Package ‘aws.iam’

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Description

AWS IAM and STS Client Package

Details

A simple client package for the Amazon Web Services (AWS) Identity and Access Management (IAM) and Simple Token Service (STS) APIs.

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References

IAM Documentation

Description

Retrieve, create, update, and delete IAM Role, User, and Group Polices

Usage

add_policy(user, group, role, policy, doc, ...)
update_policy(role, doc, ...)
get_policy(policy, user, group, role, ...)
delete_policy(user, group, role, policy, ...)
list_policies(user, group, role, n, marker, ...)
change_pwd

Arguments

user  A character string specifying a user name or an object of class “iam_user”.
group A character string containing a group name or an object of class “iam_group”.
role  A character string containing a role name or an object of class “iam_role”.
policy A character string specifying the policy name.
doc   The contents of the policy document as a character string.
...  Additional arguments passed to iamHTTP.
n    An integer specifying the number of responses to return.
marker A character string specifying a marker (from a previous response) to use in paginating results

Value

add_policy and get_policy return objects of class “iam_policy”. update_policy and delete_policy return a logical TRUE (if successful) or an error. list_policies returns a list of IAM role objects.

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change_pwd  

Change Password

Description

Change password for currently authenticated user

Usage

change_pwd(old, new, ...)

get_pwd_policy(...)

set_pwd_policy(
    allowchange,
    hardexpire,
    age,
    length,
    previous,
    requirements,
    ...
)
create_alias

Arguments

- **old**: A character string specifying the current password
- **new**: A character string specifying the new password
- **allowchange**: Optionally, a logical indicating whether to allow users to change their own passwords (default is FALSE).
- **hardexpire**: Optionally, a logical indicating whether to prevent users from changing their passwords after they expire (default is FALSE).
- **age**: Optionally, a number of days (between 1 and 1095) specifying maximum valid age of an IAM user password.
- **length**: Optionally, a minimum password length between 6 and 128 (default is 6).
- **previous**: Optionally, a number specifying the number (between 1 and 24) of previous passwords that users are prevented from reusing. Default is 0.
- **requirements**: A character vector specifying whether to require specific password features, including: “upper” (upper case character), “lower” (lower case character), “number” (a digit), and “symbol” (a symbol). Multiple can be specified.

Value

get_pwd_policy returns a list. change_pwd and set_pwd_policy return a logical TRUE (if successful).

References

IAM Password Policies

| create_alias | Manage IAM Account Aliases |

Description

Retrieve, create, update, and delete IAM Account Aliases

Usage

```r
create_alias(alias, ...)
delete_alias(alias, ...)
list_aliases(n, marker, ...)
```
create_group

Arguments

- alias: A character string specifying an alias, or an object of class “iam_alias”.
- ...: Additional arguments passed to iamHTTP.
- n: An integer specifying the number of responses to return.
- marker: A character string specifying a marker (from a previous response) to use in paginating results

Value

create_alias and delete_alias return a logical TRUE (if successful). list_aliases returns a list of objects of class “iam_alias”.

References

AWS Account Aliases

create_group   Manage IAM User Groups

Description

Retrieve, create, update, and delete IAM user groups

Usage

create_group(group, path, ...)
update_group(group, name, path, ...)
delete_group(group, ...)
get_group_users(group, n, marker, ...)
list_groups(user, n, marker, path, ...)
add_user(user, group, ...)
remove_user(user, group, ...)

Arguments

group: A character string containing a group name or an object of class “iam_group”.
path: A character string specifying a path prefix in which to locate user(s), role(s), etc. See Reference Identifiers on the AWS Documentation for more information.
...: Additional arguments passed to iamHTTP.
create_key

name
A character string specifying the new name for the group.
n
An integer specifying the number of responses to return.
marker
A character string specifying a marker (from a previous response) to use in paginating results
user
A character string specifying a user name.

Value

create_group and get_group return objects of class “iam_group”. update_group and delete_group, add_user, and remove_user return a logical TRUE (if successful) or an error. list_groups returns a list of IAM group objects. get_group_users returns a list of objects of class “iam_user”, with a “iam_group” attribute.

See Also

create_user, create_role,

Examples

## Not run:
list_groups()

# create group
(g <- create_group("example"))
# rename
update_group(g, "example2")
list_groups()

# create example user
u <- create_user("example-user")
# add user to group
add_user(u, "example2")

group_users("example2")

# cleanup
remove_user(u, "example2")
delete_user(u)
delete_group("example2")

## End(Not run)
create_key

Usage

create_key(user, ...)
update_key(key, user, status, ...)
delete_key(key, user, ...)
list_keys(user, n, marker, ...)

Arguments

user: Optionally, a character string specifying a user name or an object of class "iam_user". This will be retrieved by default from the "UserName" list entry in key, if available; otherwise the user is assumed to be the user whose credentials are being used to execute the request.

...: Additional arguments passed to iamHTTP.

key: A character string specifying an access key or an object of class "iam_key".

status: A character string specifying either "Active" or "Inactive" to status the key status to.

n: An integer specifying the number of responses to return.

marker: A character string specifying a marker (from a previous response) to use in pagination results.

Value

create_user and get_user return objects of class "iam_user". update_user and delete_user return a logical TRUE (if successful) or an error. list_users returns a list of IAM user objects.

See Also

create_user

Examples

## Not run:
# list access keys
list_keys()

# create a user key
u <- create_user("example-user")
str(k <- create_key(u))

# toggle key status to inactive
update_key(k, u, "Inactive")
list_keys(u)

# cleanup
delete_key(k)
delete_user(u)
create_profile  

## End(Not run)

### create_profile  

**Instance Profiles**

### Description

Create, retrieve, list, and delete EC2 Instance Profiles

### Usage

- `create_profile(profile, path, ...)`
- `delete_profile(profile, ...)`
- `get_profile(profile, ...)`
- `list_profiles(role, n, marker, path, ...)`

### Arguments

- **profile**: A character string specifying the name for the profile, or an object of class “iam_instance_profile”.
- **path**: A character string specifying a path prefix in which to locate user(s), role(s), etc. See Reference Identifiers on the AWS Documentation for more information.
- **...**: Additional arguments passed to `iamHTTP`.
- **role**: A character string containing a role name or an object of class “iam_role”.
- **n**: An integer specifying the number of responses to return.
- **marker**: A character string specifying a marker (from a previous response) to use in paginating results

### Value

An object of class “iam_instance_profile”.

### References

- About Instance Profiles API Documentation: CreateInstanceProfile API Documentation: DeleteInstanceProfile API Documentation: GetInstanceProfile API Documentation: ListInstanceProfiles
**create_role**

Manage IAM Roles

**Description**

Retrieve, create, update, and delete IAM Roles

**Usage**

create_role(role, policy, path, ...)

delete_role(role, ...)

add_profile_role(role, profile, ...)

remove_profile_role(role, profile, ...)

list_roles(n, marker, path, ...)

**Arguments**

- **role**: A character string containing a role name or an object of class “iam_role”.
- **policy**: A character string specifying a path prefix in which to locate user(s), role(s), etc. See Reference Identifiers on the AWS Documentation for more information.
- **path**: A character string specifying the name for the profile, or an object of class “iam_instance_profile”.
- **...**: Additional arguments passed to `iamHTTP`.
- **profile**: A character string specifying the name for the profile, or an object of class “iam_instance_profile”.
- **n**: An integer specifying the number of responses to return.
- **marker**: A character string specifying a marker (from a previous response) to use in paginating results

**Value**

`create_role` and `get_role` return objects of class “iam_role”. `update_role` and `delete_role` return a logical TRUE (if successful) or an error. `list_roles` returns a list of IAM role objects.

**See Also**

`create_user`, `create_group`,
Description
Retrieve, create, update, and delete IAM Users

Usage
create_user(user, path, ...)
update_user(user, name, path, ...)
get_user(user, ...)
delete_user(user, ...)
list_users(n, marker, path, ...)

Arguments
user A character string specifying a user name or an object of class “iam_user”.
path A character string specifying a path prefix in which to locate user(s), role(s), etc. See Reference Identifiers on the AWS Documentation for more information.
... Additional arguments passed to iamHTTP.
name A character string specifying the new name for the user.
n An integer specifying the number of responses to return.
marker A character string specifying a marker (from a previous response) to use in paginating results

Value
create_user and get_user return objects of class “iam_user”. update_user and delete_user return a logical TRUE (if successful) or an error. list_users returns a list of IAM user objects.

Examples
```r
## Not run:
list_users()

# create example user
u <- create_user("example-user")

# cleanup
delete_user(u)

## End(Not run)
```
get_account

Get Account Details

Description
Retrieve IAM Account Details. This is useful as a “hello world!” test.

Usage
get_account(...)
credential_report(...)
auth_details(type, n, marker, ...)

Arguments
... Additional arguments passed to iamHTTP.
type An optional character string specifying one or more types of reports to return.
n An integer specifying the number of responses to return.
marker A character string specifying a marker (from a previous response) to use in paginating results

Details
get_account returns a list of account details. credential_report generates and/or retrieves a credential report. auth_details returns a list of group, user, role, and policy details.

Value
A list containing various account details.

Examples
## Not run:
# account details
get_account()

# big list of authorizations
auth_details()
## End(Not run)
get_session_token

Temporary Session Tokens

Description
Get a temporary credentials (i.e., a Session Token)

Usage
get_session_token(duration = 900, id, code, tags, use = FALSE, ...)
get_federation_token(duration = 900, name, policy, use = FALSE, ...)
get_caller_identity(...)
assume_role(
  role,
  session,
  duration,
  id,
  code,
  externalid,
  policy,
  tags,
  transitive.tags,
  use = FALSE,
  ...
)

Arguments

duration numeric, optional, duration for which the credentials should be valid, in seconds, between 900 and 129600. If not set, the back-end can decided.
id string, optional, the serial number or Amazon Resource Number for a multifactor authentication (MFA) device.
code If id is specified, the value provided by the MFA device.
tags named character vector or named list of scalars, optional, if specified then the supplied key/value pairs (names are keys) are passed as session tags.
use logical (default FALSE), specifying whether to use these credentials for subsequent requests. If TRUE, any currently used credentials are stored in a package environment (see save_credentials) and the requested tokens overwrite them in the relevant environment variables. restore_credentials() can then be used to restore environment variables based on those from the saved environment and delete_saved_credentials() deletes the credentials without restoring them.
Additional arguments passed to \texttt{stsHTTP}.

- **name**: The name of the federated user.
- **policy**: A character string specifying a JSON-formatted role policy. For \texttt{assume_role}, if \texttt{role} is an object of class "\texttt{iam_role}" this will be inferred automatically.
- **role**: string, role ARN or an object of class "\texttt{iam_role}".
- **session**: string, name of the temporary session, can be arbitrary and is mainly used to disambiguate multiple sessions using the same role.
- **externalid**: A unique identifier that is used by third parties when assuming roles in their customers’ accounts.
- **transitive.tags**: character vector, optional, specifies names of the session tags which will be passed to subsequent sessions in the role chain.

### Details

\texttt{get_caller_identity} returns the account ID and ARN for the currently credentialled user. This can be used to confirm that an assumed role has indeed been assumed.

\texttt{get_session_token} and \texttt{get_federation_token} generate and return temporary credentials.

Details about the underlying behavior of the various API endpoints can be found at Requesting Temporary Security Credentials.

### Value

A list.

### References


### Examples

```r
## Not run:
get_caller_identity() # check current identity

x <- get_session_token() # get token (T1) but do not use
set_credentials(x) # now use those credentials

x <- get_session_token(use = TRUE) # get and use another temp token (T2)
get_caller_identity() # check that token is in use

# assume a role
r <- assume_role("arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/my-role", "test", use=TRUE)
get_caller_identity() # check that the role has been assumed

restore_credentials() # return to credentials of T2
restore_credentials() # return to credentials of T1
```
iamHTTP

Description

These are the low-level API querying functions for IAM and STS. Users do not need to use these directly.

Usage

```r
iamHTTP(
  verb = "GET",
  query,
  headers = list(),
  body = "",
  version = "2010-05-08",
  verbose = getOption("verbose", FALSE),
  region = Sys.getenv("AWS_DEFAULT_REGION", "us-east-1"),
  key = NULL,
  secret = NULL,
  session_token = NULL,
  ...
)
```

```r
stsHTTP(
  query,
  headers = list(),
  body = "",
  version = "2011-06-15",
  verbose = getOption("verbose", FALSE),
  region = Sys.getenv("AWS_DEFAULT_REGION", "us-east-1"),
  key = NULL,
  secret = NULL,
  session_token = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `verb` A character string specifying an HTTP verb. Either “GET” or “POST”.
- `query` A named list specifying query arguments.
- `headers` A list of headers to pass to the HTTP request.
**save_credentials**

Save/restore/manage session credentials

**Description**

The following functions manage the environment variables `AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID`, `AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY` and `AWS_SESSION_TOKEN` used for credentials for all AWS API calls.

- `save_credentials` saves the current credentials to a stack of credentials kept in the session. Always returns `TRUE`.
- `restore_credentials` restores the last saved credentials and pops them off the stack.
- `delete_saved_credentials` removes the last saved credentials without using them.
- `set_credentials` uses credentials list as supplied by the REST API and makes them current by assigning their values to the corresponding `AWS_*` environment variables. If `save.previous` is `TRUE` then the currently used credentials are first saved on the stack before being replaced with the new ones.

Most functions in the STS section call `set_credentials()` automatically if `use = TRUE` is set.

**Usage**

```
save_credentials()

set_credentials(credentials, save.previous = TRUE)

delete_saved_credentials(all = FALSE)

restore_credentials(pop = TRUE, root = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `credentials` list, credentials as received from the REST API call, they should contain the following elements: `AccessKeyId`, `SecretAccessKey` and `SessionToken`
- `save.previous` logical, if `TRUE` the current credentials are saved first using `save_credentials` before the new credentials are applied.
all logical, if TRUE then removes all credentials from the stack, otherwise only the last ones.

pop logical, if TRUE then the credentials are restored and then removed from the stack.

root logical, if FALSE then last saved credentials are used. if TRUE then goes down the stack to the first saved credentials. If both root and pop are TRUE then all credentials are removed from the stack.

Details

Since `aws.iam` version 0.1.8 the credentials are kept on a stack, so it is possible to use `save_credentials()` several times without restoring them. This allows role chaining. At the end of a chained session it is possible to get back to the main credentials using `restore_credentials(pop=TRUE, root=TRUE).`
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