segments, [978](#)
- put_transformer, [173](#)
- put_user_permissions_boundary, [477](#)
- put_user_policy, [477](#)
- put_user_status, [262](#)
- put_users, [668](#)
- put_warm_pool, [72](#)
- put_webhook, [223](#)
- put_workflow_run_properties, [458](#)

- qldb, [703](#)
- qldbsession, [706](#)
- query, [337](#), [515](#), [922](#)
- query_assistant, [280](#)
- query_forecast, [434](#)
- query_lineage, [803](#)
- query_objects, [299](#)
- query_schema_version_metadata, [458](#)
- query_what_if_forecast, [434](#)
- quicksight, [708](#)

- ram, [715](#)
- rds, [718](#)
- rdsdataservice, [724](#)
- re_encrypt, [533](#)
- re_encrypt_data, [659](#)
- rebalance_slots_in_global_replication_group, [382](#)
- reboot_broker, [509](#), [604](#)
- reboot_cache_cluster, [382](#)
- reboot_cluster, [734](#)
- reboot_db_cluster, [723](#)
- reboot_db_instance, [327](#), [613](#), [723](#)
- reboot_db_shard_group, [723](#)
- reboot_instance, [568](#), [643](#)
- reboot_instances, [357](#)
- reboot_node, [307](#)
- reboot_relational_database, [568](#)
- reboot_workspaces, [971](#)
- rebuild_environment, [385](#)
- rebuild_workspaces, [971](#)
- receive_message, [870](#)
- recognize_celebrities, [746](#)
- recognize_text, [554](#)
- recognize_utterance, [554](#)
- record_activity_task_heartbeat, [911](#)
- record_handler_progress, [133](#)
- record_lifecycle_action_heartbeat, [72](#)
- recyclebin, [727](#)
- redrive_execution, [858](#)
- redshift, [729](#)
- redshiftdataapiservice, [735](#)
- redshiftserverless, [737](#)
- refresh_cache, [898](#)
- refresh_trusted_advisor_check, [905](#)
- register_account, [65](#)
- register_activity_type, [911](#)
- register_application, [884](#)
- register_application_revision, [209](#)
- register_certificate, [322](#)
- register_client, [894](#)
- register_cluster, [378](#)
- register_container_image, [568](#)
- register_container_instance, [371](#)
- register_cross_account_access_role, [490](#)
- register_data_lake_delegated_administrator, [834](#)
- register_db_proxy_targets, [723](#)
- register_default_patch_baseline, [875](#)
- register_delegated_administrator, [651](#)
- register_device, [241](#)
- register_devices, [803](#)
- register_domain, [766](#), [911](#)
- register_ecs_cluster, [643](#)
- register_elastic_ip, [643](#)
- register_event_topic, [322](#)
- register_identity_provider, [562](#)
- register_image, [357](#)
- register_instance, [643](#), [844](#)
- register_instance_event_notification_attributes, [357](#)
- register_instances_with_load_balancer, [392](#)
- register_job_definition, [85](#)
- register_mail_domain, [965](#)
- register_marketplace_model_endpoint, [88](#)
- register_namespace, [734](#)
- register_on_premises_instance, [209](#)
- register_organization_admin_account, [65](#)
- register_organization_delegated_admin, [154](#)
- register_package_version, [654](#)
- register_patch_baseline_for_patch_group, [875](#)
- register_publisher, [133](#)
- register_rds_db_instance, [643](#)
- register_resource, [537](#)
- register_scalable_target, [36](#)
- register_schema_version, [458](#)
- register_slack_workspace_for_organization, [908](#)
- register_stream_consumer, [523](#)
- register_subscription_provider, [560](#)
- register_target_with_maintenance_window, [875](#)
- register_targets, [396](#), [941](#)
- register_task_definition, [371](#)
- register_task_with_maintenance_window, [875](#)
- register_to_work_mail, [965](#)
- register_transit_gateway, [624](#)
- register_transit_gateway_multicast_group_members, [357](#)
- register_transit_gateway_multicast_group_sources,

- [357](#)
- [register_type, 133](#)
- [register_usage, 598](#)
- [register_user, 713](#)
- [register_volume, 643](#)
- [register_webhook_with_third_party, 223](#)
- [register_workflow_type, 911](#)
- [register_workspace_directory, 971](#)
- [reimport_api, 29](#)
- [reject_account_link_invitation, 971](#)
- [reject_assignment, 606](#)
- [reject_attachment, 624](#)
- [reject_capacity_reservation_billing_ownership, 357](#)
- [reject_client_vpc_connection, 509](#)
- [reject_data_share, 734](#)
- [reject_domain_name_access_association, 23](#)
- [reject_domain_transfer_from_another_aws_account, 766](#)
- [reject_environment_account_connection, 703](#)
- [reject_grant, 557](#)
- [reject_inbound_connection, 635](#)
- [reject_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection, 389](#)
- [reject_invitation, 311](#)
- [reject_portfolio_share, 841](#)
- [reject_predictions, 304](#)
- [reject_qualification_request, 606](#)
- [reject_resource_grouping_recommendations, 750](#)
- [reject_resource_share_invitation, 717](#)
- [reject_shared_directory, 322](#)
- [reject_subscription_request, 304](#)
- [reject_transit_gateway_multicast_domain_association, 357](#)
- [reject_transit_gateway_peering_attachment, 357](#)
- [reject_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment, 357](#)
- [reject_vpc_endpoint_connections, 358](#)
- [reject_vpc_peering_connection, 358](#)
- [rekognition, 741](#)
- [release_address, 358](#)
- [release_file_system_nfs_v3_locks, 444](#)
- [release_hosts, 358](#)
- [release_ipam_pool_allocation, 358](#)
- [release_phone_number, 262, 688](#)
- [release_sender_id, 688](#)
- [release_static_ip, 568](#)
- [remove_account_from_organization, 651](#)
- [remove_all_resource_permissions, 960](#)
- [remove_application_instance, 654](#)
- [remove_attributes, 677](#)
- [remove_attributes_from_findings, 490](#)
- [remove_auto_scaling_policy, 399](#)
- [remove_auto_termination_policy, 399](#)
- [remove_client_id_from_open_id_connect_provider, 477](#)
- [remove_custom_routing_endpoints, 452](#)
- [remove_draft_app_version_resource_mappings, 750](#)
- [remove_endpoints, 452](#)
- [remove_entity_owner, 304](#)
- [remove_facet_from_object, 128](#)
- [remove_from_global_cluster, 327, 613, 723](#)
- [remove_ip_routes, 322](#)
- [remove_knowledge_base_template_uri, 280](#)
- [remove_layer_version_permission, 542](#)
- [remove_lf_tags_from_resource, 537](#)
- [remove_listener_certificates, 396](#)
- [remove_managed_scaling_policy, 399](#)
- [remove_notification_channel, 213, 314](#)
- [remove_permission, 213, 412, 542, 867, 870](#)
- [remove_policy_grant, 304](#)
- [remove_region, 322](#)
- [remove_regions_from_replication, 825](#)
- [remove_resource_permission, 960](#)
- [remove_role_from_db_cluster, 613, 723](#)
- [remove_role_from_db_instance, 723](#)
- [remove_role_from_instance_profile, 477](#)
- [remove_schema_version_metadata, 458](#)
- [remove_source_identifier_from_subscription, 327, 613, 723](#)
- [remove_tags, 154, 299, 389, 392, 396, 399, 635](#)
- [remove_tags_from_certificate, 15](#)
- [remove_tags_from_on_premises_instances, 210](#)
- [remove_tags_from_resource, 143, 322, 327, 382, 613, 723, 875, 898](#)
- [remove_tags_from_stream, 523](#)
- [remove_tags_from_vault, 447](#)

- remove_targets, [412](#)
- remove_trust_store_revocations, [396](#)
- remove_user_from_group, [477](#)
- remove_workload, [41](#)
- rename_table, [795](#)
- render_ui_template, [803](#)
- renew_certificate, [15](#)
- renew_domain, [766](#)
- reorder_receipt_rule_set, [850](#)
- replace_iam_instance_profile_association, [358](#)
- replace_image_criteria_in_allowed_images_settings, [358](#)
- replace_network_acl_association, [358](#)
- replace_network_acl_entry, [358](#)
- replace_permission_associations, [718](#)
- replace_route, [358](#)
- replace_route_table_association, [358](#)
- replace_transit_gateway_route, [358](#)
- replace_vpn_tunnel, [358](#)
- replicate_instance, [262](#)
- replicate_key, [533](#)
- replicate_secret_to_regions, [825](#)
- report_instance_status, [358](#)
- report_task_progress, [299](#)
- report_task_runner_heartbeat, [299](#)
- request_cancel_workflow_execution, [911](#)
- request_certificate, [15](#)
- request_environment_info, [385](#)
- request_phone_number, [688](#)
- request_sender_id, [688](#)
- request_service_quota_increase, [847](#)
- request_spot_fleet, [358](#)
- request_spot_instances, [358](#)
- rerank, [94](#)
- rescore, [518](#)
- resend_confirmation_code, [238](#)
- resend_contact_reachability_email, [766](#)
- resend_operation_authorization, [766](#)
- resend_validation_email, [16](#)
- reset_address_attribute, [358](#)
- reset_authorizers_cache, [29](#)
- reset_cache, [898](#)
- reset_cache_parameter_group, [382](#)
- reset_cluster_parameter_group, [734](#)
- reset_db_cluster_parameter_group, [327](#), [613](#), [723](#)
- reset_db_parameter_group, [613](#), [723](#)
- reset_distribution_cache, [568](#)
- reset_ebs_default_kms_key_id, [358](#)
- reset_enabled_baseline, [286](#)
- reset_enabled_control, [286](#)
- reset_encryption_key, [494](#)
- reset_fpga_image_attribute, [358](#)
- reset_image_attribute, [358](#)
- reset_instance_attribute, [358](#)
- reset_job_bookmark, [458](#)
- reset_landing_zone, [286](#)
- reset_network_interface_attribute, [358](#)
- reset_notification_settings, [481](#)
- reset_parameter_group, [601](#)
- reset_password, [965](#)
- reset_service_setting, [875](#)
- reset_service_specific_credential, [477](#)
- reset_snapshot_attribute, [358](#)
- reset_user_password, [322](#), [423](#)
- resiliencehub, [747](#)
- resize_cluster, [734](#)
- resolve_app_version_resources, [750](#)
- resolve_case, [905](#)
- resolve_customer, [598](#)
- resourceexplorer, [751](#)
- resourcegroups, [754](#)
- resourcegroupstaggingapi, [757](#)
- respond_activity_task_canceled, [911](#)
- respond_activity_task_completed, [911](#)
- respond_activity_task_failed, [911](#)
- respond_decision_task_completed, [911](#)
- respond_to_auth_challenge, [238](#)
- restart_app_server, [385](#)
- restore_address_to_classic, [358](#)
- restore_analysis, [713](#)
- restore_backup, [145](#)
- restore_certificate_authority, [18](#)
- restore_cluster_from_snapshot, [330](#)
- restore_core_network_policy_version, [624](#)
- restore_db_cluster_from_s3, [723](#)
- restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot, [327](#), [613](#), [723](#)
- restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time, [327](#), [613](#), [723](#)
- restore_db_instance_from_db_snapshot, [723](#)
- restore_db_instance_from_s3, [723](#)
- restore_db_instance_to_point_in_time,

- [723](#)
- [restore_document_versions, 960](#)
- [restore_event_data_store, 154](#)
- [restore_from_cluster_snapshot, 734](#)
- [restore_from_recovery_point, 740](#)
- [restore_from_snapshot, 322, 740](#)
- [restore_image_from_recycle_bin, 358](#)
- [restore_key, 657](#)
- [restore_managed_prefix_list_version, 358](#)
- [restore_object, 786](#)
- [restore_secret, 825](#)
- [restore_server, 647](#)
- [restore_snapshot_from_recycle_bin, 358](#)
- [restore_snapshot_tier, 358](#)
- [restore_table, 521](#)
- [restore_table_from_backup, 337](#)
- [restore_table_from_cluster_snapshot, 734](#)
- [restore_table_from_recovery_point, 740](#)
- [restore_table_from_snapshot, 740](#)
- [restore_table_to_point_in_time, 337](#)
- [restore_volume_from_snapshot, 444](#)
- [restore_workspace, 971](#)
- [resume_batch_load_task, 925](#)
- [resume_campaign, 266, 269](#)
- [resume_cluster, 734](#)
- [resume_contact, 262](#)
- [resume_contact_recording, 262](#)
- [resume_processes, 72](#)
- [resume_resource, 437](#)
- [resume_service, 51](#)
- [resume_session, 875](#)
- [resume_workflow_run, 458](#)
- [resync_mfa_device, 477](#)
- [retire_grant, 533](#)
- [retrieve, 94, 515](#)
- [retrieve_and_generate, 94](#)
- [retrieve_and_generate_stream, 94](#)
- [retrieve_domain_auth_code, 766](#)
- [retrieve_environment_info, 385](#)
- [retrieve_tape_archive, 898](#)
- [retrieve_tape_recovery_point, 898](#)
- [retry_build, 189](#)
- [retry_build_batch, 189](#)
- [retry_data_replication, 333](#)
- [retry_pipeline_execution, 803](#)
- [retry_stage_execution, 223](#)
- [return_savings_plan, 819](#)
- [reverse_replication, 333](#)
- [revoke_cache_security_group_ingress, 382](#)
- [revoke_certificate, 18](#)
- [revoke_client_vpn_ingress, 358](#)
- [revoke_cluster_security_group_ingress, 734](#)
- [revoke_db_security_group_ingress, 723](#)
- [revoke_endpoint_access, 734](#)
- [revoke_grant, 533](#)
- [revoke_ip_rules, 971](#)
- [revoke_permissions, 537](#)
- [revoke_security_group_egress, 358](#)
- [revoke_security_group_ingress, 358](#)
- [revoke_snapshot_access, 734](#)
- [revoke_subscription, 304](#)
- [revoke_token, 238](#)
- [revoke_vpc_endpoint_access, 389, 635](#)
- [rollback_application, 529](#)
- [rollback_instance_refresh, 72](#)
- [rollback_stack, 133](#)
- [rollback_stage, 223](#)
- [rollback_transaction, 726](#)
- [rotate_encryption_key, 734](#)
- [rotate_key_on_demand, 533](#)
- [rotate_secret, 825](#)
- [route53, 759](#)
- [route53domains, 763](#)
- [route53profiles, 766](#)
- [route53recoverycluster, 769](#)
- [route53recoverycontrolconfig, 772](#)
- [route53recoveryreadiness, 775](#)
- [route53resolver, 778](#)
- [run_instances, 358](#)
- [run_job_flow, 399](#)
- [run_scheduled_instances, 358](#)
- [run_statement, 458](#)
- [run_task, 371](#)
- [s3, 782](#)
- [s3control, 786](#)
- [s3outposts, 790](#)
- [s3tables, 793](#)
- [sagemaker, 795](#)
- [sagemakeredgemanager, 805](#)
- [sagemakerfeaturestoreruntime, 807](#)
- [sagemakergeospatialcapabilities, 810](#)
- [sagemakermetrics, 812](#)

- sagemakerruntime, [815](#)
- savingsplans, [817](#)
- scan, [337](#)
- scan_provisioned_products, [841](#)
- schedule_key_deletion, [533](#)
- schemas, [820](#)
- search, [151](#), [304](#), [753](#), [803](#)
- search_agent_statuses, [262](#)
- search_analyses, [713](#)
- search_associated_transcripts, [549](#)
- search_available_phone_numbers, [262](#)
- search_cases, [272](#)
- search_contact_flow_modules, [262](#)
- search_contact_flows, [262](#)
- search_contacts, [262](#)
- search_content, [280](#)
- search_dashboards, [713](#)
- search_data_sets, [713](#)
- search_data_sources, [713](#)
- search_databases_by_lf_tags, [537](#)
- search_devices, [110](#)
- search_email_addresses, [262](#)
- search_faces, [746](#)
- search_faces_by_image, [746](#)
- search_folders, [713](#)
- search_group_profiles, [304](#)
- search_groups, [714](#)
- search_hours_of_operation_overrides, [262](#)
- search_hours_of_operations, [262](#)
- search_insights, [314](#)
- search_jobs, [110](#)
- search_listings, [304](#)
- search_local_gateway_routes, [358](#)
- search_organization_insights, [314](#)
- search_place_index_for_position, [572](#)
- search_place_index_for_suggestions, [572](#)
- search_place_index_for_text, [572](#)
- search_predefined_attributes, [262](#)
- search_products, [841](#)
- search_products_as_admin, [841](#)
- search_profiles, [296](#)
- search_prompts, [262](#)
- search_provisioned_products, [841](#)
- search_quantum_tasks, [110](#)
- search_queues, [262](#)
- search_quick_connects, [262](#)
- search_quick_responses, [280](#)
- search_raster_data_collection, [812](#)
- search_related_items, [272](#)
- search_resource_tags, [262](#)
- search_resources, [584](#), [756](#), [960](#)
- search_routing_profiles, [262](#)
- search_sample_queries, [154](#)
- search_schemas, [822](#)
- search_security_profiles, [262](#)
- search_sessions, [280](#)
- search_tables, [458](#)
- search_tables_by_lf_tags, [537](#)
- search_topics, [714](#)
- search_training_plan_offerings, [803](#)
- search_transit_gateway_multicast_groups, [358](#)
- search_transit_gateway_routes, [358](#)
- search_types, [304](#)
- search_user_hierarchy_groups, [262](#)
- search_user_profiles, [304](#)
- search_users, [262](#), [746](#)
- search_users_by_image, [746](#)
- search_vocabularies, [262](#)
- search_vulnerabilities, [494](#)
- secretsmanager, [822](#)
- securityhub, [826](#)
- securitylake, [831](#)
- select, [864](#)
- select_aggregate_resource_config, [255](#)
- select_object_content, [786](#)
- select_resource_config, [255](#)
- send_activation_code, [878](#)
- send_automation_signal, [875](#)
- send_bonus, [607](#)
- send_bounce, [850](#)
- send_bulk_email, [855](#)
- send_bulk_templated_email, [850](#)
- send_chat_integration_event, [262](#)
- send_cis_session_health, [494](#)
- send_cis_session_telemetry, [494](#)
- send_command, [708](#), [875](#)
- send_contact_method_verification, [568](#)
- send_custom_verification_email, [850](#), [855](#)
- send_destination_number_verification_code, [688](#)
- send_diagnostic_interrupt, [358](#)
- send_email, [682](#), [850](#), [855](#)

- send_event, [277](#), [441](#), [502](#)
- send_heartbeat, [807](#)
- send_media_message, [688](#)
- send_message, [277](#), [870](#)
- send_message_batch, [870](#)
- send_messages, [677](#)
- send_otp_message, [677](#)
- send_outbound_email, [262](#)
- send_pipeline_execution_step_failure, [803](#)
- send_pipeline_execution_step_success, [803](#)
- send_project_session_action, [462](#)
- send_raw_email, [850](#)
- send_serial_console_ssh_public_key, [361](#)
- send_ssh_public_key, [361](#)
- send_task_failure, [858](#)
- send_task_heartbeat, [858](#)
- send_task_success, [858](#)
- send_templated_email, [850](#)
- send_test_event_notification, [607](#)
- send_text_message, [688](#)
- send_users_messages, [678](#)
- send_voice_message, [684](#), [688](#)
- send_workflow_step_action, [487](#)
- serverlessapplicationrepository, [834](#)
- servicecatalog, [837](#)
- servicediscovery, [841](#)
- servicequotas, [844](#)
- ses, [847](#)
- sesv2, [851](#)
- set_account_default_protect_configuration, [688](#)
- set_active_receipt_rule_set, [850](#)
- set_alarm_state, [160](#)
- set_cognito_events, [241](#)
- set_data_retrieval_policy, [447](#)
- set_default_message_feedback_enabled, [688](#)
- set_default_message_type, [688](#)
- set_default_permission_version, [718](#)
- set_default_policy_version, [477](#)
- set_default_sender_id, [689](#)
- set_desired_capacity, [72](#)
- set_endpoint_attributes, [867](#)
- set_identity_dkim_enabled, [850](#)
- set_identity_feedback_forwarding_enabled, [850](#)
- set_identity_headers_in_notifications_enabled, [850](#)
- set_identity_mail_from_domain, [850](#)
- set_identity_notification_topic, [850](#)
- set_identity_pool_configuration, [241](#)
- set_identity_pool_roles, [233](#)
- set_instance_health, [72](#)
- set_instance_protection, [72](#)
- set_ip_address_type, [396](#), [568](#)
- set_keep_job_flow_alive_when_no_steps, [399](#)
- set_load_balancer_listener_ssl_certificate, [392](#)
- set_load_balancer_policies_for_backend_server, [392](#)
- set_load_balancer_policies_of_listener, [392](#)
- set_load_based_auto_scaling, [643](#)
- set_local_console_password, [898](#)
- set_log_delivery_configuration, [238](#)
- set_media_message_spend_limit_override, [689](#)
- set_permission, [643](#)
- set_platform_application_attributes, [867](#)
- set_principal_tag_attribute_map, [233](#)
- set_queue_attributes, [870](#)
- set_receipt_rule_position, [850](#)
- set_repository_policy, [364](#), [367](#)
- set_resource_access_for_bucket, [568](#)
- set_risk_configuration, [238](#)
- set_rule_priorities, [396](#)
- set_security_groups, [396](#)
- set_security_token_service_preferences, [477](#)
- set_smb_guest_password, [898](#)
- set_sms_attributes, [867](#)
- set_stack_policy, [133](#)
- set_status, [299](#)
- set_subnets, [396](#)
- set_subscription_attributes, [867](#)
- set_tags_for_resource, [490](#)
- set_task_status, [299](#)
- set_termination_protection, [399](#)
- set_text_message_spend_limit_override, [689](#)
- set_time_based_auto_scaling, [643](#)

- set_topic_attributes, [867](#)
- set_type_configuration, [133](#)
- set_type_default_version, [133](#)
- set_ui_customization, [238](#)
- set_unhealthy_node_replacement, [399](#)
- set_user_mfa_preference, [238](#)
- set_user_pool_mfa_config, [238](#)
- set_user_settings, [238](#)
- set_vault_access_policy, [447](#)
- set_vault_notifications, [447](#)
- set_visible_to_all_users, [399](#)
- set_voice_message_spend_limit_override, [689](#)
- setup_instance_https, [568](#)
- sfn, [855](#)
- share_directory, [322](#)
- shield, [858](#)
- shutdown_gateway, [898](#)
- sign, [533](#)
- sign_up, [238](#)
- signal_application_instance_node_instances, [654](#)
- signal_resource, [133](#)
- signal_workflow_execution, [911](#)
- simpledb, [861](#)
- simulate_custom_policy, [477](#)
- simulate_principal_policy, [477](#)
- skip_wait_time_for_instance_termination, [210](#)
- sns, [864](#)
- split_shard, [523](#)
- sqs, [867](#)
- ssm, [870](#)
- ssmcontacts, [876](#)
- ssmincidents, [879](#)
- ssmsap, [882](#)
- sso, [885](#)
- ssoadmin, [887](#)
- ssooidc, [891](#)
- start_activity_stream, [724](#)
- start_analysis_report, [620](#)
- start_annotation_import_job, [628](#)
- start_app_assessment, [750](#)
- start_app_block_builder, [54](#)
- start_application, [405](#), [526](#), [529](#), [884](#)
- start_application_refresh, [884](#)
- start_assessment_framework_share, [65](#)
- start_assessment_run, [490](#)
- start_asset_bundle_export_job, [714](#)
- start_asset_bundle_import_job, [714](#)
- start_associations_once, [875](#)
- start_async_invoke, [102](#)
- start_attached_file_upload, [262](#)
- start_attachment_upload, [277](#)
- start_audience_export_job, [119](#)
- start_audience_generation_job, [119](#)
- start_automation_execution, [875](#)
- start_availability_monitor_test, [898](#)
- start_backup_job, [79](#)
- start_bgp_failover_test, [318](#)
- start_blueprint_run, [458](#)
- start_bot_recommendation, [549](#)
- start_bot_resource_generation, [549](#)
- start_build, [189](#)
- start_build_batch, [189](#)
- start_cache_report, [898](#)
- start_calculation_execution, [61](#)
- start_call_analytics_job, [928](#)
- start_campaign, [266](#), [269](#)
- start_canary, [914](#)
- start_celebrity_recognition, [746](#)
- start_change_request_execution, [875](#)
- start_change_set, [590](#)
- start_chat_contact, [262](#)
- start_cis_session, [494](#)
- start_cluster, [330](#)
- start_column_statistics_task_run, [458](#)
- start_column_statistics_task_run_schedule, [458](#)
- start_commitment_purchase_analysis, [292](#)
- start_composition, [506](#)
- start_config_rules_evaluation, [255](#)
- start_configuration_policy_association, [830](#)
- start_configuration_policy_disassociation, [830](#)
- start_configuration_recorder, [255](#)
- start_contact_evaluation, [262](#)
- start_contact_recording, [262](#)
- start_contact_streaming, [262](#)
- start_content_moderation, [746](#)
- start_content_upload, [280](#)
- start_conversation, [554](#)
- start_copy_job, [79](#)
- start_cost_allocation_tag_backfill,

- [292](#)
- [start_cost_estimation, 314](#)
- [start_crawler, 458](#)
- [start_crawler_schedule, 458](#)
- [start_dashboard_refresh, 154](#)
- [start_dashboard_snapshot_job, 714](#)
- [start_dashboard_snapshot_job_schedule, 714](#)
- [start_data_ingestion_job, 575](#)
- [start_data_quality_rule_recommendation_run, 458](#)
- [start_data_quality_ruleset_evaluation_run, 458](#)
- [start_data_source_run, 304](#)
- [start_data_source_sync_job, 515](#)
- [start_db_cluster, 327, 613, 724](#)
- [start_db_instance, 724](#)
- [start_db_instance_automated_backups_replication, 724](#)
- [start_declarative_policies_report, 358](#)
- [start_delivery_stream_encryption, 426](#)
- [start_deployment, 51](#)
- [start_dev_environment, 194](#)
- [start_dev_environment_session, 194](#)
- [start_device_authorization, 894](#)
- [start_discoverer, 822](#)
- [start_discovery, 163](#)
- [start_document_analysis, 919](#)
- [start_document_classification_job, 245](#)
- [start_document_text_detection, 919](#)
- [start_domain_maintenance, 635](#)
- [start_dominant_language_detection_job, 245](#)
- [start_earth_observation_job, 812](#)
- [start_edge_deployment_stage, 803](#)
- [start_elasticsearch_service_software_update, 389](#)
- [start_email_contact, 262](#)
- [start_engagement, 878](#)
- [start_entities_detection_job, 245](#)
- [start_entities_detection_v2_job, 248](#)
- [start_event_data_store_ingestion, 154](#)
- [start_events_detection_job, 245](#)
- [start_execution, 858](#)
- [start_execution_preview, 875](#)
- [start_expense_analysis, 919](#)
- [start_experiment, 166, 428](#)
- [start_export_labels_task_run, 458](#)
- [start_export_task, 724](#)
- [start_face_detection, 746](#)
- [start_face_search, 746](#)
- [start_failback_launch, 333](#)
- [start_fhir_export_job, 472](#)
- [start_fhir_import_job, 472](#)
- [start_fleet, 54](#)
- [start_flywheel_iteration, 245](#)
- [start_fraudster_registration_job, 937](#)
- [start_gateway, 898](#)
- [start_gui_session, 568](#)
- [start_human_loop, 68](#)
- [start_icd10cm_inference_job, 248](#)
- [start_id_mapping_job, 408](#)
- [start_image_builder, 54](#)
- [start_image_pipeline_execution, 487](#)
- [start_image_scan, 364](#)
- [start_import, 154, 545, 549](#)
- [start_import_job, 280](#)
- [start_import_labels_task_run, 458](#)
- [start_incident, 882](#)
- [start_inference_experiment, 803](#)
- [start_inference_scheduler, 575](#)
- [start_ingestion, 32](#)
- [start_ingestion_job, 92](#)
- [start_instance, 568, 643](#)
- [start_instance_onboarding_job, 266, 269](#)
- [start_instance_refresh, 72](#)
- [start_instances, 358](#)
- [start_investigation, 311](#)
- [start_job_run, 402, 405, 458, 462](#)
- [start_key_phrases_detection_job, 245](#)
- [start_key_usage, 657](#)
- [start_label_detection, 746](#)
- [start_launch, 166](#)
- [start_lending_analysis, 919](#)
- [start_lifecycle_policy_preview, 364](#)
- [start_live_tail, 173](#)
- [start_loader_job, 616](#)
- [start_logging, 154](#)
- [start_mailbox_export_job, 965](#)
- [start_maintenance, 647](#)
- [start_malware_scan, 466](#)
- [start_matching_job, 408](#)
- [start_media_analysis_job, 746](#)
- [start_medical_scribe_job, 928](#)
- [start_medical_transcription_job, 928](#)
- [start_message_move_task, 870](#)

- start_metadata_generation_run, [304](#)
- start_metric_streams, [160](#)
- start_metrics_export, [750](#)
- start_migration, [382](#), [545](#)
- start_misconfigured_state_recovery, [444](#)
- start_ml_data_processing_job, [616](#)
- start_ml_evaluation_task_run, [459](#)
- start_ml_labeling_set_generation_task_run, [459](#)
- start_ml_model_training_job, [616](#)
- start_ml_model_transform_job, [616](#)
- start_mlflow_tracking_server, [803](#)
- start_monitoring_member, [311](#)
- start_monitoring_members, [466](#)
- start_monitoring_schedule, [803](#)
- start_network_insights_access_scope_analysis, [358](#)
- start_network_insights_analysis, [358](#)
- start_notebook_execution, [399](#)
- start_notebook_instance, [803](#)
- start_organization_service_access_update, [624](#)
- start_outbound_chat_contact, [262](#)
- start_outbound_email_contact, [262](#)
- start_outbound_voice_contact, [262](#)
- start_person_tracking, [746](#)
- start_phi_detection_job, [248](#)
- start_pii_entities_detection_job, [245](#)
- start_pipe, [415](#)
- start_pipeline, [631](#)
- start_pipeline_execution, [223](#), [803](#)
- start_policy_generation, [11](#)
- start_primary_email_update, [13](#)
- start_product_subscription, [562](#)
- start_project_session, [462](#)
- start_project_version, [746](#)
- start_query, [154](#), [169](#), [173](#)
- start_query_execution, [61](#)
- start_query_planning, [537](#)
- start_read_set_activation_job, [628](#)
- start_read_set_export_job, [628](#)
- start_read_set_import_job, [628](#)
- start_recommender, [666](#)
- start_recovery, [333](#)
- start_reference_import_job, [628](#)
- start_relational_database, [568](#)
- start_remediation_execution, [255](#)
- start_replay, [412](#)
- start_replication, [333](#)
- start_report_creation, [759](#)
- start_report_job, [79](#)
- start_resource_evaluation, [255](#)
- start_resource_grouping_recommendation_task, [750](#)
- start_resource_scan, [11](#), [133](#)
- start_resource_state_update, [487](#)
- start_restore_job, [79](#)
- start_retraining_scheduler, [575](#)
- start_route_analysis, [624](#)
- start_run, [628](#)
- start_rx_norm_inference_job, [248](#)
- start_savings_plans_purchase_recommendation_generation, [292](#)
- start_schema_extension, [322](#)
- start_screen_sharing, [262](#)
- start_segment_detection, [746](#)
- start_sentiment_detection_job, [245](#)
- start_service_software_update, [635](#)
- start_session, [61](#), [875](#)
- start_snapshot, [343](#)
- start_snomedct_inference_job, [248](#)
- start_source_network_recovery, [333](#)
- start_source_network_replication, [333](#)
- start_speaker_enrollment_job, [937](#)
- start_speech_synthesis_task, [691](#)
- start_stack, [643](#)
- start_stream_encryption, [523](#)
- start_stream_processor, [746](#)
- start_support_data_export, [593](#)
- start_sync_execution, [858](#)
- start_tag_sync_task, [756](#)
- start_targeted_sentiment_detection_job, [245](#)
- start_task, [371](#)
- start_task_contact, [262](#)
- start_test_execution, [549](#)
- start_test_set_generation, [549](#)
- start_text_detection, [746](#)
- start_text_translation_job, [930](#)
- start_topics_detection_job, [245](#)
- start_trace_retrieval, [978](#)
- start_trained_model_export_job, [119](#)
- start_trained_model_inference_job, [119](#)
- start_transaction, [537](#)
- start_transcription_job, [928](#)

start_trigger, [459](#)
 start_user_access_tasks, [32](#)
 start_user_import_job, [238](#)
 start_variant_import_job, [628](#)
 start_vector_enrichment_job, [812](#)
 start_viewer_session_revocation, [498](#)
 start_virtual_machines_metadata_sync, [82](#)
 start_vpc_endpoint_service_private_dns_verification, [358](#)
 start_web_authn_registration, [238](#)
 start_web_rtc_contact, [262](#)
 start_workflow_execution, [911](#)
 start_workflow_run, [194](#), [459](#)
 start_workspaces, [971](#)
 start_workspaces_pool, [971](#)
 start_zonal_shift, [58](#)
 stop_activity_stream, [724](#)
 stop_app_block_builder, [54](#)
 stop_application, [405](#), [526](#), [529](#), [884](#)
 stop_assessment_run, [490](#)
 stop_auto_ml_job, [803](#)
 stop_automation_execution, [875](#)
 stop_backup_job, [79](#)
 stop_bgp_failover_test, [318](#)
 stop_bot_recommendation, [549](#)
 stop_build, [189](#)
 stop_build_batch, [189](#)
 stop_calculation_execution, [61](#)
 stop_campaign, [266](#), [269](#)
 stop_canary, [914](#)
 stop_cis_session, [494](#)
 stop_cluster, [330](#)
 stop_column_statistics_task_run, [459](#)
 stop_column_statistics_task_run_schedule, [459](#)
 stop_compilation_job, [803](#)
 stop_composition, [506](#)
 stop_configuration_recorder, [255](#)
 stop_contact, [262](#)
 stop_contact_recording, [262](#)
 stop_contact_streaming, [262](#)
 stop_crawler, [459](#)
 stop_crawler_schedule, [459](#)
 stop_data_source_sync_job, [515](#)
 stop_db_cluster, [327](#), [613](#), [724](#)
 stop_db_instance, [724](#)
 stop_db_instance_automated_backups_replication, [724](#)
 stop_delivery_stream_encryption, [426](#)
 stop_deployment, [210](#)
 stop_dev_environment, [194](#)
 stop_dev_environment_session, [194](#)
 stop_discoverer, [822](#)
 stop_dominant_language_detection_job, [245](#)
 stop_earth_observation_job, [812](#)
 stop_edge_deployment_stage, [804](#)
 stop_edge_packaging_job, [804](#)
 stop_engagement, [878](#)
 stop_entities_detection_job, [245](#)
 stop_entities_detection_v2_job, [248](#)
 stop_evaluation_job, [88](#)
 stop_event_data_store_ingestion, [154](#)
 stop_events_detection_job, [245](#)
 stop_execution, [858](#)
 stop_experiment, [166](#), [428](#)
 stop_failback, [333](#)
 stop_fleet, [54](#)
 stop_gui_session, [568](#)
 stop_human_loop, [68](#)
 stop_hyper_parameter_tuning_job, [804](#)
 stop_icd10cm_inference_job, [248](#)
 stop_image_builder, [55](#)
 stop_import, [154](#)
 stop_inference_experiment, [804](#)
 stop_inference_recommendations_job, [804](#)
 stop_inference_scheduler, [575](#)
 stop_ingestion, [32](#)
 stop_ingestion_job, [92](#)
 stop_instance, [568](#), [643](#)
 stop_instances, [358](#)
 stop_job_run, [462](#)
 stop_key_phrases_detection_job, [245](#)
 stop_key_usage, [657](#)
 stop_labeling_job, [804](#)
 stop_launch, [166](#)
 stop_logging, [154](#)
 stop_metric_streams, [160](#)
 stop_mlflow_tracking_server, [804](#)
 stop_model_customization_job, [88](#)
 stop_model_invocation_job, [88](#)
 stop_monitoring_members, [466](#)
 stop_monitoring_schedule, [804](#)
 stop_notebook_execution, [399](#)

- stop_notebook_instance, [804](#)
- stop_optimization_job, [804](#)
- stop_phi_detection_job, [248](#)
- stop_pii_entities_detection_job, [245](#)
- stop_pipe, [415](#)
- stop_pipeline, [631](#)
- stop_pipeline_execution, [223](#), [804](#)
- stop_processing_job, [804](#)
- stop_product_subscription, [563](#)
- stop_project_version, [746](#)
- stop_query, [169](#), [173](#)
- stop_query_execution, [61](#)
- stop_recommender, [666](#)
- stop_relational_database, [568](#)
- stop_replication, [333](#)
- stop_replication_to_replica, [825](#)
- stop_resource, [437](#)
- stop_retraining_scheduler, [575](#)
- stop_rx_norm_inference_job, [248](#)
- stop_sentiment_detection_job, [245](#)
- stop_session, [459](#)
- stop_snomedct_inference_job, [248](#)
- stop_solution_version_creation, [666](#)
- stop_source_network_replication, [333](#)
- stop_stack, [643](#)
- stop_stack_set_operation, [133](#)
- stop_stream, [498](#)
- stop_stream_encryption, [523](#)
- stop_stream_processor, [746](#)
- stop_targeted_sentiment_detection_job, [245](#)
- stop_task, [371](#)
- stop_text_translation_job, [931](#)
- stop_training_document_classifier, [245](#)
- stop_training_entity_recognizer, [245](#)
- stop_training_job, [804](#)
- stop_transform_job, [804](#)
- stop_trigger, [459](#)
- stop_user_import_job, [238](#)
- stop_vector_enrichment_job, [812](#)
- stop_workflow_run, [459](#)
- stop_workspaces, [971](#)
- stop_workspaces_pool, [971](#)
- storagegateway, [894](#)
- stream_journal_to_kinesis, [705](#)
- sts, [899](#)
- submit_attachment_state_changes, [371](#)
- submit_contact_evaluation, [262](#)
- submit_container_state_change, [371](#)
- submit_feedback, [213](#), [515](#)
- submit_job, [85](#)
- submit_multi_region_access_point_routes, [790](#)
- submit_registration_version, [689](#)
- submit_task_state_change, [371](#)
- subscribe, [230](#), [867](#)
- subscribe_to_dataset, [241](#)
- subscribe_to_event, [490](#)
- subscribe_to_shard, [523](#)
- suggest, [151](#)
- support, [902](#)
- supportapp, [905](#)
- suspend_contact_recording, [262](#)
- suspend_processes, [72](#)
- swap_environment_cnames, [385](#)
- swf, [908](#)
- switchover_blue_green_deployment, [724](#)
- switchover_global_cluster, [327](#), [724](#)
- switchover_read_replica, [724](#)
- sync_resource, [47](#)
- synthesize_speech, [691](#)
- synthetics, [911](#)

- tag, [756](#)
- tag_certificate_authority, [19](#)
- tag_contact, [262](#)
- tag_delivery_stream, [426](#)
- tag_instance_profile, [477](#)
- tag_log_group, [173](#)
- tag_mfa_device, [477](#)
- tag_open_id_connect_provider, [477](#)
- tag_policy, [477](#)
- tag_queue, [870](#)
- tag_resource, [11](#), [23](#), [29](#), [32](#), [36](#), [41](#), [44](#), [47](#), [51](#), [55](#), [61](#), [65](#), [79](#), [82](#), [85](#), [88](#), [92](#), [104](#), [107](#), [110](#), [113](#), [116](#), [119](#), [120](#), [122](#), [128](#), [137](#), [145](#), [160](#), [163](#), [166](#), [169](#), [174](#), [176](#), [179](#), [186](#), [201](#), [205](#), [210](#), [213](#), [215](#), [218](#), [223](#), [227](#), [230](#), [233](#), [238](#), [245](#), [255](#), [262](#), [266](#), [269](#), [272](#), [280](#), [286](#), [289](#), [292](#), [296](#), [304](#), [307](#), [311](#), [318](#), [324](#), [330](#), [333](#), [337](#), [364](#), [368](#), [371](#), [374](#), [378](#), [402](#), [405](#), [408](#), [412](#), [415](#), [417](#), [420](#), [428](#), [431](#), [437](#), [441](#), [444](#), [452](#), [459](#), [462](#), [466](#), [472](#), [481](#), [487](#), [494](#), [498](#), [502](#), [506](#), [509](#), [512](#), [515](#), [518](#), [521](#), [526](#), [529](#)

- 533, 542, 545, 549, 557, 560, 563, 568, 572, 575, 578, 584, 587, 590, 601, 609, 620, 624, 628, 631, 638, 643, 647, 651, 654, 657, 662, 666, 673, 678, 682, 689, 697, 703, 705, 714, 718, 729, 740, 746, 750, 753, 768, 774, 777, 781, 790, 812, 819, 822, 825, 830, 834, 844, 847, 855, 858, 861, 867, 879, 882, 884, 891, 911, 914, 917, 919, 922, 925, 928, 931, 937, 941, 945, 949, 953, 956, 965, 975, 978
- tag_resources, 759
- tag_role, 477
- tag_saml_provider, 477
- tag_server_certificate, 477
- tag_user, 477
- telconetworkbuilder, 914
- terminate_client_vpn_connections, 358
- terminate_environment, 385
- terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group, 72
- terminate_instances, 358
- terminate_job, 85
- terminate_job_flows, 399
- terminate_provisioned_product, 841
- terminate_recovery_instances, 333
- terminate_session, 61, 875
- terminate_sol_network_instance, 917
- terminate_workflow_execution, 911
- terminate_workspaces, 971
- terminate_workspaces_pool, 971
- terminate_workspaces_pool_session, 971
- test_alarm, 568
- test_availability_configuration, 965
- test_connection, 459
- test_custom_data_identifier, 584
- test_dns_answer, 763
- test_event_pattern, 412
- test_failover, 382
- test_function, 137
- test_hypervisor_configuration, 82
- test_invoke_authorizer, 23
- test_invoke_method, 23
- test_metric_filter, 174
- test_migration, 382
- test_render_email_template, 855
- test_render_template, 850
- test_repository_triggers, 201
- test_segment_pattern, 166
- test_state, 858
- test_transformer, 174
- test_type, 133
- textract, 917
- timestreamquery, 920
- timestreamwrite, 922
- transact_get_items, 337
- transact_write_items, 337
- transcribeservice, 925
- transfer_contact, 262
- transfer_domain, 766
- transfer_domain_to_another_aws_account, 766
- translate, 928
- translate_document, 931
- translate_pin_data, 659
- translate_text, 931
- unarchive_findings, 466
- unassign_instance, 643
- unassign_ipv6_addresses, 358
- unassign_private_ip_addresses, 358
- unassign_private_nat_gateway_address, 358
- unassign_volume, 643
- undeprecate_activity_type, 911
- undeprecate_domain, 911
- undeprecate_workflow_type, 911
- ungroup_resources, 756
- unlabel_parameter_version, 875
- unlink_developer_identity, 233
- unlink_identity, 233
- unlock_rule, 729
- unlock_snapshot, 359
- unmonitor_instances, 359
- unpeer_vpc, 568
- unshare_application, 837
- unshare_directory, 322
- unsubscribe, 230, 867
- unsubscribe_from_dataset, 241
- unsubscribe_from_event, 490
- untag, 756
- untag_certificate_authority, 19
- untag_contact, 262
- untag_delivery_stream, 426
- untag_instance_profile, 477
- untag_log_group, 174

- untag_mfa_device, [477](#)
- untag_open_id_connect_provider, [477](#)
- untag_policy, [477](#)
- untag_queue, [870](#)
- untag_resource, [11](#), [23](#), [29](#), [32](#), [36](#), [41](#), [44](#),
[47](#), [51](#), [55](#), [61](#), [65](#), [79](#), [82](#), [85](#), [88](#), [92](#),
[104](#), [107](#), [110](#), [113](#), [116](#), [120](#), [122](#),
[128](#), [137](#), [145](#), [160](#), [163](#), [166](#), [169](#),
[174](#), [177](#), [179](#), [186](#), [201](#), [205](#), [210](#),
[213](#), [215](#), [218](#), [223](#), [227](#), [230](#), [233](#),
[238](#), [245](#), [255](#), [263](#), [266](#), [269](#), [272](#),
[280](#), [286](#), [289](#), [292](#), [296](#), [304](#), [307](#),
[311](#), [318](#), [324](#), [330](#), [333](#), [337](#), [364](#),
[368](#), [371](#), [374](#), [378](#), [402](#), [405](#), [408](#),
[412](#), [415](#), [417](#), [420](#), [428](#), [431](#), [437](#),
[441](#), [444](#), [452](#), [459](#), [462](#), [466](#), [472](#),
[481](#), [487](#), [494](#), [498](#), [502](#), [506](#), [509](#),
[512](#), [515](#), [518](#), [521](#), [526](#), [529](#), [534](#),
[542](#), [545](#), [549](#), [557](#), [560](#), [563](#), [568](#),
[572](#), [575](#), [578](#), [585](#), [588](#), [590](#), [601](#),
[609](#), [620](#), [624](#), [628](#), [631](#), [638](#), [643](#),
[647](#), [651](#), [654](#), [657](#), [662](#), [666](#), [673](#),
[678](#), [682](#), [689](#), [697](#), [703](#), [705](#), [714](#),
[718](#), [729](#), [740](#), [746](#), [750](#), [753](#), [768](#),
[774](#), [777](#), [781](#), [790](#), [812](#), [819](#), [822](#),
[825](#), [830](#), [834](#), [844](#), [847](#), [855](#), [858](#),
[861](#), [867](#), [879](#), [882](#), [884](#), [891](#), [911](#),
[914](#), [917](#), [919](#), [922](#), [925](#), [928](#), [931](#),
[937](#), [941](#), [945](#), [949](#), [953](#), [956](#), [965](#),
[975](#), [978](#)
- untag_resources, [759](#)
- untag_role, [477](#)
- untag_saml_provider, [477](#)
- untag_server_certificate, [477](#)
- untag_user, [477](#)
- update_accelerator, [452](#)
- update_accelerator_attributes, [452](#)
- update_access_control_configuration, [515](#)
- update_access_entry, [378](#)
- update_access_grants_location, [790](#)
- update_access_key, [478](#)
- update_access_log_subscription, [941](#)
- update_access_policy, [638](#)
- update_account, [23](#)
- update_account_configuration, [218](#)
- update_account_customization, [714](#)
- update_account_password_policy, [478](#)
- update_account_preferences, [116](#)
- update_account_sending_enabled, [850](#)
- update_account_settings, [638](#), [703](#), [714](#),
[757](#), [922](#)
- update_acl, [601](#)
- update_action, [804](#)
- update_action_target, [830](#)
- update_action_type, [223](#)
- update_active_model_version, [575](#)
- update_adapter, [919](#)
- update_addon, [378](#)
- update_adm_channel, [678](#)
- update_agent, [92](#)
- update_agent_action_group, [92](#)
- update_agent_alias, [92](#)
- update_agent_collaborator, [92](#)
- update_agent_knowledge_base, [92](#)
- update_agent_status, [263](#)
- update_alert, [578](#)
- update_alias, [534](#), [542](#), [657](#)
- update_allow_list, [585](#)
- update_analysis, [714](#)
- update_analysis_permissions, [714](#)
- update_analyzer, [11](#)
- update_annotation_store, [628](#)
- update_annotation_store_version, [628](#)
- update_anomaly, [174](#)
- update_anomaly_detector, [578](#)
- update_anomaly_monitor, [292](#)
- update_anomaly_subscription, [292](#)
- update_answer, [956](#)
- update_api, [29](#)
- update_api_destination, [412](#)
- update_api_key, [23](#)
- update_api_mapping, [29](#)
- update_apns_channel, [678](#)
- update_apns_sandbox_channel, [678](#)
- update_apns_voip_channel, [678](#)
- update_apns_voip_sandbox_channel, [678](#)
- update_app, [643](#), [750](#)
- update_app_authorization, [32](#)
- update_app_block_builder, [55](#)
- update_app_image_config, [804](#)
- update_app_monitor, [179](#)
- update_app_version, [750](#)
- update_app_version_app_component, [750](#)
- update_app_version_resource, [750](#)
- update_application, [41](#), [47](#), [55](#), [210](#), [385](#),

- [405, 526, 529, 635, 837, 891](#)
- [update_application_layer_automatic_response,](#)
[861](#)
- [update_application_maintenance_configuration,](#)
[529](#)
- [update_application_resource_lifecycle,](#)
[385](#)
- [update_application_settings,](#) [678, 884](#)
- [update_application_version,](#) [385](#)
- [update_application_with_token_exchange_grant,](#)
[714](#)
- [update_approval_rule_template_content,](#)
[201](#)
- [update_approval_rule_template_description,](#)
[201](#)
- [update_approval_rule_template_name,](#)
[202](#)
- [update_archive,](#) [412](#)
- [update_archive_rule,](#) [11](#)
- [update_artifact,](#) [804](#)
- [update_assessment,](#) [65](#)
- [update_assessment_control,](#) [65](#)
- [update_assessment_control_set_status,](#)
[65](#)
- [update_assessment_framework,](#) [65](#)
- [update_assessment_framework_share,](#) [65](#)
- [update_assessment_status,](#) [65](#)
- [update_assessment_target,](#) [490](#)
- [update_asset_filter,](#) [304](#)
- [update_association,](#) [875](#)
- [update_association_status,](#) [875](#)
- [update_assume_role_policy,](#) [478](#)
- [update_attribute_group,](#) [47](#)
- [update_auth_event_feedback,](#) [238](#)
- [update_authentication_profile,](#) [263](#)
- [update_authorizer,](#) [23, 29](#)
- [update_auto_scaling_group,](#) [72](#)
- [update_automated_discovery_configuration,](#)
[585](#)
- [update_automatic_tape_creation_policy,](#)
[898](#)
- [update_autoshift_observer_notification_status,](#)
[58](#)
- [update_availability_configuration,](#) [965](#)
- [update_availability_options,](#) [148](#)
- [update_backup_plan,](#) [79](#)
- [update_baidu_channel,](#) [678](#)
- [update_bandwidth_rate_limit,](#) [898](#)
- [update_bandwidth_rate_limit_schedule,](#)
[898](#)
- [update_base_path_mapping,](#) [23](#)
- [update_batch_prediction,](#) [581](#)
- [update_billing_group,](#) [107](#)
- [update_billing_view,](#) [104](#)
- [update_blueprint,](#) [97, 459](#)
- [update_bot,](#) [549](#)
- [update_bot_alias,](#) [549](#)
- [update_bot_locale,](#) [549](#)
- [update_bot_recommendation,](#) [549](#)
- [update_brand,](#) [714](#)
- [update_brand_assignment,](#) [714](#)
- [update_brand_published_version,](#) [714](#)
- [update_broker,](#) [604](#)
- [update_broker_count,](#) [509](#)
- [update_broker_storage,](#) [509](#)
- [update_broker_type,](#) [509](#)
- [update_browser_settings,](#) [975](#)
- [update_bucket,](#) [568](#)
- [update_bucket_bundle,](#) [568](#)
- [update_budget,](#) [113](#)
- [update_budget_action,](#) [113](#)
- [update_byte_match_set,](#) [945, 949](#)
- [update_cache_policy,](#) [137](#)
- [update_calculated_attribute_definition,](#)
[296](#)
- [update_call_analytics_category,](#) [928](#)
- [update_campaign,](#) [666, 678](#)
- [update_campaign_channel_subtype_config,](#)
[269](#)
- [update_campaign_communication_limits,](#)
[269](#)
- [update_campaign_communication_time,](#)
[269](#)
- [update_campaign_dialer_config,](#) [266](#)
- [update_campaign_flow_association,](#) [269](#)
- [update_campaign_name,](#) [266, 269](#)
- [update_campaign_outbound_call_config,](#)
[266](#)
- [update_campaign_schedule,](#) [269](#)
- [update_campaign_source,](#) [269](#)
- [update_canary,](#) [914](#)
- [update_capacity_provider,](#) [371](#)
- [update_capacity_reservation,](#) [62](#)
- [update_case,](#) [272](#)
- [update_case_rule,](#) [272](#)
- [update_catalog,](#) [459](#)

- update_cell, [777](#)
- update_certificate_authority, [19](#)
- update_certificate_options, [16](#)
- update_changeset, [423](#)
- update_channel, [154](#), [499](#)
- update_chap_credentials, [898](#)
- update_chime_webhook_configuration, [116](#)
- update_cis_scan_configuration, [494](#)
- update_classification_job, [585](#)
- update_classification_scope, [585](#)
- update_classifier, [459](#)
- update_client_certificate, [23](#)
- update_cloud_front_origin_access_identity, [137](#)
- update_cluster, [307](#), [330](#), [371](#), [601](#), [804](#)
- update_cluster_config, [378](#)
- update_cluster_configuration, [509](#)
- update_cluster_kafka_version, [509](#)
- update_cluster_scheduler_config, [804](#)
- update_cluster_settings, [371](#)
- update_cluster_software, [804](#)
- update_cluster_version, [378](#)
- update_code_repository, [804](#)
- update_code_signing_config, [542](#)
- update_collection, [638](#)
- update_column_statistics_for_partition, [459](#)
- update_column_statistics_for_table, [459](#)
- update_column_statistics_task_settings, [459](#)
- update_comment, [202](#)
- update_component, [41](#), [703](#)
- update_component_configuration, [41](#)
- update_compute_environment, [85](#)
- update_compute_quota, [804](#)
- update_conditional_forwarder, [322](#)
- update_configuration, [494](#), [509](#), [604](#)
- update_configuration_policy, [830](#)
- update_configuration_set_event_destination, [682](#), [684](#), [850](#), [855](#)
- update_configuration_set_reputation_metrics_enabled, [850](#)
- update_configuration_set_sending_enabled, [850](#)
- update_configuration_set_tracking_options, [850](#)
- update_configuration_template, [385](#)
- update_configured_audience_model, [120](#)
- update_connect_client_add_in, [971](#)
- update_connection, [304](#), [318](#), [412](#), [459](#), [624](#)
- update_connection_alias_permission, [971](#)
- update_connectivity, [509](#)
- update_connector, [512](#)
- update_constraint, [841](#)
- update_contact, [263](#), [855](#), [879](#)
- update_contact_attributes, [263](#)
- update_contact_channel, [879](#)
- update_contact_evaluation, [263](#)
- update_contact_flow_content, [263](#)
- update_contact_flow_metadata, [263](#)
- update_contact_flow_module_content, [263](#)
- update_contact_flow_module_metadata, [263](#)
- update_contact_flow_name, [263](#)
- update_contact_list, [855](#)
- update_contact_routing_data, [263](#)
- update_contact_schedule, [263](#)
- update_container_agent, [371](#)
- update_container_instances_state, [371](#)
- update_container_service, [568](#)
- update_content, [281](#)
- update_context, [804](#)
- update_continuous_backups, [337](#)
- update_continuous_deployment_policy, [137](#)
- update_contributor_insights, [337](#)
- update_control, [65](#)
- update_control_panel, [774](#)
- update_core_network, [624](#)
- update_cost_allocation_tags_status, [292](#)
- update_cost_category_definition, [292](#)
- update_crawler, [459](#)
- update_crawler_schedule, [459](#)
- update_crl, [481](#)
- update_cross_account_attachment, [452](#)
- update_custom_action, [116](#)
- update_custom_domain_association, [740](#)
- update_custom_key_store, [534](#)
- update_custom_line_item, [107](#)
- update_custom_permissions, [714](#)
- update_custom_routing_accelerator, [452](#)

- update_custom_routing_accelerator_attributes, [194](#)
[452](#)
- update_custom_routing_listener, [452](#)
- update_custom_verification_email_template,
[850](#), [855](#)
- update_dashboard, [154](#), [714](#)
- update_dashboard_links, [714](#)
- update_dashboard_permissions, [714](#)
- update_dashboard_published_version,
[714](#)
- update_dashboards_qa_configuration,
[714](#)
- update_data_automation_project, [97](#)
- update_data_catalog, [62](#)
- update_data_cells_filter, [537](#)
- update_data_lake, [834](#)
- update_data_lake_exception_subscription,
[834](#)
- update_data_protection_settings, [975](#)
- update_data_quality_ruleset, [459](#)
- update_data_repository_association,
[444](#)
- update_data_set, [714](#)
- update_data_set_permissions, [714](#)
- update_data_source, [92](#), [304](#), [515](#), [581](#), [635](#),
[714](#)
- update_data_source_permissions, [714](#)
- update_database, [459](#), [925](#)
- update_dataset, [423](#), [462](#), [666](#)
- update_dataset_entries, [746](#)
- update_dataset_group, [437](#)
- update_datasource_packages, [311](#)
- update_default_auto_scaling_configuration,
[51](#)
- update_default_branch, [202](#)
- update_default_mail_domain, [965](#)
- update_default_q_business_application,
[714](#)
- update_deletion_protection, [882](#)
- update_delivery_configuration, [174](#)
- update_deployment, [23](#), [29](#)
- update_deployment_group, [210](#)
- update_destination, [426](#)
- update_detector, [466](#)
- update_detector_version, [441](#)
- update_detector_version_metadata, [441](#)
- update_detector_version_status, [441](#)
- update_dev_endpoint, [459](#)
- update_dev_environment, [194](#)
- update_device, [624](#)
- update_device_fleet, [804](#)
- update_device_metadata, [654](#)
- update_device_status, [238](#)
- update_devices, [804](#)
- update_direct_connect_gateway, [318](#)
- update_direct_connect_gateway_association,
[318](#)
- update_direct_connect_gateway_attachment,
[624](#)
- update_direct_query_data_source, [635](#)
- update_directory_config, [55](#)
- update_directory_setup, [322](#)
- update_discoverer, [822](#)
- update_distribution, [137](#), [568](#)
- update_distribution_bundle, [568](#)
- update_distribution_configuration, [487](#)
- update_distribution_with_staging_config,
[138](#)
- update_document, [875](#), [960](#)
- update_document_default_version, [875](#)
- update_document_metadata, [875](#)
- update_document_version, [960](#)
- update_documentation_part, [23](#)
- update_documentation_version, [23](#)
- update_domain, [296](#), [304](#), [804](#), [937](#)
- update_domain_config, [635](#)
- update_domain_contact, [766](#)
- update_domain_contact_privacy, [766](#)
- update_domain_endpoint_options, [148](#)
- update_domain_entry, [568](#)
- update_domain_name, [23](#), [29](#)
- update_domain_nameservers, [766](#)
- update_domain_unit, [304](#)
- update_ec_2_deep_inspection_configuration,
[494](#)
- update_eks_anywhere_subscription, [378](#)
- update_elastic_ip, [643](#)
- update_elasticsearch_domain_config,
[389](#)
- update_email_address_metadata, [263](#)
- update_email_channel, [678](#)
- update_email_identity_policy, [855](#)
- update_email_template, [678](#), [855](#)
- update_emergency_contact_settings, [861](#)
- update_enabled_baseline, [286](#)
- update_enabled_control, [286](#)

- update_encryption_key, [494](#)
- update_endpoint, [245](#), [412](#), [678](#), [804](#)
- update_endpoint_access, [740](#)
- update_endpoint_group, [452](#)
- update_endpoint_weights_and_capacities, [804](#)
- update_endpoints_batch, [678](#)
- update_enrollment_status, [251](#)
- update_entitlement, [55](#)
- update_environment, [120](#), [122](#), [304](#), [385](#), [420](#), [609](#), [703](#)
- update_environment_account_connection, [703](#)
- update_environment_action, [304](#)
- update_environment_membership, [120](#), [122](#)
- update_environment_profile, [305](#)
- update_environment_template, [703](#)
- update_environment_template_version, [703](#)
- update_evaluation, [581](#)
- update_evaluation_form, [263](#)
- update_event_bus, [412](#)
- update_event_data_store, [154](#)
- update_event_destination, [689](#)
- update_event_label, [441](#)
- update_event_source_mapping, [542](#)
- update_event_sources_config, [314](#)
- update_event_trigger, [296](#)
- update_experience, [515](#)
- update_experiment, [166](#), [804](#)
- update_experiment_template, [428](#)
- update_expiration_for_hit, [607](#)
- update_export, [549](#)
- update_facet, [128](#)
- update_failback_replication_configuration, [333](#)
- update_feature, [166](#)
- update_feature_group, [804](#)
- update_feature_metadata, [804](#)
- update_featured_results_set, [515](#)
- update_field, [272](#)
- update_field_level_encryption_config, [138](#)
- update_field_level_encryption_profile, [138](#)
- update_file_cache, [444](#)
- update_file_system, [374](#), [444](#)
- update_file_system_association, [898](#)
- update_file_system_protection, [374](#)
- update_filter, [466](#), [494](#)
- update_finding_aggregator, [830](#)
- update_findings, [11](#), [830](#)
- update_findings_feedback, [466](#)
- update_findings_filter, [585](#)
- update_firewall_analysis_settings, [620](#)
- update_firewall_config, [781](#)
- update_firewall_delete_protection, [620](#)
- update_firewall_description, [620](#)
- update_firewall_domains, [781](#)
- update_firewall_encryption_configuration, [620](#)
- update_firewall_policy, [620](#)
- update_firewall_policy_change_protection, [620](#)
- update_firewall_rule, [781](#)
- update_firewall_rule_group_association, [781](#)
- update_fleet, [55](#), [189](#)
- update_flow, [92](#)
- update_flow_alias, [92](#)
- update_flywheel, [245](#)
- update_folder, [714](#), [960](#)
- update_folder_permissions, [714](#)
- update_framework, [79](#)
- update_function, [138](#)
- update_function_code, [542](#)
- update_function_configuration, [542](#)
- update_function_event_invoke_config, [542](#)
- update_function_url_config, [542](#)
- update_gateway_information, [82](#), [898](#)
- update_gateway_response, [23](#)
- update_gateway_route, [44](#)
- update_gateway_software_now, [82](#), [898](#)
- update_gcm_channel, [678](#)
- update_generated_template, [133](#)
- update_geo_match_set, [945](#), [949](#)
- update_geofence_collection, [572](#)
- update_global_network, [624](#)
- update_global_settings, [79](#), [956](#)
- update_global_table, [337](#)
- update_global_table_settings, [337](#)
- update_glossary, [305](#)
- update_glossary_term, [305](#)
- update_group, [238](#), [478](#), [484](#), [714](#), [757](#), [965](#), [978](#)

- update_group_profile, [305](#)
- update_group_query, [757](#)
- update_guardrail, [88](#)
- update_health_check, [763](#)
- update_hit_review_status, [607](#)
- update_hit_type_of_hit, [607](#)
- update_host, [205](#), [227](#)
- update_hosted_zone_comment, [763](#)
- update_hours_of_operation, [263](#)
- update_hours_of_operation_override, [263](#)
- update_http_namespace, [844](#)
- update_hub, [804](#)
- update_hypervisor, [82](#)
- update_iam_policy_assignment, [714](#)
- update_id_mapping_workflow, [408](#)
- update_id_namespace, [408](#)
- update_identity_pool, [233](#)
- update_identity_propagation_config, [714](#)
- update_identity_provider, [238](#), [975](#)
- update_identity_provider_settings, [563](#)
- update_identity_source, [934](#)
- update_image, [804](#)
- update_image_permissions, [55](#)
- update_image_pipeline, [487](#)
- update_image_version, [804](#)
- update_impersonation_role, [965](#)
- update_in_app_template, [678](#)
- update_incident_record, [882](#)
- update_index, [515](#)
- update_index_type, [753](#)
- update_indexing_rule, [978](#)
- update_inference_component, [804](#)
- update_inference_component_runtime_config, [804](#)
- update_inference_experiment, [804](#)
- update_inference_scheduler, [575](#)
- update_infrastructure_configuration, [487](#)
- update_ingest_configuration, [506](#)
- update_ingestion_destination, [32](#)
- update_insight, [830](#)
- update_instance, [643](#), [891](#)
- update_instance_access_control_attribute_configuration, [891](#)
- update_instance_attribute, [263](#)
- update_instance_custom_health_status, [844](#)
- update_instance_metadata_options, [568](#)
- update_instance_storage_config, [263](#)
- update_integration, [23](#), [29](#), [956](#)
- update_integration_resource_property, [459](#)
- update_integration_response, [23](#), [29](#)
- update_integration_table_properties, [459](#)
- update_intent, [549](#)
- update_investigation_state, [311](#)
- update_ip_access_settings, [975](#)
- update_ip_restriction, [714](#)
- update_ip_set, [466](#), [945](#), [949](#), [953](#)
- update_item, [337](#)
- update_job, [459](#)
- update_job_from_source_control, [459](#)
- update_job_priority, [790](#)
- update_job_queue, [85](#)
- update_job_status, [790](#)
- update_journey, [678](#)
- update_journey_state, [678](#)
- update_key, [572](#)
- update_key_description, [534](#)
- update_key_group, [138](#)
- update_key_registration, [714](#)
- update_key_value_store, [138](#)
- update_keys, [140](#)
- update_keyspace, [521](#)
- update_kinesis_streaming_destination, [337](#)
- update_knowledge_base, [92](#)
- update_knowledge_base_template_uri, [281](#)
- update_kx_cluster_code_configuration, [420](#)
- update_kx_cluster_databases, [420](#)
- update_kx_database, [420](#)
- update_kx_dataview, [420](#)
- update_kx_environment, [420](#)
- update_kx_environment_network, [420](#)
- update_kx_user, [420](#)
- update_kx_volume, [420](#)
- update_label_group, [575](#)
- update_label, [318](#)
- update_lake_formation_identity_center_configuration, [537](#)
- update_landing_zone, [286](#)

- update_launch, [166](#)
- update_launch_configuration, [333](#)
- update_launch_configuration_template, [333](#)
- update_layer, [643](#)
- update_layout, [272](#)
- update_ledger, [705](#)
- update_ledger_permissions_mode, [705](#)
- update_lens_review, [957](#)
- update_lf_tag, [537](#)
- update_lf_tag_expression, [537](#)
- update_license_configuration, [557](#)
- update_license_manager_report_generator, [557](#)
- update_license_specifications_for_resource, [558](#)
- update_lifecycle_policy, [324](#), [487](#), [638](#)
- update_link, [177](#), [625](#)
- update_link_attributes, [128](#)
- update_list, [441](#)
- update_listener, [452](#), [941](#)
- update_load_balancer_attribute, [568](#)
- update_log_anomaly_detector, [174](#)
- update_log_pattern, [41](#)
- update_logging_configuration, [502](#), [620](#), [697](#)
- update_login_profile, [478](#)
- update_macie_session, [585](#)
- update_mailbox_quota, [965](#)
- update_maintenance_start_time, [898](#)
- update_maintenance_window, [875](#)
- update_maintenance_window_target, [875](#)
- update_maintenance_window_task, [875](#)
- update_malware_protection_plan, [467](#)
- update_malware_scan_settings, [467](#)
- update_managed_instance_role, [875](#)
- update_managed_login_branding, [238](#)
- update_managed_rule_set_version_expiry_date, [953](#)
- update_map, [572](#)
- update_map_run, [858](#)
- update_marketplace_model_endpoint, [88](#)
- update_matching_workflow, [408](#)
- update_medical_vocabulary, [928](#)
- update_member_detectors, [467](#)
- update_member_session, [585](#)
- update_mesh, [44](#)
- update_method, [23](#)
- update_method_response, [23](#)
- update_metric_attribution, [666](#)
- update_metric_set, [578](#)
- update_microsoft_teams_channel_configuration, [116](#)
- update_ml_model, [581](#)
- update_ml_transform, [459](#)
- update_mlflow_tracking_server, [804](#)
- update_mobile_device_access_rule, [965](#)
- update_model, [23](#), [29](#), [441](#), [575](#)
- update_model_card, [804](#)
- update_model_package, [804](#)
- update_model_version, [441](#)
- update_model_version_status, [441](#)
- update_monitor, [169](#)
- update_monitoring, [509](#)
- update_monitoring_alert, [804](#)
- update_monitoring_schedule, [804](#)
- update_multi_region_cluster, [601](#)
- update_my_user_profile, [643](#)
- update_named_query, [62](#)
- update_namespace, [740](#)
- update_network_resource_metadata, [625](#)
- update_network_settings, [975](#)
- update_nfs_file_share, [899](#)
- update_nodegroup_config, [378](#)
- update_nodegroup_version, [378](#)
- update_notebook, [62](#)
- update_notebook_instance, [804](#)
- update_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config, [804](#)
- update_notebook_metadata, [62](#)
- update_notification, [113](#)
- update_notification_rule, [230](#)
- update_notification_settings, [607](#)
- update_number_of_domain_controllers, [322](#)
- update_object_attributes, [129](#)
- update_open_id_connect_provider_thumbprint, [478](#)
- update_ops_item, [875](#)
- update_ops_metadata, [875](#)
- update_org_ec_2_deep_inspection_configuration, [494](#)
- update_organization_configuration, [311](#), [467](#), [494](#), [585](#), [830](#)
- update_organizational_unit, [651](#)
- update_origin_access_control, [138](#)

- update_origin_request_policy, [138](#)
- update_outpost_resolver, [781](#)
- update_package, [389](#), [635](#)
- update_package_group, [186](#)
- update_package_group_origin_configuration, [186](#)
- update_package_scope, [635](#)
- update_package_versions_status, [186](#)
- update_parallel_data, [931](#)
- update_parameter_group, [307](#), [601](#)
- update_participant_authentication, [263](#)
- update_participant_role_config, [263](#)
- update_partition, [459](#)
- update_partner_app, [804](#)
- update_partner_status, [734](#)
- update_patch_baseline, [875](#)
- update_permission_group, [423](#)
- update_permission_set, [891](#)
- update_permissions, [588](#)
- update_phone_number, [263](#), [689](#)
- update_phone_number_metadata, [263](#)
- update_pipe, [415](#)
- update_pipeline, [223](#), [631](#), [804](#)
- update_pipeline_execution, [804](#)
- update_place_index, [572](#)
- update_playback_restriction_policy, [499](#)
- update_pod_identity_association, [378](#)
- update_policy, [651](#), [934](#)
- update_policy_store, [934](#)
- update_policy_template, [934](#)
- update_pool, [689](#)
- update_portal, [975](#)
- update_portfolio, [841](#)
- update_portfolio_share, [841](#)
- update_practice_run_configuration, [58](#)
- update_predefined_attribute, [263](#)
- update_prepared_statement, [62](#)
- update_pricing_plan, [107](#)
- update_pricing_rule, [107](#)
- update_primary_email_address, [965](#)
- update_primary_region, [534](#)
- update_private_dns_namespace, [844](#)
- update_problem, [41](#)
- update_product, [841](#)
- update_profile, [296](#), [481](#), [957](#)
- update_profile_job, [462](#)
- update_profile_resource_association, [768](#)
- update_profiling_group, [213](#)
- update_project, [166](#), [189](#), [194](#), [305](#), [462](#), [804](#)
- update_project_data_delivery, [166](#)
- update_project_profile, [305](#)
- update_project_visibility, [189](#)
- update_prompt, [92](#), [263](#)
- update_protect_configuration, [689](#)
- update_protect_configuration_country_rule_set, [689](#)
- update_protection_group, [861](#)
- update_provisioned_model_throughput, [88](#)
- update_provisioned_product, [841](#)
- update_provisioned_product_properties, [841](#)
- update_provisioning_artifact, [841](#)
- update_public_dns_namespace, [844](#)
- update_public_key, [138](#)
- update_public_sharing_settings, [714](#)
- update_publishing_destination, [467](#)
- update_pull_request_approval_rule_content, [202](#)
- update_pull_request_approval_state, [202](#)
- update_pull_request_description, [202](#)
- update_pull_request_status, [202](#)
- update_pull_request_title, [202](#)
- update_pull_through_cache_rule, [364](#)
- update_push_template, [678](#)
- update_q_personalization_configuration, [714](#)
- update_qualification_type, [607](#)
- update_query_suggestions_block_list, [515](#)
- update_query_suggestions_config, [515](#)
- update_queue_hours_of_operation, [263](#)
- update_queue_max_contacts, [263](#)
- update_queue_name, [263](#)
- update_queue_outbound_caller_config, [263](#)
- update_queue_outbound_email_config, [263](#)
- update_queue_status, [263](#)
- update_quick_connect_config, [263](#)
- update_quick_connect_name, [263](#)
- update_quick_response, [281](#)
- update_quick_sight_q_search_configuration,

- [714](#)
- [update_radius, 322](#)
- [update_rate_based_rule, 945, 949](#)
- [update_rds_db_instance, 643](#)
- [update_readiness_check, 777](#)
- [update_realtime_log_config, 138](#)
- [update_receipt_rule, 850](#)
- [update_recipe, 462](#)
- [update_recipe_job, 462](#)
- [update_recommender, 666](#)
- [update_recommender_configuration, 678](#)
- [update_records, 241](#)
- [update_recovery_group, 777](#)
- [update_recovery_point_index_settings, 79](#)
- [update_recovery_point_lifecycle, 79](#)
- [update_refresh_schedule, 714](#)
- [update_regex_match_set, 945, 949](#)
- [update_regex_pattern_set, 945, 949, 953](#)
- [update_region_settings, 79](#)
- [update_registry, 459, 822](#)
- [update_related_items, 882](#)
- [update_relational_database, 568](#)
- [update_relational_database_parameters, 568](#)
- [update_replication_configuration, 334](#)
- [update_replication_configuration_template, 334](#)
- [update_replication_info, 509](#)
- [update_replication_set, 882](#)
- [update_report_definition, 38](#)
- [update_report_group, 189](#)
- [update_report_plan, 79](#)
- [update_repository, 186](#)
- [update_repository_creation_template, 364](#)
- [update_repository_description, 202](#)
- [update_repository_encryption_key, 202](#)
- [update_repository_link, 205, 227](#)
- [update_repository_name, 202](#)
- [update_request_validator, 23](#)
- [update_rescore_execution_plan, 518](#)
- [update_resiliency_policy, 750](#)
- [update_resolver_config, 781](#)
- [update_resolver_dnssec_config, 781](#)
- [update_resolver_endpoint, 781](#)
- [update_resolver_rule, 781](#)
- [update_resource, 23, 125, 537, 965](#)
- [update_resource_collection, 314](#)
- [update_resource_configuration, 941](#)
- [update_resource_data_sync, 875](#)
- [update_resource_gateway, 941](#)
- [update_resource_policy, 549](#)
- [update_resource_profile, 585](#)
- [update_resource_profile_detections, 585](#)
- [update_resource_server, 238](#)
- [update_resource_set, 777](#)
- [update_resource_share, 718](#)
- [update_response_headers_policy, 138](#)
- [update_response_plan, 882](#)
- [update_rest_api, 23](#)
- [update_restore_testing_plan, 79](#)
- [update_restore_testing_selection, 79](#)
- [update_retraining_scheduler, 575](#)
- [update_reveal_configuration, 585](#)
- [update_review_template, 957](#)
- [update_review_template_answer, 957](#)
- [update_review_template_lens_review, 957](#)
- [update_role, 478](#)
- [update_role_custom_permission, 714](#)
- [update_role_description, 478](#)
- [update_room, 502](#)
- [update_rotation, 879](#)
- [update_route, 30, 44](#)
- [update_route_calculator, 572](#)
- [update_route_response, 30](#)
- [update_routing_control, 774](#)
- [update_routing_control_state, 771](#)
- [update_routing_control_states, 772](#)
- [update_routing_profile_agent_availability_timer, 263](#)
- [update_routing_profile_concurrency, 263](#)
- [update_routing_profile_default_outbound_queue, 263](#)
- [update_routing_profile_name, 263](#)
- [update_routing_profile_queues, 263](#)
- [update_rule, 263, 305, 729, 941, 945, 949](#)
- [update_rule_group, 620, 945, 949, 953](#)
- [update_rule_metadata, 441](#)
- [update_rule_version, 441](#)
- [update_rules_of_ip_group, 972](#)
- [update_ruleset, 462](#)
- [update_rum_metric_definition, 179](#)

- update_run_cache, [628](#)
- update_run_group, [629](#)
- update_safety_lever_state, [428](#)
- update_safety_rule, [774](#)
- update_saml_provider, [478](#)
- update_sampling_rule, [978](#)
- update_scaling_parameters, [148](#)
- update_scaling_plan, [75](#)
- update_schedule, [417](#), [463](#)
- update_scheduled_action, [635](#), [740](#)
- update_scheduled_query, [922](#)
- update_scheduling_policy, [85](#)
- update_schema, [129](#), [459](#), [822](#)
- update_schema_mapping, [408](#)
- update_scraper, [697](#)
- update_secret, [825](#)
- update_secret_version_stage, [825](#)
- update_security, [509](#)
- update_security_config, [638](#)
- update_security_control, [830](#)
- update_security_group_rule_descriptions_egress, [359](#)
- update_security_group_rule_descriptions_ingress, [359](#)
- update_security_hub_configuration, [830](#)
- update_security_policy, [638](#)
- update_security_profile, [263](#)
- update_segment, [678](#)
- update_sender_id, [689](#)
- update_sensitivity_inspection_template, [585](#)
- update_sequence_store, [629](#)
- update_server, [647](#)
- update_server_certificate, [478](#)
- update_server_engine_attributes, [647](#)
- update_service, [51](#), [371](#), [703](#), [844](#), [941](#)
- update_service_access_policies, [148](#)
- update_service_action, [841](#)
- update_service_attributes, [844](#)
- update_service_instance, [703](#)
- update_service_integration, [314](#)
- update_service_level_objective, [163](#)
- update_service_network, [941](#)
- update_service_network_vpc_association, [941](#)
- update_service_pipeline, [703](#)
- update_service_primary_task_set, [371](#)
- update_service_setting, [875](#)
- update_service_settings, [558](#), [560](#)
- update_service_specific_credential, [478](#)
- update_service_sync_blocker, [703](#)
- update_service_sync_config, [703](#)
- update_service_template, [703](#)
- update_service_template_version, [703](#)
- update_settings, [65](#), [322](#)
- update_shard_count, [523](#)
- update_share_invitation, [957](#)
- update_shared_vpc_configuration, [444](#)
- update_signing_certificate, [478](#)
- update_site, [625](#)
- update_size_constraint_set, [945](#), [949](#)
- update_slack_channel_configuration, [116](#), [908](#)
- update_slot, [549](#)
- update_slot_type, [549](#)
- update_smb_file_share, [899](#)
- update_smb_file_share_visibility, [899](#)
- update_smb_local_groups, [899](#)
- update_smb_security_strategy, [899](#)
- update_sms_channel, [678](#)
- update_sms_template, [678](#)
- update_snapshot, [444](#), [740](#)
- update_snapshot_copy_configuration, [740](#)
- update_snapshot_schedule, [899](#)
- update_sol_function_package, [917](#)
- update_sol_network_instance, [917](#)
- update_sol_network_package, [917](#)
- update_solution, [666](#)
- update_source_control_from_job, [459](#)
- update_space, [194](#), [805](#)
- update_spice_capacity_configuration, [714](#)
- update_sql_injection_match_set, [945](#), [949](#)
- update_ssh_public_key, [478](#)
- update_stack, [55](#), [133](#), [643](#)
- update_stack_instances, [133](#)
- update_stack_set, [133](#)
- update_stage, [23](#), [30](#), [506](#)
- update_standards_control, [830](#)
- update_state_machine, [858](#)
- update_state_machine_alias, [858](#)
- update_storage, [509](#)
- update_storage_lens_group, [790](#)

- update_storage_virtual_machine, [444](#)
- update_stream_mode, [523](#)
- update_stream_processor, [746](#)
- update_streaming_distribution, [138](#)
- update_studio, [399](#)
- update_studio_session_mapping, [399](#)
- update_subnet_change_protection, [620](#)
- update_subnet_group, [307](#), [601](#)
- update_subscriber, [113](#), [834](#)
- update_subscriber_notification, [834](#)
- update_subscription, [861](#)
- update_subscription_grant_status, [305](#)
- update_subscription_request, [305](#)
- update_subscription_target, [305](#)
- update_sync_blocker, [205](#), [227](#)
- update_sync_configuration, [205](#), [227](#)
- update_table, [337](#), [459](#), [521](#), [925](#)
- update_table_metadata_location, [795](#)
- update_table_objects, [537](#)
- update_table_optimizer, [459](#)
- update_table_replica_auto_scaling, [337](#)
- update_table_storage_optimizer, [537](#)
- update_tag_option, [841](#)
- update_tags_for_domain, [766](#)
- update_tags_for_resource, [385](#)
- update_target_account_configuration, [428](#)
- update_target_group, [941](#)
- update_task_protection, [371](#)
- update_task_set, [371](#)
- update_task_template, [263](#)
- update_template, [272](#), [662](#), [714](#), [850](#)
- update_template_active_version, [678](#)
- update_template_alias, [714](#)
- update_template_group_access_control_entry, [662](#)
- update_template_permissions, [714](#)
- update_template_sync_config, [703](#)
- update_termination_protection, [133](#)
- update_test_set, [549](#)
- update_theme, [714](#)
- update_theme_alias, [714](#)
- update_theme_for_stack, [55](#)
- update_theme_permissions, [714](#)
- update_thesaurus, [515](#)
- update_threat_intel_set, [467](#)
- update_time_to_live, [337](#)
- update_timeline_event, [882](#)
- update_tls_inspection_configuration, [620](#)
- update_topic, [714](#)
- update_topic_permissions, [714](#)
- update_topic_refresh_schedule, [715](#)
- update_trace_segment_destination, [978](#)
- update_tracker, [572](#)
- update_traffic_distribution, [263](#)
- update_traffic_policy_comment, [763](#)
- update_traffic_policy_instance, [763](#)
- update_trail, [154](#)
- update_training_job, [805](#)
- update_trial, [805](#)
- update_trial_component, [805](#)
- update_trigger, [459](#)
- update_trust, [322](#)
- update_trust_anchor, [481](#)
- update_trust_store, [975](#)
- update_trusted_token_issuer, [891](#)
- update_typed_link_facet, [129](#)
- update_usage, [23](#)
- update_usage_limit, [740](#)
- update_usage_plan, [23](#)
- update_usage_profile, [459](#)
- update_user, [423](#), [478](#), [484](#), [601](#), [604](#), [715](#), [960](#), [965](#)
- update_user_access_logging_settings, [975](#)
- update_user_attributes, [238](#)
- update_user_custom_permission, [715](#)
- update_user_defined_function, [459](#)
- update_user_hierarchy, [263](#)
- update_user_hierarchy_group_name, [263](#)
- update_user_hierarchy_structure, [263](#)
- update_user_identity_info, [263](#)
- update_user_phone_config, [263](#)
- update_user_pool, [238](#)
- update_user_pool_client, [238](#)
- update_user_pool_domain, [238](#)
- update_user_proficiencies, [263](#)
- update_user_profile, [305](#), [643](#), [805](#)
- update_user_routing_profile, [264](#)
- update_user_security_profiles, [264](#)
- update_user_settings, [975](#)
- update_variable, [441](#)
- update_variant_store, [629](#)
- update_view, [753](#)
- update_view_content, [264](#)

- update_view_metadata, [264](#)
- update_virtual_gateway, [44](#)
- update_virtual_interface_attributes, [318](#)
- update_virtual_node, [44](#)
- update_virtual_router, [45](#)
- update_virtual_service, [45](#)
- update_vocabulary, [928](#)
- update_vocabulary_filter, [928](#)
- update_voice_channel, [678](#)
- update_voice_template, [678](#)
- update_volume, [444](#), [643](#)
- update_vpc_attachment, [625](#)
- update_vpc_connection, [715](#)
- update_vpc_endpoint, [389](#), [635](#), [638](#)
- update_vpc_ingress_connection, [51](#)
- update_vpc_link, [23](#), [30](#)
- update_vpc_origin, [138](#)
- update_vtl_device_type, [899](#)
- update_watchlist, [937](#)
- update_web_acl, [945](#), [949](#), [953](#)
- update_webhook, [189](#)
- update_work_group, [62](#)
- update_workflow, [459](#), [629](#)
- update_workforce, [805](#)
- update_workgroup, [740](#)
- update_workload, [41](#), [957](#)
- update_workload_share, [957](#)
- update_workspace, [588](#)
- update_workspace_alias, [697](#)
- update_workspace_authentication, [588](#)
- update_workspace_bundle, [972](#)
- update_workspace_configuration, [588](#)
- update_workspace_image_permission, [972](#)
- update_workspaces_pool, [972](#)
- update_workteam, [805](#)
- update_xss_match_set, [945](#), [949](#)
- update_zonal_autoshift_configuration, [58](#)
- update_zonal_shift, [58](#)
- upgrade_applied_schema, [129](#)
- upgrade_domain, [635](#)
- upgrade_elasticsearch_domain, [389](#)
- upgrade_lens_review, [957](#)
- upgrade_profile_version, [957](#)
- upgrade_published_schema, [129](#)
- upgrade_review_template_lens_review, [957](#)
- upload_archive, [448](#)
- upload_documents, [151](#)
- upload_layer_part, [364](#), [368](#)
- upload_multipart_part, [448](#)
- upload_part, [786](#)
- upload_part_copy, [786](#)
- upload_read_set_part, [629](#)
- upload_server_certificate, [478](#)
- upload_signing_certificate, [478](#)
- upload_ssh_public_key, [478](#)
- validate_assessment_report_integrity, [66](#)
- validate_configuration_settings, [386](#)
- validate_flow_definition, [92](#)
- validate_pipeline, [631](#)
- validate_pipeline_definition, [299](#)
- validate_policy, [11](#)
- validate_pull_through_cache_rule, [365](#)
- validate_resource_policy, [825](#)
- validate_sol_function_package_content, [917](#)
- validate_sol_network_package_content, [917](#)
- validate_state_machine_definition, [858](#)
- validate_template, [133](#)
- verifiedpermissions, [931](#)
- verify, [534](#)
- verify_auth_request_cryptogram, [659](#)
- verify_card_validation_data, [659](#)
- verify_destination_number, [689](#)
- verify_device_position, [572](#)
- verify_domain_dkim, [850](#)
- verify_domain_identity, [851](#)
- verify_email_address, [851](#)
- verify_email_identity, [851](#)
- verify_mac, [534](#), [659](#)
- verify_otp_message, [678](#)
- verify_pin_data, [659](#)
- verify_session, [194](#)
- verify_sms_sandbox_phone_number, [867](#)
- verify_software_token, [238](#)
- verify_trust, [322](#)
- verify_user_attribute, [238](#)
- view_billing, [766](#)
- voiceid, [935](#)
- vpclattice, [937](#)
- waf, [941](#)

wafregional, [945](#)
wafv2, [949](#)
wellarchitected, [953](#)
withdraw_byoip_cidr, [359](#), [452](#)
workdocs, [957](#)
workmail, [961](#)
workmailmessageflow, [965](#)
workspaces, [968](#)
workspacesweb, [972](#)
write_get_object_response, [786](#)
write_records, [925](#)

xray, [976](#)