Package 'paws.application.integration'

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`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
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is 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-e
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 <- 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 targe
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 partn
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 b
list_event_sources	You can use this to see all the partner event sources that have been shared with your Am
list_partner_event_source_accounts	An SaaS partner can use this operation to display the Amazon Web Services account ID
list_partner_event_sources	An SaaS partner can use this operation to list all the partner event source names that the
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
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
remove_permission	Revokes the permission of another Amazon Web Services account to be able to put even
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)
```

`eventbridgepipes` *Amazon EventBridge Pipes*

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 ensures 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-e 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
list_tags_for_resource	Displays the tags associated with a pipe
start_pipe	Start an existing pipe
stop_pipe	Stop an existing pipe
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified pipe
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified pipes
update_pipe	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
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is 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-e
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 <- 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)
```

`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`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e 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 <- 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 col
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 u
batch_update_device_position	Uploads position update data for one or more devices to a tracker resource (up to 10 d
calculate_route	Calculates a route given the following required parameters: DeparturePosition and De
calculate_route_matrix	Calculates a route matrix given the following required parameters: DeparturePosition
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 g
create_map	Creates a map resource in your Amazon Web Services account, which provides map t
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 retr
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 collect
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 o
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)
```

`mq` *AmazonMQ*

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-e 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)
```

---

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

Regions

For a list of supported regions, see Amazon MWAA endpoints and quotas in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Usage

```
mwaa(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-e
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 <- 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 (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 (MWAA) environment
get_environment	Describes an Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (MWAA) environment
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 <- mwaa()
svc$create_cli_token(
  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.
- **endpoint**: The 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-e 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 <- 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 whi
batch_get_view	Retrieves details about a list of views
create_index	Turns on Amazon Web Services Resource Explorer in the Amazon Web Services
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 Explore
delete_view	Deletes the specified view
disassociate_default_view	After you call this operation, the affected Amazon Web Services Region no longe
get_account_level_service_configuration	Retrieves the status of your account's Amazon Web Services service access, and v
get_default_view	Retrieves the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the view that is the default for th
get_index	Retrieves details about the Amazon Web Services Resource Explorer index in the
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 cur
list_indexes_for_members	Retrieves a list of a member's indexes in all Amazon Web Services Regions that a
list_supported_resource_types	Retrieves a list of all resource types currently supported by Amazon Web Services
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 W
search	Searches for resources and displays details about all resources that match the spec
tag_resource	Adds one or more tag key and value pairs to an Amazon Web Services Resource E
untag_resource	Removes one or more tag key and value pairs from an Amazon Web Services Reso
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)
```

---

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.

- **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-e 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 <- 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
describe_code_binding	Describe the code binding URI
describe_discoverer	Describes the discoverer
describe_registry	Describes the registry
describe_schema	Retrieve the schema definition
export_schema	Export schema
get_code_binding_source	Get the code binding source URI
get_discovered_schema	Get the discovered schema that was generated based on sampled events
get_resource_policy	Retrieves the resource-based policy attached to a given registry
list_discoverers	List the discoverers
list_registries	List the registries
list_schemas	List the schemas
list_schema_versions	Provides a list of the schema versions and related information
list_tags_for_resource	Get tags for resource
put_code_binding	Put code binding URI
put_resource_policy	The name of the policy
search_schemas	Search the schemas
start_discoverer	Starts the discoverer
stop_discoverer	Stops the discoverer
tag_resource	Add tags to a resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from a resource
update_discoverer	Updates the discoverer
update_registry	Updates a registry
update_schema	Updates the schema definition

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- schemas()
svc$create_discoverer(
  Foo = 123
```

```
)

## End(Not run)
```

`sfn` *AWS Step Functions*

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 *Step Functions 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` 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-e 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 <- 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 sta
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 asso
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

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sfn()
svc$create_activity(
  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.

- **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-e
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 <- 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 ac
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 m
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 notificat
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)
```

---

sqs *Amazon Simple Queue Service*

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-e 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 <- 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

add_permission	Adds a permission to a queue for a specific principal
cancel_message_move_task	Cancels a specified message movement task
change_message_visibility	Changes the visibility timeout of a specified message in a queue to a new value
change_message_visibility_batch	Changes the visibility timeout of multiple messages
create_queue	Creates a new standard or FIFO queue
delete_message	Deletes the specified message from the specified queue
delete_message_batch	Deletes up to ten messages from the specified queue
delete_queue	Deletes the queue specified by the QueueUrl, regardless of the queue's contents

get_queue_attributes	Gets attributes for the specified queue
get_queue_url	Returns the URL of an existing Amazon SQS queue
list_dead_letter_source_queues	Returns a list of your queues that have the RedrivePolicy queue attribute configured with a
list_message_move_tasks	Gets the most recent message movement tasks (up to 10) under a specific source queue
list_queues	Returns a list of your queues in the current region
list_queue_tags	List all cost allocation tags added to the specified Amazon SQS queue
purge_queue	Deletes available messages in a queue (including in-flight messages) specified by the Que
receive_message	Retrieves one or more messages (up to 10), from the specified queue
remove_permission	Revokes any permissions in the queue policy that matches the specified Label parameter
send_message	Delivers a message to the specified queue
send_message_batch	You can use SendMessageBatch to send up to 10 messages to the specified queue by assig
set_queue_attributes	Sets the value of one or more queue attributes, like a policy
start_message_move_task	Starts an asynchronous task to move messages from a specified source queue to a specifie
tag_queue	Add cost allocation tags to the specified Amazon SQS queue
untag_queue	Remove cost allocation tags from the specified Amazon SQS queue

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sqs()
svc$add_permission(
  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 *Amazon SWF Developer Guide* .

Usage

```
swf(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-e 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 <- 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 th
register_activity_type	Registers a new activity type along with its configuration settings in the specified doma
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 workflo
respond_activity_task_canceled	Used by workers to tell the service that the ActivityTask identified by the taskToken wa
respond_activity_task_completed	Used by workers to tell the service that the ActivityTask identified by the taskToken co
respond_activity_task_failed	Used by workers to tell the service that the ActivityTask identified by the taskToken ha
respond_decision_task_completed	Used by deciders to tell the service that the DecisionTask identified by the taskToken h
signal_workflow_execution	Records a WorkflowExecutionSignaled event in the workflow execution history and cre
start_workflow_execution	Starts an execution of the workflow type in the specified domain using the provided wo
tag_resource	Add a tag to a Amazon SWF domain
terminate_workflow_execution	Records a WorkflowExecutionTerminated event and forces closure of the workflow exe
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)
```

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