

Package ‘paws’

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`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

AWS Account

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	<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 <- 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

delete_connection	Delete the connection with the provided id
get_connection	Get information about the connection with the provided id
post_to_connection	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

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

- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
 - **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
 - **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
 - **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
 - **timeout**: The time in seconds 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 <- 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 account private images
<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 resource ID, a resource name, a resource type, a resource weight, a resource priority, a resource status, a resource tags, a resource metadata, a resource description, a resource tags, a resource metadata, a resource description, a resource tags, a resource metadata, a resource description
update_zonal_autoshift_configuration	The zonal autoshift configuration for a resource includes the practice run configuration, a resource ID, a resource name, a resource type, a resource weight, a resource priority, a resource status, a resource tags, a resource metadata, a resource description, a resource tags, a resource metadata, a resource description
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	<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 <- 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 lifecycle hook
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	<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 <- 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	<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 <- 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)

```

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

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

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

[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 updated
<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
<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
<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
<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 DDK repository
<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	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 <- 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	<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 <- 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 administr
<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 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	<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 <- 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 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 <- 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 <- cloudwatchrum(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
```

```

    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  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 a single build
<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 fleet
<code>list_projects</code>	Gets a list of build project names, with each build project name representing a single build project
<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, provider name
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 <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 <- 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 profiling groups in the 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 <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 <- 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	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 <- 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 user
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 require MFA
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 informati
<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 identifie
<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 to the codes
infer_rx_norm	InferRxNorm detects medications as entities listed in a patient record and links to the codes
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 associated with a Config rule
<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 specified in the configuration
<code>describe_aggregate_compliance_by_config_rules</code>	Returns a list of compliant and noncompliant rules with the number of resources that are compliant and noncompliant
<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 compliant and noncompliant
<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_status</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_status</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 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 <- 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 instan
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 chang
delete_hours_of_operation_override	Deletes an hours of operation override in an Amazon Connect hours of op
delete_instance	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
delete_integration_association	Deletes an Amazon Web Services resource association from an Amazon C
delete_predefined_attribute	Deletes a predefined attribute from the specified Amazon Connect instan
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 chang
describe_authentication_profile	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
describe_contact	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
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 Business
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 filters
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 filters
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 queue)
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 account
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 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 <- 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	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 <- 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_ID}`
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_ID}`

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. <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. |
|--------|--|

	<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.

	<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 <- 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 plan for future reservations
<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 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), NumberOfSubscriptions, 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	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 <- 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 Profiles resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes one or more tags from the specified Amazon Connect Customer Profiles resource
<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 its status
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](#)
[accept_subscription_request](#)
[add_entity_owner](#)

Accepts automatically generated business-friendly metadata for your Amazon
 Accepts a subscription request to a specific asset
 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

AWS Direct Connect

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	<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 <- 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 Partner's network. Deprecated
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 Direct Connect Partner.
allocate_public_virtual_interface	Provisions a public virtual interface to be owned by the specified Direct Connect Partner.
allocate_transit_virtual_interface	Provisions a transit virtual interface to be owned by the specified Direct Connect Partner.
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 Direct Connect Partner.
confirm_public_virtual_interface	Accepts ownership of a public virtual interface created by another Direct Connect Partner.
confirm_transit_virtual_interface	Accepts ownership of a transit virtual interface created by another Direct Connect Partner.
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 Partner's network.
create_direct_connect_gateway	Creates a Direct Connect gateway, which is an intermediate object between a customer network and a Direct Connect Partner's network.
create_direct_connect_gateway_association	Creates an association between a Direct Connect gateway and a virtual private gateway or transit virtual gateway.
create_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal	Creates a proposal to associate the specified virtual private gateway or transit virtual gateway with a 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 a virtual private gateway or transit virtual gateway.
delete_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal	Deletes the association proposal request between the specified Direct Connect gateway and a virtual private gateway or transit virtual 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 terms of agreement.
describe_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposals	Describes one or more association proposals for connection between a Direct Connect gateway and a virtual private gateway or transit virtual 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)
```

dml

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 <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 <- 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	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 <- 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 <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 <- 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 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 <- 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 advertised by 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 VPC
 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 Amazon EC2 instance
 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 Manager
<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 permission to create network interfaces
<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

<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 can be 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

<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
<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

deprovision_ipam_byoasn	Deprovisions your Autonomous System Number
deprovision_ipam_pool_cidr	Deprovision a CIDR provisioned from an IPAM
deprovision_public_ipv4_pool_cidr	Deprovision a CIDR from a public IPv4 pool
deregister_image	Deregisters the specified AMI
deregister_instance_event_notification_attributes	Deregisters tag keys to prevent tags that have the
deregister_transit_gateway_multicast_group_members	Deregisters the specified members (network inter
deregister_transit_gateway_multicast_group_sources	Deregisters the specified sources (network interfa
describe_account_attributes	Describes attributes of your Amazon Web Servic
describe_addresses	Describes the specified Elastic IP addresses or al
describe_addresses_attribute	Describes the attributes of the specified Elastic IP
describe_address_transfers	Describes an Elastic IP address transfer
describe_aggregate_id_format	Describes the longer ID format settings for all re
describe_availability_zones	Describes the Availability Zones, Local Zones, a
describe_aws_network_performance_metric_subscriptions	Describes the current Infrastructure Performance
describe_bundle_tasks	Describes the specified bundle tasks or all of you
describe_byoip_cidrs	Describes the IP address ranges that were specifi
describe_capacity_block_extension_history	Describes the events for the specified Capacity B
describe_capacity_block_extension_offerings	Describes Capacity Block extension offerings av
describe_capacity_block_offerings	Describes Capacity Block offerings available for
describe_capacity_reservation_billing_requests	Describes a request to assign the billing of the un
describe_capacity_reservation_fleets	Describes one or more Capacity Reservation Fle
describe_capacity_reservations	Describes one or more of your Capacity Reserva
describe_carrier_gateways	Describes one or more of your carrier gateways
describe_classic_link_instances	This action is deprecated
describe_client_vpn_authorization_rules	Describes the authorization rules for a specified C
describe_client_vpn_connections	Describes active client connections and connecti
describe_client_vpn_endpoints	Describes one or more Client VPN endpoints in t
describe_client_vpn_routes	Describes the routes for the specified Client VPN
describe_client_vpn_target_networks	Describes the target networks associated with the
describe_coip_pools	Describes the specified customer-owned address
describe_conversion_tasks	Describes the specified conversion tasks or all yo
describe_customer_gateways	Describes one or more of your VPN customer ga
describe_declarative_policies_reports	Describes the metadata of an account status repo
describe_dhcp_options	Describes your DHCP option sets
describe_egress_only_internet_gateways	Describes your egress-only internet gateways
describe_elastic_gpus	Amazon Elastic Graphics reached end of life on
describe_export_image_tasks	Describes the specified export image tasks or all
describe_export_tasks	Describes the specified export instance tasks or a
describe_fast_launch_images	Describe details for Windows AMIs that are cont
describe_fast_snapshot_restores	Describes the state of fast snapshot restores for y
describe_fleet_history	Describes the events for the specified EC2 Fleet
describe_fleet_instances	Describes the running instances for the specified
describe_fleets	Describes the specified EC2 Fleet or all of your F
describe_flow_logs	Describes one or more flow logs
describe_fpga_image_attribute	Describes the specified attribute of the specified
describe_fpga_images	Describes the Amazon FPGA Images (AFIs) ava
describe_host_reservation_offerings	Describes the Dedicated Host reservations that ar
describe_host_reservations	Describes reservations that are associated with D

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)
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

<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 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

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 for the specified EBS volumes
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 service resources, 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 endpoints
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

disassociate_capacity_reservation_billing_owner	Cancels a pending request to assign billing of the
disassociate_client_vpn_target_network	Disassociates a target network from the specified
disassociate_enclave_certificate_iam_role	Disassociates an IAM role from an Enclave Certificate M
disassociate_iam_instance_profile	Disassociates an IAM instance profile from a run
disassociate_instance_event_window	Disassociates one or more targets from an event
disassociate_ipam_byoasn	Remove the association between your Autonomous
disassociate_ipam_resource_discovery	Disassociates a resource discovery from an Amazon
disassociate_nat_gateway_address	Disassociates secondary Elastic IP addresses (EI
disassociate_route_table	Disassociates a subnet or gateway from a route ta
disassociate_security_group_vpc	Disassociates a security group from a VPC
disassociate_subnet_cidr_block	Disassociates a CIDR block from a subnet
disassociate_transit_gateway_multicast_domain	Disassociates the specified subnets from the trans
disassociate_transit_gateway_policy_table	Removes the association between an an attachme
disassociate_transit_gateway_route_table	Disassociates a resource attachment from a trans
disassociate_trunk_interface	Removes an association between a branch netwo
disassociate_vpc_cidr_block	Disassociates a CIDR block from a VPC
enable_address_transfer	Enables Elastic IP address transfer
enable_allowed_images_settings	Enables Allowed AMIs for your account in the s
enable_aws_network_performance_metric_subscription	Enables Infrastructure Performance subscriptions
enable_ebs_encryption_by_default	Enables EBS encryption by default for your acco
enable_fast_launch	When you enable Windows fast launch for a Win
enable_fast_snapshot_restores	Enables fast snapshot restores for the specified s
enable_image	Re-enables a disabled AMI
enable_image_block_public_access	Enables block public access for AMIs at the acco
enable_image_deprecation	Enables deprecation of the specified AMI at the s
enable_image_deregistration_protection	Enables deregistration protection for an AMI
enable_ipam_organization_admin_account	Enable an Organizations member account as the
enable_reachability_analyzer_organization_sharing	Establishes a trust relationship between Reachab
enable_serial_console_access	Enables access to the EC2 serial console of all im
enable_snapshot_block_public_access	Enables or modifies the block public access for s
enable_transit_gateway_route_table_propagation	Enables the specified attachment to propagate ro
enable_vgw_route_propagation	Enables a virtual private gateway (VGW) to prop
enable_volume_io	Enables I/O operations for a volume that had I/O
enable_vpc_classic_link	This action is deprecated
enable_vpc_classic_link_dns_support	This action is deprecated
export_client_vpn_client_certificate_revocation_list	Downloads the client certificate revocation list fo
export_client_vpn_client_configuration	Downloads the contents of the Client VPN endpo
export_image	Exports an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to a V
export_transit_gateway_routes	Exports routes from the specified transit gateway
export_verified_access_instance_client_configuration	Exports the client configuration for a Verified Ac
get_allowed_images_settings	Gets the current state of the Allowed AMIs settin
get_associated_enclave_certificate_iam_roles	Returns the IAM roles that are associated with th
get_associated_ipv6_pool_cidrs	Gets information about the IPv6 CIDR block ass
get_aws_network_performance_data	Gets network performance data
get_capacity_reservation_usage	Gets usage information about a Capacity Reserva
get_coip_pool_usage	Describes the allocations from the specified custo
get_console_output	Gets the console output for the specified instance
get_console_screenshot	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_pub](#)
[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 streams logs to Amazon CloudWatch
 Lists the resource groups to which a Capacity Reservation is associated
 Preview a reservation purchase with configuration options
 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
 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
 Returns the resource CIDRs that are monitored and managed 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
 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 Analyzer
 Gets the content for the specified Network Access Analyzer
 Retrieves the encrypted administrator password for a specified 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 instance
 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 reservation
 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

<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

reject_vpc_endpoint_connections	Rejects VPC endpoint connection requests to you
reject_vpc_peering_connection	Rejects a VPC peering connection request
release_address	Releases the specified Elastic IP address
release_hosts	When you no longer want to use an On-Demand
release_ipam_pool_allocation	Release an allocation within an IPAM pool
replace_iam_instance_profile_association	Replaces an IAM instance profile for the specified
replace_image_criteria_in_allowed_images_settings	Sets or replaces the criteria for Allowed AMIs
replace_network_acl_association	Changes which network ACL a subnet is associat
replace_network_acl_entry	Replaces an entry (rule) in a network ACL
replace_route	Replaces an existing route within a route table in
replace_route_table_association	Changes the route table associated with a given s
replace_transit_gateway_route	Replaces the specified route in the specified trans
replace_vpn_tunnel	Trigger replacement of specified VPN tunnel
report_instance_status	Submits feedback about the status of an instance
request_spot_fleet	Creates a Spot Fleet request
request_spot_instances	Creates a Spot Instance request
reset_address_attribute	Resets the attribute of the specified IP address
reset_ebs_default_kms_key_id	Resets the default KMS key for EBS encryption
reset_fpga_image_attribute	Resets the specified attribute of the specified Am
reset_image_attribute	Resets an attribute of an AMI to its default value
reset_instance_attribute	Resets an attribute of an instance to its default va
reset_network_interface_attribute	Resets a network interface attribute
reset_snapshot_attribute	Resets permission settings for the specified snap
restore_address_to_classic	This action is deprecated
restore_image_from_recycle_bin	Restores an AMI from the Recycle Bin
restore_managed_prefix_list_version	Restores the entries from a previous version of a
restore_snapshot_from_recycle_bin	Restores a snapshot from the Recycle Bin
restore_snapshot_tier	Restores an archived Amazon EBS snapshot for
revoke_client_vpn_ingress	Removes an ingress authorization rule from a CL
revoke_security_group_egress	Removes the specified outbound (egress) rules fr
revoke_security_group_ingress	Removes the specified inbound (ingress) rules fr
run_instances	Launches the specified number of instances using
run_scheduled_instances	Launches the specified Scheduled Instances
search_local_gateway_routes	Searches for routes in the specified local gateway
search_transit_gateway_multicast_groups	Searches one or more transit gateway multicast g
search_transit_gateway_routes	Searches for routes in the specified transit gatewa
send_diagnostic_interrupt	Sends a diagnostic interrupt to the specified Ama
start_declarative_policies_report	Generates an account status report
start_instances	Starts an Amazon EBS-backed instance that you
start_network_insights_access_scope_analysis	Starts analyzing the specified Network Access S
start_network_insights_analysis	Starts analyzing the specified path
start_vpc_endpoint_service_private_dns_verification	Initiates the verification process to prove that the
stop_instances	Stops an Amazon EBS-backed instance
terminate_client_vpn_connections	Terminates active Client VPN endpoint connectio
terminate_instances	Shuts down the specified instances
unassign_ipv6_addresses	Unassigns the specified IPv6 addresses or Prefix
unassign_private_ip_addresses	Unassigns the specified secondary private IP add
unassign_private_nat_gateway_address	Unassigns secondary private IPv4 addresses from

unlock_snapshot	Unlocks a snapshot that is locked in governance
unmonitor_instances	Disables detailed monitoring for a running instance
update_security_group_rule_descriptions_egress	Updates the description of an egress (outbound) rule
update_security_group_rule_descriptions_ingress	Updates the description of an ingress (inbound) rule
withdraw_byoip_cidr	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

associate_access_policy	Associates an access policy and its scope to an access entry
associate_encryption_config	Associates an encryption configuration to an existing cluster
associate_identity_provider_config	Associates an identity provider configuration to a cluster
create_access_entry	Creates an access entry
create_addon	Creates an Amazon EKS add-on
create_cluster	Creates an Amazon EKS control plane
create_eks_anywhere_subscription	Creates an EKS Anywhere subscription
create_fargate_profile	Creates an Fargate profile for your Amazon EKS cluster
create_nodegroup	Creates a managed node group for an Amazon EKS cluster
create_pod_identity_association	Creates an EKS Pod Identity association between a service account in an Amazon EK
delete_access_entry	Deletes an access entry
delete_addon	Deletes an Amazon EKS add-on
delete_cluster	Deletes an Amazon EKS cluster control plane
delete_eks_anywhere_subscription	Deletes an expired or inactive subscription
delete_fargate_profile	Deletes an Fargate profile
delete_nodegroup	Deletes a managed node group
delete_pod_identity_association	Deletes a EKS Pod Identity association
deregister_cluster	Deregisters a connected cluster to remove it from the Amazon EKS control plane
describe_access_entry	Describes an access entry
describe_addon	Describes an Amazon EKS add-on
describe_addon_configuration	Returns configuration options
describe_addon_versions	Describes the versions for an add-on
describe_cluster	Describes an Amazon EKS cluster
describe_cluster_versions	Lists available Kubernetes versions for Amazon EKS clusters
describe_eks_anywhere_subscription	Returns descriptive information about a subscription
describe_fargate_profile	Describes an Fargate profile
describe_identity_provider_config	Describes an identity provider configuration
describe_insight	Returns details about an insight that you specify using its ID
describe_nodegroup	Describes a managed node group
describe_pod_identity_association	Returns descriptive information about an EKS Pod Identity association
describe_update	Describes an update to an Amazon EKS resource
disassociate_access_policy	Disassociates an access policy from an access entry
disassociate_identity_provider_config	Disassociates an identity provider configuration from a cluster
list_access_entries	Lists the access entries for your cluster
list_access_policies	Lists the available access policies
list_addons	Lists the installed add-ons
list_associated_access_policies	Lists the access policies associated with an access entry
list_clusters	Lists the Amazon EKS clusters in your Amazon Web Services account in the specifie
list_eks_anywhere_subscriptions	Displays the full description of the subscription
list_fargate_profiles	Lists the Fargate profiles associated with the specified cluster in your Amazon Web S
list_identity_provider_configs	Lists the identity provider configurations for your cluster
list_insights	Returns a list of all insights checked for against the specified cluster
list_nodegroups	Lists the managed node groups associated with the specified cluster in your Amazon
list_pod_identity_associations	List the EKS Pod Identity associations in a cluster
list_tags_for_resource	List the tags for an Amazon EKS resource
list_updates	Lists the updates associated with an Amazon EKS resource in your Amazon Web Ser

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
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 Amazon S3 buckets)
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 operations role
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 domain
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

describe_reserved_elasticsearch_instance_offerings	Lists available reserved Elasticsearch instance offerings
describe_reserved_elasticsearch_instances	Returns information about reserved Elasticsearch instances for this account
describe_vpc_endpoints	Describes one or more Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints
dissociate_package	Dissociates a package from the Amazon ES domain
get_compatible_elasticsearch_versions	Returns a list of upgrade compatible Elastisearch versions
get_package_version_history	Returns a list of versions of the package, along with their creation time
get_upgrade_history	Retrieves the complete history of the last 10 upgrades that were performed
get_upgrade_status	Retrieves the latest status of the last upgrade or upgrade eligibility check
list_domain_names	Returns the name of all Elasticsearch domains owned by the current user
list_domains_for_package	Lists all Amazon ES domains associated with the package
list_elasticsearch_instance_types	List all Elasticsearch instance types that are supported for given Elasticsearch version
list_elasticsearch_versions	List all supported Elasticsearch versions
list_packages_for_domain	Lists all packages associated with the Amazon ES domain
list_tags	Returns all tags for the given Elasticsearch domain
list_vpc_endpoint_access	Retrieves information about each principal that is allowed to access a VPC endpoint
list_vpc_endpoints	Retrieves all Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints in the domain
list_vpc_endpoints_for_domain	Retrieves all Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints in the domain
purchase_reserved_elasticsearch_instance_offering	Allows you to purchase reserved Elasticsearch instances
reject_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection	Allows the destination domain owner to reject an inbound cross-cluster search connection
remove_tags	Removes the specified set of tags from the specified Elasticsearch domain
revoke_vpc_endpoint_access	Revokes access to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain that was previously granted
start_elasticsearch_service_software_update	Schedules a service software update for an Amazon ES domain
update_elasticsearch_domain_config	Modifies the cluster configuration of the specified Elasticsearch domain
update_package	Updates a package for use with Amazon ES domains
update_vpc_endpoint	Modifies an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed interface VPC endpoint
upgrade_elasticsearch_domain	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 appl

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 This API is no longer supported and will eventually be removed
describe_job_flows	Provides details of a notebook execution
describe_notebook_execution	Provides Amazon EMR release label details, such as the releases available the Region
describe_release_label	Provides the details of a security configuration by returning the configuration JSON
describe_security_configuration	Provides more detail about the cluster step
describe_step	Returns details for the specified Amazon EMR Studio including ID, Name, VPC, Subnet, and IAM role
describe_studio	Returns the auto-termination policy for an Amazon EMR cluster
get_auto_termination_policy	Returns the Amazon EMR block public access configuration for your Amazon Web Services account
get_block_public_access_configuration	Provides temporary, HTTP basic credentials that are associated with a given runtime
get_cluster_session_credentials	Fetches the attached managed scaling policy for an Amazon EMR cluster
get_managed_scaling_policy	Fetches mapping details for the specified Amazon EMR Studio and identity (user or group)
get_studio_session_mapping	Provides information about the bootstrap actions associated with a cluster
list_bootstrap_actions	Provides the status of all clusters visible to this Amazon Web Services account
list_clusters	Lists all available details about the instance fleets in a cluster
list_instance_fleets	Provides all available details about the instance groups in a cluster
list_instance_groups	Provides information for all active Amazon EC2 instances and Amazon EC2 instance fleets
list_instances	Provides summaries of all notebook executions
list_notebook_executions	Retrieves release labels of Amazon EMR services in the Region where the API is called
list_release_labels	Lists all the security configurations visible to this account, providing their creation time
list_security_configurations	Provides a list of steps for the cluster in reverse order unless you specify stepIds with the request
list_steps	Returns a list of all Amazon EMR Studios associated with the Amazon Web Services account
list_studios	Returns a list of all user or group session mappings for the Amazon EMR Studio session
list_studio_session_mappings	A list of the instance types that Amazon EMR supports
list_supported_instance_types	Modifies the number of steps that can be executed concurrently for the cluster step
modify_cluster	Modifies the target On-Demand and target Spot capacities for the instance fleet with the request
modify_instance_fleet	ModifyInstanceGroups modifies the number of nodes and configuration settings of the instance group
modify_instance_groups	Creates or updates an automatic scaling policy for a core instance group or task instance group
put_auto_scaling_policy	Auto-termination is supported in Amazon EMR releases 5 and later
put_auto_termination_policy	Creates or updates an Amazon EMR block public access configuration for your Amazon Web Services account
put_block_public_access_configuration	Creates or updates a managed scaling policy for an Amazon EMR cluster
put_managed_scaling_policy	Removes an automatic scaling policy from a specified instance group within an Amazon EMR cluster
remove_auto_scaling_policy	Removes an auto-termination policy from an Amazon EMR cluster
remove_auto_termination_policy	Removes a managed scaling policy from a specified Amazon EMR cluster
remove_managed_scaling_policy	Removes tags from an Amazon EMR resource, such as a cluster or Amazon EMR Studio
remove_tags	RunJobFlow creates and starts running a new cluster (job flow)
run_job_flow	You can use the SetKeepJobFlowAliveWhenNoSteps to configure a cluster (job flow)
set_keep_job_flow_alive_when_no_steps	SetTerminationProtection locks a cluster (job flow) so the Amazon EC2 instances cannot be terminated
set_termination_protection	Specify whether to enable unhealthy node replacement, which lets Amazon EMR replace unhealthy nodes
set_unhealthy_node_replacement	The SetVisibleToAllUsers parameter is no longer supported
set_visible_to_all_users	Starts a notebook execution
start_notebook_execution	Stops a notebook execution
stop_notebook_execution	TerminateJobFlows shuts a list of clusters (job flows) down
terminate_job_flows	Updates an Amazon EMR Studio configuration, including attributes such as name, description, and tags
update_studio	Updates the session policy attached to the user or group for the specified Amazon EMR Studio
update_studio_session_mapping	

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	Cancel a job run
create_job_template	Create a job template
create_managed_endpoint	Create a managed endpoint
create_security_configuration	Create a security configuration
create_virtual_cluster	Create a virtual cluster
delete_job_template	Delete a job template
delete_managed_endpoint	Delete a managed endpoint
delete_virtual_cluster	Delete a virtual cluster
describe_job_run	Display detailed information about a job run
describe_job_template	Display detailed information about a specified job template
describe_managed_endpoint	Display detailed information about a managed endpoint
describe_security_configuration	Display detailed information about a specified security configuration
describe_virtual_cluster	Display 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	List job runs based on a set of parameters
list_job_templates	List job templates based on a set of parameters
list_managed_endpoints	List managed endpoints based on a set of parameters
list_security_configurations	List security configurations based on a set of parameters
list_tags_for_resource	List the tags assigned to the resources
list_virtual_clusters	List information about the specified virtual cluster
start_job_run	Start a job run
tag_resource	Assign tags to resources
untag_resource	Remove 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	<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>.
--------	--

	<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 Service
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 Service
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 Service
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.

	<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 <- 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 account
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
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	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 <- 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

Cancels an existing Amazon FSx for Lustre data repository task if that task is in either

Copies an existing backup within the same Amazon Web Services account to another

Updates an existing volume by using a snapshot from another Amazon FSx for Open

Creates a backup of an existing Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system, A

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 BackupIds 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 FileCacheIds 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 FileSystemIds 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 SnapshotIds 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, this action 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.

	<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 <- 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",
```

```

    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  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 identified by the upload ID
abort_vault_lock	This operation aborts the vault locking process if the vault lock is not in the Locked state
add_tags_to_vault	This operation adds the specified tags to a vault
complete_multipart_upload	You call this operation to inform Amazon S3 Glacier (Glacier) that all the archive parts have been uploaded
complete_vault_lock	This operation completes the vault locking process by transitioning the vault lock from the InProgress state to the Locked state
create_vault	This operation creates a new vault with the specified name
delete_archive	This operation deletes an archive from a vault
delete_vault	This operation deletes a vault
delete_vault_access_policy	This operation deletes the access policy associated with the specified vault
delete_vault_notifications	This operation deletes the notification configuration set for a vault
describe_job	This operation returns information about a job you previously initiated, including the job information and the job output
describe_vault	This operation returns information about a vault, including the vault's Amazon Resource Name (ARN), the vault's name, and the vault's status
get_data_retrieval_policy	This operation returns the current data retrieval policy for the account and region specified in the request
get_job_output	This operation downloads the output of the job you initiated using InitiateJob
get_vault_access_policy	This operation retrieves the access-policy subresource set on the vault; for more information, see Access Policies
get_vault_lock	This operation retrieves the following attributes from the lock-policy subresource set on the vault: lock-policy name, lock-policy status, and lock-policy expiration date
get_vault_notifications	This operation retrieves the notification-configuration subresource of the specified vault
initiate_job	This operation initiates a job of the specified type, which can be a select, an archival retrieval, or a multipart upload
initiate_multipart_upload	This operation initiates a multipart upload
initiate_vault_lock	This operation initiates the vault locking process by doing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initiates the vault locking process 2. Transitions the vault lock from the InProgress state to the Locked state
list_jobs	This operation lists jobs for a vault, including jobs that are in-progress and jobs that have been completed
list_multipart_uploads	This operation lists in-progress multipart uploads for the specified vault
list_parts	This operation lists the parts of an archive that have been uploaded in a specific multipart upload
list_provisioned_capacity	This operation lists the provisioned capacity units for the specified AWS account
list_tags_for_vault	This operation lists all the tags attached to a vault
list_vaults	This operation lists all vaults owned by the calling user's account
purchase_provisioned_capacity	This operation purchases a provisioned capacity unit for an AWS account
remove_tags_from_vault	This operation removes one or more tags from the set of tags attached to a vault
set_data_retrieval_policy	This operation sets and then enacts a data retrieval policy in the region specified in the PUT request
set_vault_access_policy	This operation configures an access policy for a vault and will overwrite an existing policy
set_vault_notifications	This operation configures notifications that will be sent when specific events happen to a vault

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. <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. |
|--------|---|

	<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 <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 <- 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 Acc
<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 transformations
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 dependent nodes
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 and enables GuardDuty
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, name, and the status of the data store
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 access key ID
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 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 entry
<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 Image Builder
<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 configuration
<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 Web Services 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 resources in 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

<code>get_sbom_export</code>	Gets details of a software bill of materials (SBOM) report
<code>list_account_permissions</code>	Lists the permissions an account has to configure Amazon Inspector
<code>list_cis_scan_configurations</code>	Lists CIS scan configurations
<code>list_cis_scan_results_aggregated_by_checks</code>	Lists scan results aggregated by checks
<code>list_cis_scan_results_aggregated_by_target_resource</code>	Lists scan results aggregated by a target resource
<code>list_cis_scans</code>	Returns a CIS scan list
<code>list_coverage</code>	Lists coverage details for your environment
<code>list_coverage_statistics</code>	Lists Amazon Inspector coverage statistics for your environment
<code>list_delegated_admin_accounts</code>	Lists information about the Amazon Inspector delegated administrators
<code>list_filters</code>	Lists the filters associated with your account
<code>list_finding_aggregations</code>	Lists aggregated finding data for your environment based on specific criteria
<code>list_findings</code>	Lists findings for your environment
<code>list_members</code>	List members associated with the Amazon Inspector delegated administrator
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists all tags attached to a given resource
<code>list_usage_totals</code>	Lists the Amazon Inspector usage totals over the last 30 days
<code>reset_encryption_key</code>	Resets an encryption key
<code>search_vulnerabilities</code>	Lists Amazon Inspector coverage details for a specific vulnerability
<code>send_cis_session_health</code>	Sends a CIS session health
<code>send_cis_session_telemetry</code>	Sends a CIS session telemetry
<code>start_cis_session</code>	Starts a CIS session
<code>stop_cis_session</code>	Stops a CIS session
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds tags to a resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes tags from a resource
<code>update_cis_scan_configuration</code>	Updates a CIS scan configuration
<code>update_configuration</code>	Updates setting configurations for your Amazon Inspector account
<code>update_ec_2_deep_inspection_configuration</code>	Activates, deactivates Amazon Inspector deep inspection, or updates custom paths
<code>update_encryption_key</code>	Updates an encryption key
<code>update_filter</code>	Specifies the action that is to be applied to the findings that match the filter
<code>update_organization_configuration</code>	Updates the configurations for your Amazon Inspector organization
<code>update_org_ec_2_deep_inspection_configuration</code>	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	<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 <- 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	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 <- 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 API
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 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 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 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 <- kendrarranking(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  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 operations
<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 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 <- 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	<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 <- 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 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 <- 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 addresses to open
<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 addresses to open
<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 you
<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 container engine
<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	<i>Amazon Location Service</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------

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 generate API requests
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 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 <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 <- 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 authenticates
 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	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 <- 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_ac_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 specific HIT type
create_qualification_type	The CreateQualificationType operation creates a new Qualification type, which is ready for workers to accept
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 specific 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 number of reviews for a 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>	<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.
<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 describe
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	<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 <- 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	Cancel an annotation import job
cancel_run	Cancel a run
cancel_variant_import_job	Cancel 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	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 <- 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 collection name
<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 configurations, and security policies
<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 the current account
<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
create_gov_cloud_account	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 <code>CreateTemplateGroupAccessControlEntry</code>

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

<code>list_dataset_groups</code>	Returns a list of dataset groups
<code>list_dataset_import_jobs</code>	Returns a list of dataset import jobs that use the given dataset
<code>list_datasets</code>	Returns the list of datasets contained in the given dataset group
<code>list_event_trackers</code>	Returns the list of event trackers associated with the account
<code>list_filters</code>	Lists all filters that belong to a given dataset group
<code>list_metric_attribution_metrics</code>	Lists the metrics for the metric attribution
<code>list_metric_attributions</code>	Lists metric attributions
<code>list_recipes</code>	Returns a list of available recipes
<code>list_recommenders</code>	Returns a list of recommenders in a given Domain dataset group
<code>list_schemas</code>	Returns the list of schemas associated with the account
<code>list_solutions</code>	Returns a list of solutions in a given dataset group
<code>list_solution_versions</code>	Returns a list of solution versions for the given solution
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Get a list of tags attached to a resource
<code>start_recommender</code>	Starts a recommender that is INACTIVE
<code>stop_recommender</code>	Stops a recommender that is ACTIVE
<code>stop_solution_version_creation</code>	Stops creating a solution version that is in a state of CREATE_PENDING or CREATE IN
<code>tag_resource</code>	Add a list of tags to a resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes the specified tags that are attached to a resource
<code>update_campaign</code>	Updates a campaign to deploy a retrained solution version with an existing campaign, chan
<code>update_dataset</code>	Update a dataset to replace its schema with a new or existing one
<code>update_metric_attribution</code>	Updates a metric attribution
<code>update_recommender</code>	Updates the recommender to modify the recommender configuration
<code>update_solution</code>	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-vented 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

<code>get_campaign_activities</code>	Retrieves information about all the activities for a campaign
<code>get_campaign_date_range_kpi</code>	Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard metric that applies to a campaign
<code>get_campaigns</code>	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for all campaigns
<code>get_campaign_version</code>	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for a specific campaign
<code>get_campaign_versions</code>	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for all versions of a campaign
<code>get_channels</code>	Retrieves information about the history and status of each channel for an application
<code>get_email_channel</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the email channel for an application
<code>get_email_template</code>	Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages that are sent through email
<code>get_endpoint</code>	Retrieves information about the settings and attributes of a specific endpoint for an application
<code>get_event_stream</code>	Retrieves information about the event stream settings for an application
<code>get_export_job</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of a specific export job for an application
<code>get_export_jobs</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of all the export jobs for an application
<code>get_gcm_channel</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the GCM channel for an application
<code>get_import_job</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of a specific import job for an application
<code>get_import_jobs</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of all the import jobs for an application
<code>get_in_app_messages</code>	Retrieves the in-app messages targeted for the provided endpoint ID
<code>get_in_app_template</code>	Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages sent through in-app
<code>get_journey</code>	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for a journey
<code>get_journey_date_range_kpi</code>	Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard engagement metric that applies to a journey
<code>get_journey_execution_activity_metrics</code>	Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard execution metric that applies to a journey
<code>get_journey_execution_metrics</code>	Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard execution metric that applies to a journey
<code>get_journey_run_execution_activity_metrics</code>	Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard run execution metric that applies to a journey
<code>get_journey_run_execution_metrics</code>	Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard run execution metric that applies to a journey
<code>get_journey_runs</code>	Provides information about the runs of a journey
<code>get_push_template</code>	Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages that are sent through push
<code>get_recommender_configuration</code>	Retrieves information about an Amazon Pinpoint configuration for a recommender model
<code>get_recommender_configurations</code>	Retrieves information about all the recommender model configurations that are associated with an application
<code>get_segment</code>	Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for a segment
<code>get_segment_export_jobs</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the export jobs for a segment
<code>get_segment_import_jobs</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the import jobs for a segment
<code>get_segments</code>	Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for all segments
<code>get_segment_version</code>	Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for a specific segment
<code>get_segment_versions</code>	Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for all versions of a segment
<code>get_sms_channel</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the SMS channel for an application
<code>get_sms_template</code>	Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages that are sent through SMS
<code>get_user_endpoints</code>	Retrieves information about all the endpoints that are associated with a specific user
<code>get_voice_channel</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the voice channel for an application
<code>get_voice_template</code>	Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages that are sent through voice
<code>list_journeys</code>	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for all journeys
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Retrieves all the tags (keys and values) that are associated with an application, segment, or journey
<code>list_templates</code>	Retrieves information about all the message templates that are associated with an application
<code>list_template_versions</code>	Retrieves information about all the versions of a specific message template
<code>phone_number_validate</code>	Retrieves information about a phone number
<code>put_events</code>	Creates a new event to record for endpoints, or creates or updates endpoint data
<code>put_event_stream</code>	Creates a new event stream for an application or updates the settings of an existing event stream
<code>remove_attributes</code>	Removes one or more custom attributes, of the same attribute type, from the application
<code>send_messages</code>	Creates and sends a direct message
<code>send_otp_message</code>	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 attributes
<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.

- **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 <- 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.

- **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 <- 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.

delete_environment_account_connection	In an environment account, delete an environment account connection
delete_environment_template	If no other major or minor versions of an environment template exist, delete the
delete_environment_template_version	If no other minor versions of an environment template exist, delete a major ver
delete_repository	De-register and unlink your repository
delete_service	Delete a service, with its instances and pipeline
delete_service_sync_config	Delete the Proton Ops file
delete_service_template	If no other major or minor versions of the service template exist, delete the serv
delete_service_template_version	If no other minor versions of a service template exist, delete a major version of
delete_template_sync_config	Delete a template sync configuration
get_account_settings	Get detail data for Proton account-wide settings
get_component	Get detailed data for a component
get_deployment	Get detailed data for a deployment
get_environment	Get detailed data for an environment
get_environment_account_connection	In an environment account, get the detailed data for an environment account co
get_environment_template	Get detailed data for an environment template
get_environment_template_version	Get detailed data for a major or minor version of an environment template
get_repository	Get detail data for a linked repository
get_repository_sync_status	Get the sync status of a repository used for Proton template sync
get_resources_summary	Get counts of Proton resources
get_service	Get detailed data for a service
get_service_instance	Get detailed data for a service instance
get_service_instance_sync_status	Get the status of the synced service instance
get_service_sync_blocker_summary	Get detailed data for the service sync blocker summary
get_service_sync_config	Get detailed information for the service sync configuration
get_service_template	Get detailed data for a service template
get_service_template_version	Get detailed data for a major or minor version of a service template
get_template_sync_config	Get detail data for a template sync configuration
get_template_sync_status	Get the status of a template sync
list_component_outputs	Get a list of component Infrastructure as Code (IaC) outputs
list_component_provisioned_resources	List provisioned resources for a component with details
list_components	List components with summary data
list_deployments	List deployments
list_environment_account_connections	View a list of environment account connections
list_environment_outputs	List the infrastructure as code outputs for your environment
list_environment_provisioned_resources	List the provisioned resources for your environment
list_environments	List environments with detail data summaries
list_environment_templates	List environment templates
list_environment_template_versions	List major or minor versions of an environment template with detail data
list_repositories	List linked repositories with detail data
list_repository_sync_definitions	List repository sync definitions with detail data
list_service_instance_outputs	Get a list service of instance Infrastructure as Code (IaC) outputs
list_service_instance_provisioned_resources	List provisioned resources for a service instance with details
list_service_instances	List service instances with summary data
list_service_pipeline_outputs	Get a list of service pipeline Infrastructure as Code (IaC) outputs
list_service_pipeline_provisioned_resources	List provisioned resources for a service and pipeline with details
list_services	List services with summaries of detail data
list_service_templates	List service templates with detail data
list_service_template_versions	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 w
<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
<code>create_template</code>	Creates a template either from a TemplateDefinition or from an exist
<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 Wel
<code>delete_account_subscription</code>	Use the DeleteAccountSubscription operation to delete an Amazon
<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 Q
<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
<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
<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 w
<code>delete_namespace</code>	Deletes a namespace and the users and groups that are associated w
<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 point
<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 iden
<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
<code>describe_account_settings</code>	Describes the settings that were used when your Amazon QuickSight
<code>describe_account_subscription</code>	Use the DescribeAccountSubscription operation to receive a descrip

<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 Q group membership
<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

generate_embed_url_for_anonymous_user	Generates an embed URL that you can use to embed an Amazon QuickSight dashboard.
generate_embed_url_for_registered_user	Generates an embed URL that you can use to embed an Amazon QuickSight dashboard.
generate_embed_url_for_registered_user_with_identity	Generates an embed URL that you can use to embed an Amazon QuickSight dashboard.
get_dashboard_embed_url	Generates a temporary session URL and authorization code (bearer token).
get_session_embed_url	Generates a session URL and authorization code that you can use to access the dashboard.
list_analyses	Lists Amazon QuickSight analyses that exist in the specified Amazon Web Services account.
list_asset_bundle_export_jobs	Lists all asset bundle export jobs that have been taken place in the last 14 days.
list_asset_bundle_import_jobs	Lists all asset bundle import jobs that have taken place in the last 14 days.
list_brands	Lists all brands in an Amazon QuickSight account.
list_custom_permissions	Returns a list of all the custom permissions profiles.
list_dashboards	Lists dashboards in an Amazon Web Services account.
list_dashboard_versions	Lists all the versions of the dashboards in the Amazon QuickSight account.
list_data_sets	Lists all of the datasets belonging to the current Amazon Web Services account.
list_data_sources	Lists data sources in current Amazon Web Services Region that belong to the current Amazon QuickSight account.
list_folder_members	List all assets (DASHBOARD, ANALYSIS, and DATASET) in a folder.
list_folders	Lists all folders in an account.
list_folders_for_resource	List all folders that a resource is a member of.
list_group_memberships	Lists member users in a group.
list_groups	Lists all user groups in Amazon QuickSight.
list_iam_policy_assignments	Lists the IAM policy assignments in the current Amazon QuickSight account.
list_iam_policy_assignments_for_user	Lists all of the IAM policy assignments, including the Amazon Resource Name, for a user.
list_identity_propagation_configs	Lists all services and authorized targets that the Amazon QuickSight account is using for identity propagation.
list_ingestions	Lists the history of SPICE ingestions for a dataset.
list_namespaces	Lists the namespaces for the specified Amazon Web Services account.
list_refresh_schedules	Lists the refresh schedules of a dataset.
list_role_memberships	Lists all groups that are associated with a role.
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags assigned to a resource.
list_template_aliases	Lists all the aliases of a template.
list_templates	Lists all the templates in the current Amazon QuickSight account.
list_template_versions	Lists all the versions of the templates in the current Amazon QuickSight account.
list_theme_aliases	Lists all the aliases of a theme.
list_themes	Lists all the themes in the current Amazon Web Services account.
list_theme_versions	Lists all the versions of the themes in the current Amazon Web Services account.
list_topic_refresh_schedules	Lists all of the refresh schedules for a topic.
list_topic_reviewed_answers	Lists all reviewed answers for a Q Topic.
list_topics	Lists all of the topics within an account.
list_user_groups	Lists the Amazon QuickSight groups that an Amazon QuickSight user belongs to.
list_users	Returns a list of all of the Amazon QuickSight users belonging to the current Amazon Web Services account.
list_vpc_connections	Lists all of the VPC connections in the current set Amazon Web Services account.
predict_qa_results	Predicts existing visuals or generates new visuals to answer a given question.
put_data_set_refresh_properties	Creates or updates the dataset refresh properties for the dataset.
register_user	Creates an Amazon QuickSight user whose identity is associated with an Amazon Web Services account.
restore_analysis	Restores an analysis.
search_analyses	Searches for analyses that belong to the user specified in the filter.
search_dashboards	Searches for dashboards that belong to a user.
search_data_sets	Use the SearchDataSets operation to search for datasets that belong to the current Amazon QuickSight account.
search_data_sources	Use the SearchDataSources operation to search for data sources that belong to the current Amazon QuickSight account.
search_folders	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	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 <- 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 DB cluster
<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 DB 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 instances for other accounts
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 customer account is provisioned
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	<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 <- 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 size, and node role
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 Restore Table API
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 snapshot
<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	Cancel a running query
describe_statement	Describe the details about a specific instance when a query was run by the Amazon Redshift Data API
describe_table	Describe 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	List 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 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 <- 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 started by StartFaceSearch
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

get_media_analysis_job	Retrieves the results for a given media analysis job
get_person_tracking	Gets the path tracking results of a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartPersonTracking
get_segment_detection	Gets the segment detection results of a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartSegmentDetection
get_text_detection	Gets the text detection results of a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartTextDetection
index_faces	Detects faces in the input image and adds them to the specified collection
list_collections	Returns list of collection IDs in your account
list_dataset_entries	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
list_dataset_labels	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
list_faces	Returns metadata for faces in the specified collection
list_media_analysis_jobs	Returns a list of media analysis jobs
list_project_policies	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
list_stream_processors	Gets a list of stream processors that you have created with CreateStreamProcessor
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of tags in an Amazon Rekognition collection, stream processor, or Custom Label
list_users	Returns metadata of the User such as UserID in the specified collection
put_project_policy	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
recognize_celebrities	Returns an array of celebrities recognized in the input image
search_faces	For a given input face ID, searches for matching faces in the collection the face belongs to
search_faces_by_image	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
search_users	Searches for UserIDs within a collection based on a FaceId or UserId
search_users_by_image	Searches for UserIDs using a supplied image
start_celebrity_recognition	Starts asynchronous recognition of celebrities in a stored video
start_content_moderation	Starts asynchronous detection of inappropriate, unwanted, or offensive content in a stored video
start_face_detection	Starts asynchronous detection of faces in a stored video
start_face_search	Starts the asynchronous search for faces in a collection that match the faces of persons detected in the input image
start_label_detection	Starts asynchronous detection of labels in a stored video
start_media_analysis_job	Initiates a new media analysis job
start_person_tracking	Starts the asynchronous tracking of a person's path in a stored video
start_project_version	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
start_segment_detection	Starts asynchronous detection of segment detection in a stored video
start_stream_processor	Starts processing a stream processor
start_text_detection	Starts asynchronous detection of text in a stored video
stop_project_version	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
stop_stream_processor	Stops a running stream processor that was created by CreateStreamProcessor
tag_resource	Adds one or more key-value tags to an Amazon Rekognition collection, stream processor, or Custom Label
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from an Amazon Rekognition collection, stream processor, or Custom Label
update_dataset_entries	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
update_stream_processor	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.

- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds 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 <- 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	<i>AWS Resource Explorer</i>
------------------	------------------------------

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 it 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 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 associate with the specified account
<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 and the status of DNSSEC validation
<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 associate with the specified account
<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 zones are public or private
<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 Amazon Route 53 console or the Amazon Route 53 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 <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 <- 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-provided lock).
 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-provided lock).
 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 ID
<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 operation is not supported by directory buckets
 This operation is not supported by directory buckets
 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
<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
<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 configura
<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 con
<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 o
<code>get_data_access</code>	Returns a temporary access credential from S3 Access Grants to the gra
<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 instar
<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 Ama
<code>list_jobs</code>	Lists current S3 Batch Operations jobs as well as the jobs that have end
<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
<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	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
put_bucket_lifecycle_configuration	This action puts a lifecycle configuration to an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
put_bucket_policy	This action puts a bucket policy to an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
put_bucket_replication	This action creates an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's replication configuration
put_bucket_tagging	This action puts tags on an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
put_bucket_versioning	This operation sets the versioning state for S3 on Outposts buckets only
put_job_tagging	Sets the supplied tag-set on an S3 Batch Operations job
put_multi_region_access_point_policy	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
put_public_access_block	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
put_storage_lens_configuration	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
put_storage_lens_configuration_tagging	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
submit_multi_region_access_point_routes	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
tag_resource	Creates a new Amazon Web Services resource tag or updates an existing tag
untag_resource	This operation removes the specified Amazon Web Services resource tag
update_access_grants_location	Updates the IAM role of a registered location in your S3 Access Grants
update_job_priority	Updates an existing S3 Batch Operations job's priority
update_job_status	Updates the status for the specified job
update_storage_lens_group	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
<code>put_table_bucket_policy</code>	Creates a new maintenance configuration or replaces an existing table bucket
<code>put_table_maintenance_configuration</code>	Creates a new maintenance configuration or replaces an existing maintenance
<code>put_table_policy</code>	Creates a new maintenance configuration or replaces an existing table policy f
<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

<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

<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

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 SageMaker 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 workforce's status
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

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

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 lifestyle 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

<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 exist
<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

update_space	Updates the settings of a space
update_training_job	Update a model training job to request a new Debugger profiling configuration
update_trial	Updates the display name of a trial
update_trial_component	Updates one or more properties of a trial component
update_user_profile	Updates a user profile
update_workforce	Use this operation to update your workforce
update_workteam	Updates an existing work team with new member definitions or descriptions

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 Resource Name (ARN)
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 images
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>	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 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.
<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.

- **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 <- 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)
```

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 <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 <- 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 members
<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 members
<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 members
<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

create_application	Creates an application, optionally including an AWS SAM file to create the first applica
create_application_version	Creates an application version
create_cloud_formation_change_set	Creates an AWS CloudFormation change set for the given application
create_cloud_formation_template	Creates an AWS CloudFormation template
delete_application	Deletes the specified application
get_application	Gets the specified application
get_application_policy	Retrieves the policy for the application
get_cloud_formation_template	Gets the specified AWS CloudFormation template
list_application_dependencies	Retrieves the list of applications nested in the containing application
list_applications	Lists applications owned by the requester
list_application_versions	Lists versions for the specified application
put_application_policy	Sets the permission policy for an application
unshare_application	Unshares an application from an AWS Organization
update_application	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 immediately
<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 aliases)
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 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 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
<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
<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

cancel_maintenance_window_execution	Stops a maintenance window execution that is already in progress
create_activation	Generates an activation code and activation ID you can use to register a managed node
create_association	A State Manager association defines the state that you want to register on a managed node
create_association_batch	Associates the specified Amazon Web Services Systems Manager (SSM) document with a managed node
create_document	Creates a Amazon Web Services Systems Manager (SSM) document
create_maintenance_window	Creates a new maintenance window
create_ops_item	Creates a new OpsItem
create_ops_metadata	If you create a new application in Application Manager, Amazon Systems Manager creates an OpsItem
create_patch_baseline	Creates a patch baseline
create_resource_data_sync	A resource data sync helps you view data from multiple sources
delete_activation	Deletes an activation
delete_association	Disassociates the specified Amazon Web Services Systems Manager document from a managed node
delete_document	Deletes the Amazon Web Services Systems Manager document
delete_inventory	Delete a custom inventory type or the data associated with a custom inventory type
delete_maintenance_window	Deletes a maintenance window
delete_ops_item	Delete an OpsItem
delete_ops_metadata	Delete OpsMetadata related to an application
delete_parameter	Delete a parameter from the system
delete_parameters	Delete a list of parameters
delete_patch_baseline	Deletes a patch baseline
delete_resource_data_sync	Deletes a resource data sync configuration
delete_resource_policy	Deletes a Systems Manager resource policy
deregister_managed_instance	Removes the server or virtual machine from the list of registered managed nodes
deregister_patch_baseline_for_patch_group	Removes a patch group from a patch baseline
deregister_target_from_maintenance_window	Removes a target from a maintenance window
deregister_task_from_maintenance_window	Removes a task from a maintenance window
describe_activations	Describes details about the activation, such as the date and time
describe_association	Describes the association for the specified target or managed node
describe_association_executions	Views all executions for a specific association ID
describe_association_execution_targets	Views information about a specific execution of a specific association
describe_automation_executions	Provides details about all active and terminated Automation executions
describe_automation_step_executions	Information about all active and terminated step executions in a Automation execution
describe_available_patches	Lists all patches eligible to be included in a patch baseline
describe_document	Describes the specified Amazon Web Services Systems Manager document
describe_document_permission	Describes the permissions for a Amazon Web Services Systems Manager document
describe_effective_instance_associations	All associations for the managed nodes
describe_effective_patches_for_patch_baseline	Retrieves the current effective patches (the patch and the approval status)
describe_instance_associations_status	The status of the associations for the managed nodes
describe_instance_information	Provides information about one or more of your managed nodes
describe_instance_patches	Retrieves information about the patches on the specified managed nodes
describe_instance_patch_states	Retrieves the high-level patch state of one or more managed nodes
describe_instance_patch_states_for_patch_group	Retrieves the high-level patch state for the managed nodes in the patch group
describe_instance_properties	An API operation used by the Systems Manager console to display instance properties
describe_inventory_deletions	Describes a specific delete inventory operation
describe_maintenance_window_executions	Lists the executions of a maintenance window
describe_maintenance_window_execution_task_invocations	Retrieves the individual task executions (one per target) for a patch baseline
describe_maintenance_window_execution_tasks	For a given maintenance window execution, lists the tasks that are associated with the execution
describe_maintenance_windows	Retrieves the maintenance windows in an Amazon Web Services Systems Manager console

<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, patch baseline, and patch group
<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 <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 <- 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	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 <- 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	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 <- 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 system
<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 to an Amazon Web Services account
<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	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 <- 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\": \"Stmt1\", \"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

<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 <- 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	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 <- 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	<i>Amazon Timestream Query</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------

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)

```

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

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
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	<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 <- 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 or OpenID Connect
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 provider's name
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	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
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 API
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 API
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
<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
<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 <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 <- 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	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 <- 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 to access 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)
```

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