Package ‘paws’

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Title Amazon Web Services Software Development Kit

Version 0.1.11

Description Interface to Amazon Web Services <https://aws.amazon.com>, including storage, database, and compute services, such as 'Simple Storage Service' ('S3'), 'DynamoDB' 'NoSQL' database, and 'Lambda' functions-as-a-service.

License Apache License (>= 2.0)

URL https://github.com/paws-r/paws

BugReports https://github.com/paws-r/paws/issues

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Suggests testthat

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

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Description

Welcome to the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) API documentation.
You can use ACM to manage SSL/TLS certificates for your AWS-based websites and applications. For general information about using ACM, see the AWS Certificate Manager User Guide.

Usage

acm(config = list())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- acm(
config = list(
credentials = list(
creds = list(
  access_key_id = "string",
  secret_access_key = "string",
  session_token = "string"
),
profile = "string"
),
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_certificate Retrieves an Amazon-issued certificate and its certificate chain
import_certificate Imports a certificate into AWS 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
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 AWS services

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

Examples

```r
## 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 *ACM Private CA API Reference*. It provides descriptions, syntax, and usage examples for each of the actions and data types involved in creating and managing private certificate authorities (CA) for your organization.

The documentation for each action shows the Query API request parameters and the XML response. Alternatively, you can use one of the AWS SDKs to access an API that’s tailored to the programming language or platform that you’re using. For more information, see *AWS SDKs*.

Each ACM Private CA API action has a quota that determines the number of times the action can be called per second. For more information, see *API Rate Quotas in ACM Private CA* in the ACM Private CA user guide.

**Usage**

```
acmpca(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```
svc <- acmpca(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        region = "string",
        endpoint = "string",
        ca_connection_id = "string"
      ),
      credentials = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        region = "string",
        endpoint = "string",
        ca_connection_id = "string"
      ),
      credentials = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        region = "string",
        endpoint = "string",
        ca_connection_id = "string"
      )
    ),
    credentials = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      region = "string",
      endpoint = "string",
      ca_connection_id = "string"
    )
  )
)
```
session_token = "string"
),
profile = "string"
),
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
- `create_permission`: Grants one or more permissions on a private CA to the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)
- `delete_certificate_authority`: Deletes a private certificate authority (CA)
- `delete_permission`: Revokes permissions on a private CA granted to the AWS 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 action
- `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 (CA)
- `get_certificate_authority_csr`: Retrieves the certificate signing request (CSR) for your private certificate authority (CA)
- `get_policy`: Retrieves the resource-based policy attached to a private CA
- `import_certificate_authority_certificate`: Imports a signed private CA certificate into ACM Private CA
- `issue_certificate`: Uses your private certificate authority (CA), or one that has been shared with you, to issue a client certificate
- `list_certificate_authorities`: Lists the private certificate authorities that you created by using the CreateCertificateAuthority action
- `list_permissions`: Lists all permissions on a private CA, if any, granted to the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)
- `list_tags`: Lists the 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 ACM Private CA
- `tag_certificate_authority`: Adds one or more tags to your private CA
- `untag_certificate_authority`: Remove one or more tags from your private CA
- `update_certificate_authority`: Updates the status or configuration of a private certificate authority (CA)

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
svc <- acmpca()
svc$create_certificate_authority(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```
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 AWS Lambda, Amazon EC2, or other publicly addressable web services that are hosted outside of AWS.

Usage

```python
apigateway(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```python
svc <- apigateway(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string"
        ),
        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 internet
- `create_documentation_part`: Create documentation part
- `create_documentation_version`: Create documentation version
- `create_domain_name`: Creates a new domain name
- `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
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**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 a specified API key
**update_usage_plan**  Updates a usage plan of a given plan Id
**update_vpc_link**  Updates an existing VpcLink of a specified identifier

**Examples**

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

## End(Not run)
```

---

**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())
```

**Arguments**

- `config`  Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
**Service syntax**

```r
cvc <- apigatewaymanagementapi(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string"
        ),
        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**

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

---

**Description**

Amazon API Gateway V2

**Usage**

```r
apigatewayv2(config = list())
```
**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```python
svc <- apigatewayv2(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string"
        ),
        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
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<td>update_integration</td>
<td>Updates an Integration</td>
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<td>update_integration_response</td>
<td>Updates an IntegrationResponses</td>
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<td>update_model</td>
<td>Updates a Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_route</td>
<td>Updates a Route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_route_response</td>
<td>Updates a RouteResponse</td>
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<td>Updates a Stage</td>
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<tr>
<td>update_vpc_link</td>
<td>Updates a VPC link</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

---

**Application Auto Scaling**

**Description**

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

- Amazon ECS services
- Amazon EC2 Spot Fleet requests
- Amazon EMR clusters
- Amazon AppStream 2.0 fleets
- Amazon DynamoDB tables and global secondary indexes throughput capacity
- Amazon Aurora Replicas
- Amazon SageMaker endpoint variants
- Custom resources provided by your own applications or services
- Amazon Comprehend document classification and entity recognizer endpoints
- AWS Lambda function provisioned concurrency
- Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) tables
- Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka cluster storage

**API Summary**

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

- Register and manage scalable targets - Register AWS 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.
To learn more about Application Auto Scaling, including information about granting IAM users required permissions for Application Auto Scaling actions, see the Application Auto Scaling User Guide.

Usage

applicationautoscaling(config = list())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

- `delete_scaling_policy` Deletes the specified scaling policy for an Application Auto Scaling scalable target
- `delete_scheduled_action` Deletes the specified scheduled action for an Application Auto Scaling scalable target
- `deregister_scalable_target` Deregisters an Application Auto Scaling scalable target when you have finished using it
- `describe_scalable_targets` Gets information about the scalable targets in the specified namespace
- `describe_scaling_activities` Provides descriptive information about the scaling activities in the specified namespace from the previous six weeks
- `describe_scaling_policies` Describes the Application Auto Scaling scaling policies for the specified service namespace
- `describe_scheduled_actions` Describes the Application Auto Scaling scheduled actions for the specified service namespace
- `put_scaling_policy` Creates or updates a scaling policy for an Application Auto Scaling scalable target
- `put_scheduled_action` Creates or updates a scheduled action for an Application Auto Scaling scalable target
- `register_scalable_target` Registers or updates a scalable target

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- applicationautoscaling()
s# This example deletes a scaling policy for the Amazon ECS service called
```
# web-app, which is running in the default cluster.

```r
svc$delete_scaling_policy(
    PolicyName = "web-app-cpu-lt-25",
    ResourceId = "service/default/web-app",
    ScalableDimension = "ecs:service:DesiredCount",
    ServiceNamespace = "ecs"
)

## 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**

```r
applicationinsights(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```r
svc <- applicationinsights(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string"
        ),
        endpoint = "string",
```
region = "string"
)
)

Operations

create_application
create_component
create_log_pattern
delete_application
delete_component
delete_log_pattern
describe_application
describe_component
describe_component_configuration
describe_component_configuration_recommendation
describe_log_pattern
describe_observation
describe_problem
describe_problem_observations
list_applications
list_components
list_configuration_history
list_log_patterns
list_log_pattern_sets
list_problems
list_tags_for_resource
tag_resource
untag_resource
update_application
update_component
update_component_configuration
update_log_pattern

Adds an application that is created from a resource group
Creates a custom component by grouping similar standalone instances
Adds an log pattern to a LogPatternSet
Removes the specified application from monitoring
Ungroups a custom component
Removes the specified log pattern from a LogPatternSet
Describes the application
Describes a component and lists the resources that are grouped together
Describes the monitoring configuration of the component
Describes the recommended monitoring configuration of the component
Describe a specific log pattern from a LogPatternSet
Describes an anomaly or error with the application
Describes an application problem
Describes the anomalies or errors associated with the problem
Lists the IDs of the applications that you are monitoring
Lists the auto-grouped, standalone, and custom components of the application
Lists the INFO, WARN, and ERROR events for periodic configuration updates
Lists the log patterns in the specific LogPatternSet
Lists the log pattern sets in the specific application
Lists the problems with your application
Retrieve a list of the tags (keys and values) that are associated with a specific application
Add one or more tags (keys and values) to a specified application
Remove one or more tags (keys and values) from a specified application
Updates the application
Updates the custom component name and/or the list of resources that make up the component
Updates the monitoring configurations for the component
Adds a log pattern to a LogPatternSet

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
Description

AWS 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 AWS Fargate, Amazon ECS, Amazon EKS, Kubernetes on AWS, 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())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- appmesh(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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

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

## End(Not run)
```
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.

For code samples using the AWS SDK for Java, see Examples and Code Samples in the Amazon Athena User Guide.

Usage

```
athena(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```
svc <- athena(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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 provide as an array of query ID strings.
- `batch_get_query_execution` Returns the details of a single query execution or a list of up to 50 query executions, which you provide as an array of query execution ID strings.
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_work_group: Creates a workgroup with the specified name.
delete_data_catalog: Deletes a data catalog.
delete_named_query: Deletes the named query if you have access to the workgroup in which the query was saved.
delete_work_group: Deletes the workgroup with the specified name.
get_database: Returns a database object for the specified database and data catalog.
get_data_catalog: Returns the specified data catalog.
get_named_query: Returns information about a single query.
get_query_execution: Returns information about a single execution of a query if you have access to the workgroup in which the query ran.
get_query_results: Streams the results of a single query execution specified by QueryExecutionId from the Athena query results location in Amazon S3.
get_query_execution: Returns information about a single query.
get_query_results: Streams the results of a single query execution specified by QueryExecutionId from the Athena query results location in Amazon S3.
get_table_metadata: Returns table metadata for the specified catalog, database, and table.
get_work_group: Returns information about the workgroup with the specified name.
list_databases: Lists the databases in the specified data catalog.
list_data_catalogs: Lists the data catalogs in the current AWS account.
list_named_queries: Provides a list of available query IDs only for queries saved in the specified workgroup.
list_query_executions: Provides a list of available query execution IDs for the queries in the specified workgroup.
list_table_metadata: Lists the metadata for the tables in the specified data catalog database.
list_tags_for_resource: Lists the tags associated with an Athena workgroup or data catalog resource.
list_work_groups: Lists available workgroups for the account.
start_query_execution: Runs the SQL query statements contained in the Query.
stop_query_execution: Stops a query execution.
tag_resource: Adds one or more tags to an Athena resource.
untag_resource: Removes one or more tags from a data catalog or workgroup resource.
update_data_catalog: Updates the data catalog that has the specified name.
update_work_group: Updates the workgroup with the specified name.

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

## End(Not run)

autoscaling | Auto Scaling
--- | ---

**Description**

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling is designed to automatically launch or terminate EC2 instances based on user-defined scaling policies, scheduled actions, and health checks. Use this service with AWS Auto Scaling, Amazon CloudWatch, and Elastic Load Balancing.

For more information, including information about granting IAM users required permissions for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions, see the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

Usage

autoscaling(config = list())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- autoscaling(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

attach_instances  Attaches one or more EC2 instances to the specified Auto Scaling group
attach_load_balancers  To attach an Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer, use the AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups API operation instead
attach_load_balancer_target_groups  Deletes one or more target groups to the specified Auto Scaling group
batch_delete_scheduled_action  Creates or updates one or more scheduled scaling actions for an Auto Scaling group
batch_put_scheduled_update_group_action  Cancels an instance refresh operation in progress
cancel_instance_refresh  Completes the lifecycle action for the specified token or instance with the specified result
complete_lifecycle_action  We strongly recommend using a launch template when calling this operation to ensure full functionality for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and Amazon EC2
create_auto_scaling_group  Creates a launch configuration
create_launch_configuration  Creates or updates tags for the specified Auto Scaling group
create_or_update_tags  Deletes the specified Auto Scaling group
delete_auto_scaling_group  Deletes the specified launch configuration
delete_launch_configuration  Deletes the specified lifecycle hook
delete_lifecycle_hook  Deletes the specified notification
delete_notification_configuration  Deletes the specified scaling policy
delete_policy  Deletes the specified scheduled action
delete_scheduled_action
delete_tags
describe_account_limits
describe_adjustment_types
describe_auto_scaling_groups
describe_auto_scaling_instances
describe_auto_scaling_notification_types
describe_instance_refreshes
describe_launch_configurations
describe_lifecycle_hooks
describe_lifecycle_hook_types
describe_load_balancers
describe_load_balancer_target_groups
describe_metric_collection_types
describe_notification_configurations
describe_policies
describe_scaling_activities
describe_scaling_process_types
describe_scheduled_actions
describe_tags
describe_termination_policy_types
detach_instances
detach_load_balancers
detach_load_balancer_target_groups
disable_metrics_collection
enable_metrics_collection
enter_standby
execute_policy
exit_standby
put_lifecycle_hook
put_notification_configuration
put_scaling_policy
put_scheduled_update_group_action
record_lifecycle_action_heartbeat
resume_processes
set_desired_capacity
set_instance_health
set_instance_protection
start_instance_refresh
suspend_processes
terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group
update_auto_scaling_group

Deletes the specified tags
Describes the current Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling resource quotas for your AWS account
Describes the available adjustment types for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling scaling policies
Describes one or more Auto Scaling groups
Describes one or more Auto Scaling instances
Describes the notification types that are supported by Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
Describes one or more instance refreshes
Describes one or more launch configurations
Describes the lifecycle hooks for the specified Auto Scaling group
Describes the available types of lifecycle hooks
Describes the load balancers for the specified Auto Scaling group
Describes the target groups for the specified Auto Scaling group
Describes the available CloudWatch metrics for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
Describes the notification actions associated with the specified Auto Scaling group
Describes the policies for the specified Auto Scaling group
Describes one or more scaling activities for the specified Auto Scaling group
Describes the scaling process types for use with the ResumeProcesses and SuspendProcesses APIs
Describes the actions scheduled for your Auto Scaling group that haven’t run or are running
Describes the specified tags
Describes the termination policies supported by Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
Removes one or more instances from the specified Auto Scaling group
Detaches one or more Classic Load Balancers from the specified Auto Scaling group
Detaches one or more target groups from the specified Auto Scaling group
Disables group metrics for the specified Auto Scaling group
Enables group metrics for the specified Auto Scaling group
Moves the specified instances into the standby state
Executes the specified policy
Moves the specified instances out of the standby state
Creates or updates a lifecycle hook for the specified Auto Scaling group
Configures an Auto Scaling group to send notifications when specified events take place
Creates or updates a scaling policy for an Auto Scaling group
Creates or updates a scheduled scaling action for an Auto Scaling group
Records a heartbeat for the lifecycle action associated with the specified token or instance
Resumes the specified suspended auto scaling processes, or all suspended processes
Sets the size of the specified Auto Scaling group
Sets the health status of the specified instance
Updates the instance protection settings of the specified instances
Starts a new instance refresh operation, which triggers a rolling replacement of a specified number of instances
Suspends the specified auto scaling processes, or all processes, for the specified Auto Scaling group
Terminates the specified instance and optionally adjusts the desired group size
We strongly recommend that all Auto Scaling groups use launch templates to...
autoscalingplans

# Scaling group.
svc$attach_instances(
    AutoScalingGroupName = "my-auto-scaling-group",
    InstanceIds = list(
        "i-93633f9b"
    )
)

## End(Not run)

---

**autoscalingplans**  
**AWS Auto Scaling Plans**

**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**

```r
autoscalingplans(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>config</td>
<td>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Service syntax

```
svc <- autoscalingplans(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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)
```

AWS Backup

**Description**

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

backup(config = list())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- backup(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

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
delete_backup_plan Deletes a backup plan
delete_backup_selection Deletes the resource selection associated with a backup plan that is specified by the SelectionId
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_notifications Deletes event notifications for the specified backup vault
delete_recovery_point Deletes the recovery point specified by a recovery point ID
describe_backup_job Returns backup job details for the specified BackupJobId
describe_backup_vault Returns metadata about a backup vault specified by its name
describe_copy_job Returns metadata associated with creating a copy of a resource
describe_global_settings The current feature settings for the AWS Account
describe_protected_resource Returns information about a saved resource, including the last time it was backed up,
describe_recovery_point Returns metadata associated with a recovery point, including ID, status, encryption, and
describe_region_settings Returns the current service opt-in settings for the Region
describe_restore_job Returns metadata associated with a restore job that is specified by a job ID
export_backup_plan_template Returns the backup plan that is specified by the plan ID as a backup template
get_backup_plan Returns BackupPlan details for the specified BackupPlanId
get_backup_plan_from_json Returns a valid JSON document specifying a backup plan or an error
get_backup_plan_from_template Returns the template specified by its templateId as a backup plan
get_backup_selection Returns selection metadata and a document in JSON format that specifies a list of resources
get_backup_vault_access_policy
get_backup_vault_notifications
get_recovery_point_restore_metadata
get_supported_resource_types
list_backup_jobs
list_backup_plans
list_backup_plan_templates
list_backup_plan_versions
list_backup_selections
list_backup_vaults
list_copy_jobs
list_protected_resources
list_recovery_points_by_backup_vault
list_recovery_points_by_resource
list_restore_jobs
list_tags
put_backup_vault_access_policy
put_backup_vault_notifications
start_backup_job
start_copy_job
start_restore_job
stop_backup_job
tag_resource
untag_resource
update_backup_plan
update_global_settings
update_recovery_point_lifecycle
update_region_settings

Returns the access policy document that is associated with the named backup vault
Returns event notifications for the specified backup vault
Returns a set of metadata key-value pairs that were used to create the backup
Returns the AWS resource types supported by AWS Backup
Returns a list of existing backup jobs for an authenticated account
Returns a list of existing backup plans for an authenticated account
Returns metadata of your saved backup plan templates, including the template ID, name, and creation and deletion dates
Returns version metadata of your backup plans, including Amazon Resource Names
Returns an array containing metadata of the resources associated with the target backup
Returns a list of recovery point storage containers along with information about them
Returns metadata about your copy jobs
Returns an array of resources successfully backed up by AWS Backup, including the time the resource was saved, an Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource, and a resource type
Returns detailed information about the recovery points stored in a backup vault
Returns detailed information about recovery points of the type specified by a resource
Returns a list of jobs that AWS Backup initiated to restore a saved resource, including the recovery time, the resource ARN, and the recovery point ID
Sets a resource-based policy that is used to manage access permissions on the target backup vault
Turns on notifications on a backup vault for the specified topic and events
Starts an on-demand backup job for the specified resource
Starts a job to create a one-time copy of the specified resource
Recovers the saved resource identified by an Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
Attempts to cancel a job to create a one-time backup of a resource
Assigns a set of key-value pairs to a recovery point, backup plan, or backup vault identified by an Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
Removes a set of key-value pairs from a recovery point, backup plan, or backup vault identified by an Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
Updates an existing backup plan identified by its backupPlanId with the input document
Updates the current global settings for the AWS Account
Sets the transition lifecycle of a recovery point
Updates the current service opt-in settings for the Region

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- backup()
svc$create_backup_plan(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

---

batch

AWS Batch
Description

Using AWS Batch, you can run batch computing workloads on the AWS Cloud. Batch computing is a common means for developers, scientists, and engineers to access large amounts of compute resources. AWS Batch utilizes the advantages of this computing workload to remove the undifferentiated heavy lifting of configuring and managing required infrastructure, while also adopting a familiar batch computing software approach. Given these advantages, AWS Batch can help you to efficiently provision resources in response to jobs submitted, thus effectively helping to eliminate capacity constraints, reduce compute costs, and deliver your results more quickly.

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

Usage

```r
batch(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```r
svc <- batch(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

- **cancel_job** Cancels a job in an AWS Batch job queue
- **create_compute_environment** Creates an AWS Batch compute environment
- **create_job_queue** Creates an AWS Batch job queue
- **delete_compute_environment** Deletes an AWS Batch compute environment
- **delete_job_queue** Deletes the specified job queue
- **deregister_job_definition** Deregisters an AWS Batch job definition
- **describe_compute_environments** Describes one or more of your compute environments
budgets

The AWS Budgets API enables you to use AWS Budgets to plan your service usage, service costs, and instance reservations. The API reference provides descriptions, syntax, and usage examples for each of the actions and data types for AWS Budgets.

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 AWS, and how much your predicted usage will accrue in charges by the end of the month
- How much of your budget has been used

AWS 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:

---

## Examples

```r
# 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)
```

---

### Description

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- How much of your budget has been used

AWS 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 AWS Budgets API provides the following endpoint:

- https://budgets.amazonaws.com

For information about costs that are associated with the AWS Budgets API, see [AWS Cost Management Pricing](https://aws.amazon.com/cost-management/pricing).

Usage

```r
budgets(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```r
csvc <- budgets(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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
clouddirectory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>delete_notification</td>
<td>Deletes a notification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete_subscriber</td>
<td>Deletes a subscriber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_budget</td>
<td>Describes a budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_budget_action</td>
<td>Describes a budget action detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_budget_action_histories</td>
<td>Describes a budget action history detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_budget_actions_for_account</td>
<td>Describes all of the budget actions for an account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_budget_actions_for_budget</td>
<td>Describes all of the budget actions for a budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_budget_performance_history</td>
<td>Describes the history for DAILY, MONTHLY, and QUARTERLY budgets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_budgets</td>
<td>Lists the budgets that are associated with an account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_notifications_for_budget</td>
<td>Lists the notifications that are associated with a budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_subscribers_for_notification</td>
<td>Lists the subscribers that are associated with a notification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>execute_budget_action</td>
<td>Executes a budget action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_budget</td>
<td>Updates a budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_budget_action</td>
<td>Updates a budget action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_notification</td>
<td>Updates a notification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_subscriber</td>
<td>Updates a subscriber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
svc <- budgets()
svc$create_budget(
  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**

```r
clouddirectory(config = list())
```
Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- clouddirectory(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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 same name and version as that of the published schema
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
Examples

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

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

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

For more information about AWS CloudFormation, see the [AWS CloudFormation Product Page](https://docs.aws.amazon.com). Amazon CloudFormation makes use of other AWS products. If you need additional technical information about a specific AWS product, you can find the product’s technical documentation at [docs.aws.amazon.com](https://docs.aws.amazon.com).

### Usage

```r
cloudformation(config = list())
```

### Arguments

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

### Service syntax

```r
svc <- cloudformation(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```
Operations

cancel_update_stack
continue_update_rollback
create_change_set
create_stack
create_stack_instances
create_stack_set
delete_change_set
delete_stack
delete_stack_instances
delete_stack_set
deregister_type
describe_account_limits
describe_change_set
describe_stack_drift_detection_status
describe_stack_events
describe_stack_instance
describe_stack_resource
describe_stack_resource_drifts
describe_stack_resources
describe_stacks
describe_stack_set
describe_stack_set_operation
describe_type
describe_type_registration
detect_stack_drift
detect_stack_resource_drift
detect_stack_set_drift
estimate_template_cost
execute_change_set
get_stack_policy
get_template
generate_template_summary
list_change_sets
list_exports
list_imports
list_stack_instances
list_stack_resources
list_stacks
list_stack_set_operation_results
list_stack_set_operations
list_stack_sets
list_typeRegistrations
list_types
list_type_versions
record_handler_progress
register_type

Cancels an update on the specified stack
For a specified stack that is in the UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED state, continues rolling the stack back to the UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE state.
Creates a list of changes that will be applied to a stack so that you can review the changes before executing them.
Creates a stack as specified in the template.
Creates stack instances for the specified accounts, within the specified Regions.
Creates a stack set.
Deletes the specified change set.
Deletes a specified stack.
Deletes stack instances for the specified accounts, in the specified Regions.
Deletes a stack set.
Removes a type or type version from active use in the CloudFormation registry.
Retrieves your account’s AWS CloudFormation limits, such as the maximum number of stacks that you can create.
Returns the inputs for the change set and a list of changes that AWS CloudFormation will make if you execute the change set.
Returns information about a stack drift detection operation.
Returns all stack related events for a specified stack in reverse chronological order.
Returns the stack instance that’s associated with the specified stack set, AWS account, and Region.
Returns a description of the specified resource in the specified stack.
Returns drift information for the resources that have been checked for drift in the specified stack.
Returns AWS resource descriptions for running and deleted stacks.
Returns the description for the specified stack; if no stack name was specified, then it returns the description for all the stacks created.
Returns the description of the specified stack set operation.
Returns detailed information about a type that has been registered.
Returns information about a type’s registration, including its current status and type and version identifiers.
Detects whether a stack’s actual configuration differs, or has drifted, from its expected configuration, as defined in the stack template and any values specified as template parameters.
Detects whether a resource’s actual configuration differs, or has drifted, from its expected configuration, as defined in the stack template and any values specified as template parameters.
Detect drift on a stack set.
Returns the estimated monthly cost of a template.
Updates a stack using the input information that was provided when the specified change set was created.
Returns the stack policy for a specified stack.
Returns the template body for a specified stack.
Returns information about a new or existing template.
Returns the ID and status of each active change set for a stack.
Lists all exported output values in the account and Region in which you call this action.
Lists all stacks that are importing an exported output value.
Returns summary information about stack instances that are associated with the specified stack.
Returns descriptions of all resources of the specified stack.
Returns the summary information for stacks whose status matches the specified StackStatusFilter.
Returns summary information about the results of a stack set operation.
Returns summary information about operations performed on a stack set.
Returns summary information about stack sets that are associated with the specified stack.
Returns a list of registration tokens for the specified type(s).
Returns summary information about types that have been registered with CloudFormation.
Returns summary information about the versions of a type.
Reports progress of a resource handler to CloudFormation.
Registers a type with the CloudFormation service.
set_stack_policy          Sets a stack policy for a specified stack
set_type_default_version Specify the default version of a type
signal_resource           Sends a signal to the specified resource with a success or failure status
stop_stack_set_operation  Stops an in-progress operation on a stack set and its associated stack instances
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 the Regions
update_stack_set          Updates the stack set, and associated stack instances in the specified accounts and Regions
update_termination_protection Updates termination protection for the specified stack
validate_template         Validates a specified template

Examples

## Not run:
svc <- cloudformation()
svc$cancel_update_stack(
  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())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- cloudfront(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
      ),
    ),
  ),
)
session_token = "string"
),
profile = "string"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)
)

Operations

create_cache_policy
create_cloud_front_origin_access_identity
create_distribution
create_distribution_with_tags
create_field_level_encryption_config
create_field_level_encryption_profile
create_invalidation
create_key_group
create_monitoring_subscription
create_origin_request_policy
create_public_key
create_realtime_log_config
create_streaming_distribution
create_streaming_distribution_with_tags
delete_cache_policy
delete_cloud_front_origin_access_identity
delete_distribution
delete_field_level_encryption_config
delete_field_level_encryption_profile
delete_key_group
delete_monitoring_subscription
delete_origin_request_policy
delete_public_key
delete_realtime_log_config
delete_streaming_distribution
get_cache_policy
get_cache_policy_config
get_cloud_front_origin_access_identity
get_cloud_front_origin_access_identity_config
get_distribution
get_distribution_config
get_field_level_encryption
get_field_level_encryption_config
get_field_level_encryption_profile
get_field_level_encryption_profile_config
get_invalidation
get_key_group

Creates a cache policy
Creates a new origin access identity
Creates a new web distribution
Create a new distribution with tags
Create a new field-level encryption configuration
Create a field-level encryption profile
Create a new invalidation
Creates a key group that you can use with CloudFront signed URLs and signed cookies
Enables additional CloudWatch metrics for the specified CloudFront distribution
Creates an origin request policy
Uploads a public key to CloudFront that you can use with signed URLs and signed cookies
Creates a real-time log configuration
This API is deprecated
This API is deprecated
Deletes a cache policy
Delete an origin access identity
Delete a distribution
Remove a field-level encryption configuration
Remove a field-level encryption profile
Deletes a key group
Disables additional CloudWatch metrics for the specified CloudFront distribution
Deletes an origin request policy
Remove a public key you previously added to CloudFront
Deletes a real-time log configuration
Delete a streaming distribution
Gets a cache policy, including the following metadata:
Gets a cache policy configuration
Get the information about an origin access identity
Get the configuration information about an origin access identity
Get the information about a distribution
Get the configuration information about a distribution
Get the field-level encryption configuration information
Get the field-level encryption configuration information
Get the field-level encryption profile information
Get the field-level encryption profile configuration information
Get the information about an invalidation
Gets a key group, including the date and time when the key group was last modified
get_key_group_config
get_monitoring_subscription
get_origin_request_policy
get_origin_request_policy_config
get_public_key
get_public_key_config
get_realtime_log_config
get_streaming_distribution
get_streaming_distribution_config
list_cache_policies
list_cloud_front_origin_access_identities
list_distributions
list_distributions_by_cache_policy_id
list_distributions_by_key_group
list_distributions_by_origin_request_policy_id
list_distributions_by_realtime_log_config
list_distributions_by_web_acl_id
list_field_level_encryption_configs
list_field_level_encryption_profiles
list_invalidations
list_key_groups
list_origin_request_policies
list_public_keys
list_realtime_log_configs
list_streaming_distributions
list_tags_for_resource
tag_resource
untag_resource
update_cache_policy
update_cloud_front_origin_access_identity
update_distribution
update_field_level_encryption_config
update_field_level_encryption_profile
update_key_group
update_origin_request_policy
update_public_key
update_realtime_log_config
update_streaming_distribution

get_key_group_config
get_monitoring_subscription
get_origin_request_policy
get_origin_request_policy_config
get_public_key
get_public_key_config
get_realtime_log_config
get_streaming_distribution
get_streaming_distribution_config
list_cache_policies
list_cloud_front_origin_access_identities
list_distributions
list_distributions_by_cache_policy_id
list_distributions_by_key_group
list_distributions_by_origin_request_policy_id
list_distributions_by_realtime_log_config
list_distributions_by_web_acl_id
list_field_level_encryption_configs
list_field_level_encryption_profiles
list_invalidations
list_key_groups
list_origin_request_policies
list_public_keys
list_realtime_log_configs
list_streaming_distributions
list_tags_for_resource
tag_resource
untag_resource
update_cache_policy
update_cloud_front_origin_access_identity
update_distribution
update_field_level_encryption_config
update_field_level_encryption_profile
update_key_group
update_origin_request_policy
update_public_key
update_realtime_log_config
update_streaming_distribution

Examples

## Not run:
svc <- cloudfront()
svc$create_cache_policy(
  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

```r
cloudhsm(config = list())
```

### Arguments

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

### Service syntax

```r
cvc <- cloudhsm(  
  config = list(  
    credentials = list(  
      creds = list(  
        access_key_id = "string",  
        secret_access_key = "string",  
        session_token = "string"  
      ),  
      profile = "string"  
    ),  
    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
cloudhsmv2

### Examples

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

---

**cloudhsmv2**

**AWS CloudHSM V2**

---

**Description**

For more information about AWS CloudHSM, see AWS CloudHSM and the AWS CloudHSM User Guide.

**Usage**

`cloudhsmv2(config = list())`

**Arguments**

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

```r
csvc <- cloudhsmv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

- `copy_backup_to_region`: Copy an AWS CloudHSM cluster backup to a different region
- `create_cluster`: Creates a new AWS CloudHSM cluster
- `create_hsm`: Creates a new hardware security module (HSM) in the specified AWS CloudHSM cluster
- `delete_backup`: Deletes a specified AWS CloudHSM backup
- `delete_cluster`: Deletes the specified AWS CloudHSM cluster
- `delete_hsm`: Deletes the specified HSM
- `describe_backups`: Gets information about backups of AWS CloudHSM clusters
- `describe_clusters`: Gets information about AWS CloudHSM clusters
- `initialize_cluster`: Claims an AWS CloudHSM cluster by submitting the cluster certificate issued by your issuing certificate authority (CA) and the CA’s root certificate
- `list_tags`: Gets a list of tags for the specified AWS CloudHSM cluster
- `modify_backup_attributes`: Modifies attributes for AWS CloudHSM backup
- `modify_cluster`: Modifies AWS CloudHSM cluster
- `restore_backup`: Restores a specified AWS CloudHSM backup that is in the PENDING_DELETION state
- `tag_resource`: Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified AWS CloudHSM cluster
- `untag_resource`: Removes the specified tag or tags from the specified AWS CloudHSM cluster

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
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())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- cloudsearch(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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 language-specific text processing options
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 must arrive over HTTPS

**describe_domain_names**
Gets information about the search domains owned by this account

**describe_expressions**
Gets information about 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 and search endpoints

**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 must arrive over HTTPS

**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 endpoints

---

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
svc <- cloudsearch()
svc$build_suggesters(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**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())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```r
svc <- cloudsearchdomain(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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

```r
## Not run:
svc <- cloudsearchdomain()
svc$search(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```
Description

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 AWS API calls for your AWS account and delivers log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. The recorded information includes the identity of the user, the start time of the AWS 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 AWS SDKs, which 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 AWSCloudTrail. For example, the SDKs take care of cryptographically signing requests, managing errors, and retrying requests automatically. For information about the AWS SDKs, including how to download and install them, see the Tools for Amazon Web Services page.

See the AWS CloudTrail User Guide for information about the data that is included with each AWS API call listed in the log files.

Usage

cloudtrail(config = list())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- cloudtrail(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string"
        ),
        endpoint = "string",
        region = "string"
    )
)

Operations

add_tags         Adds one or more tags to a trail, up to a limit of 50
create_trail    Creates a trail that specifies the settings for delivery of log data to an Amazon S3 bucket
delete_trail    Deletes a trail
describe_trails Retrieves settings for one or more trails associated with the current region for your account
### Description

Amazon CloudWatch monitors your Amazon Web Services (AWS) resources and the applications you run on AWS 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 AWS, you can monitor your own custom metrics. With CloudWatch, you gain system-wide visibility into resource utilization, application performance, and operational health.

### Usage

```r
cloudwatch(config = list())
```

### Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

---

**cloudwatch**  
Amazon CloudWatch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get_event_selectors</td>
<td>Describes the settings for the event selectors that you configured for your trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_insight_selectors</td>
<td>Describes the settings for the Insights event selectors that you configured for your trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_trail</td>
<td>Returns settings information for a specified trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_trail_status</td>
<td>Returns a JSON-formatted list of information about the specified trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list_public_keys</td>
<td>Returns all public keys whose private keys were used to sign the digest files within the specified time range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list_tags</td>
<td>Lists the tags for the trail in the current region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list_trails</td>
<td>Lists trails that are in the current account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lookup_events</td>
<td>Looks up management events or CloudTrail Insights events that are captured by CloudTrail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put_event_selectors</td>
<td>Configures an event selector or advanced event selectors for your trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put_insight_selectors</td>
<td>Lets you enable Insights event logging by specifying the Insights selectors that you want to enable on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remove_tags</td>
<td>Removes the specified tags from a trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start_logging</td>
<td>Starts the recording of AWS API calls and log file delivery for a trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop_logging</td>
<td>Suspends the recording of AWS API calls and log file delivery for the specified trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_trail</td>
<td>Updates the settings that specify delivery of log files</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>config</td>
<td>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Service syntax

```r
svc <- cloudwatch(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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
- `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 as many as 500 different metrics in a single request
- `get_metric_statistics` Gets statistics for the specified metric
- `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_metrics` List the specified metrics
- `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_metric_alarm` Creates or updates an alarm and associates it with the specified metric, metric math expression,
cloudwatchevents

put_metric_data                  | Publishes metric data points to Amazon CloudWatch
set_alarm_state                 | Temporarily sets the state of an alarm for testing purposes
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

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

## End(Not run)
```

------

cloudwatchevents  Amazon CloudWatch Events

Description

Amazon EventBridge helps you to respond to state changes in your AWS resources. When your resources change state, they automatically send events into 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 AWS Lambda function to update DNS entries when an event notifies you that Amazon EC2 instance enters the running state.
- Direct specific API records from AWS 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

```r
cloudwatchevents(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

```r
svc <- cloudwatchevents(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

- **activate_event_source**: Activates a partner event source that has been deactivated
- **cancel_replay**: Cancels the specified replay
- **create_archive**: Creates an archive of events with the specified settings
- **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 event source
- **delete_archive**: Deletes the specified archive
- **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_archive**: Retrieves details about an archive
- **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 they have created
- **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_archives**: Lists your archives
- **list_event_buses**: Lists all the event buses in your account, including the default event bus, custom event buses, and partner event buses
- **list_event_sources**: You can use this to see all the partner event sources that have been shared with your AWS account
- **list_partner_event_source_accounts**: An SaaS partner can use this operation to display the AWS account ID that a particular partner event source is associated with
- **list_partner_event_sources**: An SaaS partner can use this operation to list all the partner event source names that they have created
- **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
cloudwatchlogs

## Not run:
```r
svc <- cloudwatchevents()
svc$activate_event_source(
  Foo = 123
)
```

## End(Not run)

---

### Amazon CloudWatch Logs

#### Description

You can use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to monitor, store, and access your log files from EC2 instances, AWS CloudTrail, or other sources. You can then retrieve the associated log data from CloudWatch Logs using the CloudWatch console, CloudWatch Logs commands in the AWS 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 and 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 "NullReferenceException") or 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 AWS 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 older than this setting are automatically deleted. The CloudWatch Logs agent makes it easy 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**

```python
cloudwatchlogs(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```python
svc <- cloudwatchlogs(  
  config = list(  
    credentials = list(  
      creds = list(  
        access_key_id = "string",  
        secret_access_key = "string",  
        session_token = "string"  
      ),  
      profile = "string"  
    ),  
    endpoint = "string",  
    region = "string"  
  )
)
```

**Operations**

- `associate_kms_key`: Associates the specified AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer master key (CMK) with the specified log group.
- `cancel_export_task`: Cancels the specified export task.
- `create_export_task`: Creates an export task, which allows you to efficiently export data from a log group to an Amazon S3 bucket.
- `create_log_group`: Creates a log group with the specified name.
- `create_log_stream`: Creates a log stream for the specified log group.
- `delete_destination`: Deletes the specified destination, and eventually disables all the subscription filters that publish to it.
- `delete_log_group`: Deletes the specified log group and permanently deletes all the archived log events associated with the log group.
- `delete_log_stream`: Deletes the specified log stream and permanently deletes all the archived log events associated with the log stream.
- `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.
- `describe_destinations`: Lists all your destinations.
- `describe_export_tasks`: Lists the specified export tasks.
- `describe_log_groups`: Lists the specified log groups.
cognitoidentity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>describe_log_streams</td>
<td>Lists the log streams for the specified log group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_metric_filters</td>
<td>Lists the specified metric filters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_queries</td>
<td>Returns a list of CloudWatch Logs Insights queries that are scheduled, executing, or have been recently executed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_query_definitions</td>
<td>This operation returns a paginated list of your saved CloudWatch Logs Insights query definitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_resource_policies</td>
<td>Lists the resource policies in this account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_subscription_filters</td>
<td>Lists the subscription filters for the specified log group</td>
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<tr>
<td>disassociate_kms_key</td>
<td>Disassociates the associated AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer master key.</td>
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<td>filter_log_events</td>
<td>Lists log events from the specified log group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_log_events</td>
<td>Lists log events from the specified log stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_log_group_fields</td>
<td>Returns a list of the fields that are included in log events in the specified log group, along with their values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_log_record</td>
<td>Retrieves all of the fields and values of a single log event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_query_results</td>
<td>Returns the results from the specified query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list_tags_log_group</td>
<td>Lists the tags for the specified log group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put_destination</td>
<td>Creates or updates a destination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put_destination_policy</td>
<td>Creates or updates an access policy associated with an existing destination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put_log_events</td>
<td>Uploads a batch of log events to the specified log stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put_metric_filter</td>
<td>Creates or updates a metric filter and associates it with the specified log group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put_query_definition</td>
<td>Creates or updates a query definition for CloudWatch Logs Insights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put_resource_policy</td>
<td>Creates or updates a resource policy allowing other AWS services to put log events to this account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put_retention_policy</td>
<td>Sets the retention of the specified log group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put_subscription_filter</td>
<td>Creates or updates a subscription filter and associates it with the specified log group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start_query</td>
<td>Schedules a query of a log group using CloudWatch Logs Insights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop_query</td>
<td>Stops a CloudWatch Logs Insights query that is in progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tag_log_group</td>
<td>Adds or updates the specified tags for the specified log group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test_metric_filter</td>
<td>Tests the filter pattern of a metric filter against a sample of log event messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>untag_log_group</td>
<td>Removes the specified tags from the specified log group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- cloudwatchlogs()
svc$associate_kms_key(
  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())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- cognitoidentity(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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 and any associated linked logins
describe_identity_pool Gets details about a particular identity pool, including the pool name, ID description, creation date, and current number of users
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 user authenticated by your backend authentication process

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 IdentityID values associated with an IdentityId for an existing identity

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

tag_resource Assigns a set of tags to an 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 an existing account

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

Using the Amazon Cognito User Pools API, you can create a user pool to manage directories and users. You can authenticate a user to obtain tokens related to user identity and access policies.

This API reference provides information about user pools in Amazon Cognito User Pools.

For more information, see the Amazon Cognito Documentation.

Usage

cognitoidentityprovider(config = list())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```python
svc <- cognitoidentityprovider(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string"
        ),
        endpoint = "string",
        region = "string"
    )
)
```

Operations

- **add_custom_attributes**: Adds additional user attributes to the user pool schema
- **admin_add_user_to_group**: Adds the specified user to the specified group
- **admin_confirm_sign_up**: Confirms user registration as an admin without using a confirmation code
- **admin_create_user**: Creates a new user in the specified user pool
- **admin_delete_user**: Deletes a user as an administrator
- **admin_delete_user_attributes**: Deletes the user attributes in a user pool as an administrator
- **admin_disable_provider_for_user**: Disables the user from signing in with the specified external (SAML or social) identity provider
- **admin_disable_user**: Disables the specified user
- **admin_enable_user**: Enables the specified user as an administrator
- **admin_forget_device**: Forgets the device, as an administrator
- **admin_get_device**: Gets the device, as an administrator
- **admin_get_user**: Gets the specified user by user name in a user pool as an administrator
- **admin_initiate_auth**: Initiates the authentication flow, as an administrator
- **admin_link_provider_for_user**: Links an existing user account in a user pool (DestinationUser) to an identity from an external identity provider (SourceUser) based on a specified attribute name and value from the external identity provider
- **admin_list_devices**: Lists devices, as an administrator
- **admin_list_groups_for_user**: Lists the groups that the user belongs to
- **admin_list_user_auth_events**: Lists a history of user activity and any risks detected as part of Amazon Cognito advanced security
- **admin_remove_user_from_group**: Removes the specified user from the specified group
- **admin_reset_user_password**: Resets the specified user’s password in a user pool as an administrator
- **admin_respond_to_auth_challenge**: Responds to an authentication challenge, as an administrator
- **admin_set_user_mfa_preference**: Sets the user’s multi-factor authentication (MFA) preference, including which MFA options are enabled and if any are preferred
- **admin_set_user_password**: Sets the specified user’s password in a user pool as an administrator
- **admin_set_user_settings**: This action is no longer supported
- **admin_update_auth_event_feedback**: Provides feedback for an authentication event as to whether it was from a valid user
- **admin_update_device_status**: Updates the device status as an administrator
- **admin_update_user_attributes**: Updates the specified user’s attributes, including developer attributes, as an administrator
- **admin_user_global_sign_out**: Signs out users from all devices, as an administrator
- **associate_software_token**: Returns a unique generated shared secret key code for the user account
- **change_password**: Changes the password for a specified user in a user pool
- **confirm_device**: Confirms tracking of the device
confirm_forgot_password
confirm_sign_up
create_group
create_identity_provider
create_resource_server
create_user_import_job
create_user_pool
create_user_pool_client
create_user_pool_domain
delete_group
delete_identity_provider
delete_resource_server
delete_user
delete_user_attributes
delete_user_pool
delete_user_pool_client
delete_user_pool_domain
describe_identity_provider
describe_resource_server
describe_risk_configuration
describe_user_import_job
describe_user_pool
describe_user_pool_client
describe_user_pool_domain
forget_device
forgot_password
global_sign_out
initiate_auth
list_devices
list_groups
list_identity_providers
list_resource_servers
list_tags_for_resource
list_user_import_jobs
list_user_pool_clients
list_user_pools
list_users
list_users_in_group
resend_confirmation_code

Allows a user to enter a confirmation code to reset a forgotten password
Confirms registration of a user and handles the existing alias from a previous user
Creates a new group in the specified user pool
Creates an identity provider for a user pool
Creates a new OAuth2
Creates the user import job
Creates a new Amazon Cognito user pool and sets the password policy for the pool
Creates the user pool client
Creates a new domain for a user pool
Deletes a group
Deletes an identity provider for a user pool
Deletes a resource server
Allows a user to delete himself or herself
Deletes the attributes for a user
Deletes the specified Amazon Cognito user pool
Allows the developer to delete the user pool client
Deletes a domain for a user pool
Gets information about a specific identity provider
Describes a resource server
Describes the risk configuration
Describes the user import job
Returns the configuration information and metadata of the specified user pool
Client method for returning the configuration information and metadata of the specified user pool
Gets information about a domain
Forgets the specified device
Calling this API causes a message to be sent to the end user with a confirmation code that they can use to reset their password.
Gets the header information for the
Gets the device
Gets a group
Gets the specified identity provider
This method takes a user pool ID, and returns the signing certificate
Gets the UI Customization information for a particular app client’s app UI, if there is something set
Gets the user attributes and metadata for a user
Gets the user attribute verification code for the specified attribute name
Gets the user pool multi-factor authentication (MFA) configuration
Signs out users from all devices
Initiates the authentication flow
Lists the devices
Lists the groups associated with a user pool
Lists information about all identity providers for a user pool
Lists the resource servers for a user pool
Lists the tags that are assigned to an Amazon Cognito user pool
Lists the user import jobs
Lists the clients that have been created for the specified user pool
Lists the user pools associated with an AWS account
Lists the users in the Amazon Cognito user pool
Lists the users in the specified group
Resends the confirmation (for confirmation of registration) to a specific user in the user pool.
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<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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<td>Responds to the authentication challenge</td>
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<td>set_risk_configuration</td>
<td>Configures actions on detected risks</td>
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<tr>
<td>set_ui_customization</td>
<td>Sets the UI customization information for a user pool’s built-in app UI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set_user_mfa_preference</td>
<td>Set the user’s multi-factor authentication (MFA) method preference, including which MFA factors are enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set_user_pool_mfa_config</td>
<td>Set the user pool multi-factor authentication (MFA) configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set_user_settings</td>
<td>This action is no longer supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sign_up</td>
<td>Registers the user in the specified user pool and creates a user name, password, and user attributes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start_user_import_job</td>
<td>Starts the user import</td>
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<tr>
<td>stop_user_import_job</td>
<td>Stops the user import job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tag_resource</td>
<td>Assigns a set of tags to an Amazon Cognito user pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>untag_resource</td>
<td>Removes the specified tags from an Amazon Cognito user pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_auth_event_feedback</td>
<td>Provides the feedback for an authentication event whether it was from a valid user or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_device_status</td>
<td>Updates the device status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_group</td>
<td>Updates the specified group with the specified attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_identity_provider</td>
<td>Updates identity provider information for a user pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_resource_server</td>
<td>Updates the name and scopes of resource server</td>
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<tr>
<td>update_user_attributes</td>
<td>Allows a user to update a specific attribute (one at a time)</td>
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<tr>
<td>update_user_pool</td>
<td>Updates the specified user pool with the specified attributes</td>
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<tr>
<td>update_user_pool_client</td>
<td>Updates the specified user pool app client with the specified attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_user_pool_domain</td>
<td>Updates the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificate for the custom domain for your user pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verify_software_token</td>
<td>Use this API to register a user’s entered TOTP code and mark the user’s software token as verified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verify_user_attribute</td>
<td>Verifies the specified user attributes in the user pool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

```r
## 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())

Arguments

cfg Optinal configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

Service syntax

svc <- cognitosync(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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_useage 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
gets_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 identity
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
update_records

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- cognitosync()
svc$bulk_publish(
   Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

comprehend

### Description

Amazon Comprehend is an AWS 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

```r
comprehend(config = list())
```

### Arguments

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

### Service syntax

```r
svc <- comprehend(
   config = list(
      credentials = list(
         creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
         ),
         profile = "string"
      ),
      endpoint = "string",
      region = "string"
   )
)
```
Operations

- batch_detect_dominant_language
- batch_detect_entities
- batch_detect_key_phrases
- batch_detect_sentiment
- batch_detect_syntax
- classify_document
- create_document_classifier
- create_endpoint
- create_entity_recognizer
- delete_document_classifier
- delete_endpoint
- delete_entity_recognizer
- describe_document_classification_job
- describe_document_classifier
- describe_dominant_language_detection_job
- describe_endpoint
- describe_entities_detection_job
- describe_entity_recognizer
- describe_events_detection_job
- describe_key_phrases_detection_job
- describe_pii_entities_detection_job
- describe_sentiment_detection_job
- describe_topics_detection_job
- detect_dominant_language
- detect_entities
- detect_key_phrases
- detect_pii_entities
- detect_sentiment
- detect_syntax
- list_document_classification_jobs
- list_document_classifiers
- list_dominant_language_detection_jobs
- list_endpoints
- list_entities_detection_jobs
- list_entity_recognizers
- list_events_detection_jobs
- list_key_phrases_detection_jobs
- list_pii_entities_detection_jobs
- list_sentiment_detection_jobs
- list_tags_for_resource
- list_topics_detection_jobs
- start_document_classification_job
- start_dominant_language_detection_job
- start_entities_detection_job
- start_events_detection_job
- start_key_phrases_detection_job

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 about them
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 words
Creates a new document classification request to analyze a single document in real-time
Creates a new document classifier that you can use to categorize documents
Creates a model-specific endpoint for synchronous inference for a previously trained custom model
Creates an entity recognizer using submitted files
Deletes a previously created document classifier
Deletes a model-specific endpoint for a previously-trained custom model
Deletes an entity recognizer
Gets the properties associated with a document classification job
Gets the properties associated with a document classifier
Gets the properties associated with a dominant language detection job
Gets the properties associated with a specific endpoint
Gets the properties associated with an entities detection job
Provides details about an entity recognizer including status, S3 buckets containing training files
Gets the status and details of an events detection job
Gets the properties associated with a key phrases detection job
Gets the properties associated with a PII entities detection job
Gets the properties associated with a sentiment detection job
Gets the properties associated with a topic detection job
Determines the dominant language of the input text
Inspects text for named entities, and returns information about them
Detects the key noun phrases found in the text
Inspects the input text for entities that contain personally identifiable information
Inspects text and returns an inference of the prevailing sentiment (POSITIVE, NEGATIVE, NEUTRAL, MIXED)
Inspects text for syntax and the part of speech of words in the document
Gets a list of the documentation classification jobs that you have submitted
Gets a list of the document classifiers that you have created
Gets a list of the dominant language detection jobs that you have submitted
Gets a list of all existing endpoints that you’ve created
Gets a list of the entity detection jobs that you have submitted
Gets a list of the properties of all entity recognizers that you created, including their status and S3 buckets
Get a list of the events detection jobs that you have submitted
Gets a list of key phrase detection jobs that you have submitted
Gets a list of the PII entity detection jobs that you have submitted
Gets a list of sentiment detection jobs that you have submitted
Lists all tags associated with a given Amazon Comprehend resource
Gets a list of the topic detection jobs that you have submitted
Starts an asynchronous document classification job
Starts an asynchronous dominant language detection job for a collection of documents
Starts an asynchronous entity detection job for a collection of documents
Starts an asynchronous event detection job for a collection of documents
Starts an asynchronous key phrase detection job for a collection of documents
### Description

Amazon Comprehend Medical extracts structured information from unstructured clinical text. Use these actions to gain insight in your documents.

### Usage

```r
comprehendmedical(config = list())
```

### Arguments

- **config**: Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
Service syntax

```r
svc <- comprehendmedical(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string"
        ),
        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
- `detect_entities` The DetectEntities operation is deprecated
- `detect_entities_v2` Inspects the clinical text for a variety of medical entities and returns specific information about them such as entity category, location, and confidence score on that information
- `detect_phi` Inspects the clinical text for protected health information (PHI) entities and returns the entity category, location, and confidence score for each entity
- `infer_icd10cm` InferICD10CM detects medical conditions as entities listed in a patient record and links those entities to normalized concept identifiers in the ICD-10-CM knowledge base from the Centers for Disease Control
- `infer_rx_norm` InferRxNorm detects medications as entities listed in a patient record and links to the normalized concept identifiers in the RxNorm database from the National Library of Medicine
- `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 that you have submitted
- `list_rx_norm_inference_jobs` Gets a list of InferRxNorm jobs that you have 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 ontology
- `start_icd10cm_inference_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 ontology
- `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

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- comprehendmedical()
svc$describe_entities_detection_v2_job(
    Foo = 123
)
```
## Description

AWS Config provides a way to keep track of the configurations of all the AWS resources associated with your AWS account. You can use AWS Config to get the current and historical configurations of each AWS resource and also to get information about the relationship between the resources. An AWS 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 AWS Config, see Supported AWS Resources.

You can access and manage AWS Config through the AWS Management Console, the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), the AWS Config API, or the AWS SDKs for AWS Config. This reference guide contains documentation for the AWS Config API and the AWS CLI commands that you can use to manage AWS Config. The AWS 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 AWS Config features and their associated actions or commands, as well as how to work with AWS Management Console, see What Is AWS Config in the AWS Config Developer Guide.

### Usage

```r
configservice(config = list())
```

### Arguments

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

### Service syntax

```r
svc <- configservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```
Operations

- **batch_get_aggregate_resource_config**
- **batch_get_resource_config**
- **delete_aggregation_authorization**
- **delete_config_rule**
- **delete_configuration_aggregator**
- **delete_configuration_recorder**
- **delete_conformance_pack**
- **delete_delivery_channel**
- **delete_evaluation_results**
- **delete_organization_config_rule**
- **delete_organization_conformance_pack**
- **delete_pending_aggregation_request**
- **delete_remediation_configuration**
- **delete_remediation_exceptions**
- **delete_resource_config**
- **delete_retention_configuration**
- **delete_stored_query**
- **deliver_config_snapshot**
- **describe_aggregate_compliance_by_config_rules**
- **describe_aggregation_authorizations**
- **describe_compliance_by_config_rule**
- **describe_compliance_by_resource**
- **describe_config_rule_evaluation_status**
- **describe_config_rules**
- **describe_configuration_aggregators**
- **describe_configuration_aggregator_sources_status**
- **describe_configuration_recorders**
- **describe_configuration_recorder_status**
- **describe_conformance_pack_compliance**
- **describe_conformance_packs**
- **describe_conformance_pack_status**
- **describe_delivery_channels**
- **describe_delivery_channel_status**
- **describe_organization_config_rules**
- **describe_organization_config_rule_statuses**
- **describe_organization_conformance_packs**
- **describe_organization_conformance_pack_statuses**
- **describe_pending_aggregation_requests**
- **describe_remediation_configurations**
- **describe_remediation_exceptions**
- **describe_remediation_execution_status**
- **describeRetentionConfigurations**
- **get_aggregate_compliance_details_by_config_rule**
- **get_aggregate_config_rule_compliance_summary**
- **get_aggregate_discovered_resource_counts**
- **get_aggregate_resource_config**

Returns the current configuration items for resources that are present in your AWS Config aggregator.

Returns the current configuration for one or more requested resources.

Deletes the authorization granted to the specified configuration aggregator.

Deletes the specified AWS Config rule and all of its evaluation results.

Deletes the specified configuration aggregator and the aggregated data.

Deletes the configuration recorder.

Deletes the specified conformance pack and all the AWS Config rules, remediation actions, and evaluation results.

Deletes the delivery channel.

Deletes the evaluation results for the specified AWS Config rule.

Deletes the specified organization config rule and all of its evaluation results.

Deletes the specified organization conformance pack and all of the conformance pack’s contents.

Deletes pending authorization requests for a specified aggregator account.

Deletes the remediation configuration.

Deletes one or more remediation exceptions mentioned in the resource key.

Records the configuration state for a custom resource that has been deleted.

Deletes the retention configuration.

Deletes the stored query for an AWS account in an AWS Region.

Schedules delivery of a configuration snapshot to the Amazon S3 bucket.

Returns a list of compliant and noncompliant rules with the number of resources for compliant and noncompliant rules.

Returns a list of authorizations granted to various aggregator accounts.

Indicates whether the specified AWS Config rules are compliant.

Indicates whether the specified AWS resources are compliant.

Returns status information for each of your AWS managed Config rules.

Returns details about your AWS Config rules.

Returns the details of one or more configuration aggregators.

Returns status information for sources within an aggregator.

Returns the details for the specified configuration recorders.

Returns the current status of the specified configuration recorder.

Returns compliance details for each rule in that conformance pack.

Returns a list of one or more conformance packs.

Provides one or more conformance packs deployment status.

Returns details about the specified delivery channel.

Returns the current status of the specified delivery channel.

Returns a list of organization config rules.

Provides organization config rule deployment status for an organization.

Returns a list of organization conformance packs.

Provides organization conformance pack deployment status for an organization.

Returns a list of all pending aggregation requests.

Returns the details of one or more remediation configurations.

Returns the details of one or more remediation exceptions.

Provides a detailed view of a Remediation Execution for a set of resources.

Returns the details of one or more retention configurations.

Returns the evaluation results for the specified AWS Config rule for a specific resource.

Returns the number of compliant and noncompliant rules for one or more resources.

Returns the resource counts across accounts and regions that are present in your AWS Config aggregator.

Returns configuration item that is aggregated for your specific resource.
get_compliance_details_by_config_rule
get_compliance_details_by_resource
get_compliance_summary_by_config_rule
get_compliance_summary_by_resource_type
get_conformance_pack_compliance_details
get_conformance_pack_compliance_summary
get_discovered_resource_counts
get_organization_config_rule_detailed_status
get_organization_conformance_pack_detailed_status
get_resource_config_history
get_stored_query
list_aggregate_discovered_resources
list_discovered_resources
list_stored_queries
list_tags_for_resource
put_aggregation_authorization
put_config_rule
put_configuration_aggregator
put_configuration_recorder
put_conformance_pack
put_delivery_channel
put_evaluations
put_external_evaluation
put_organization_config_rule
put_organization_conformance_pack
put_remediation_configurations
put_remediation_exceptions
put_resource_config
put_retention_configuration
select_aggregate_resource_config
select_resource_config
start_config_rules_evaluation
start_configuration_recorder
start_remediation_execution
stop_configuration_recorder
tag_resource
untag_resource

get_compliance_details_by_config_rule
Returns the evaluation results for the specified AWS Config rule
get_compliance_details_by_resource
Returns the evaluation results for the specified AWS resource
get_compliance_summary_by_config_rule
Returns the number of AWS Config rules that are compliant and noncompliant
get_compliance_summary_by_resource_type
Returns the number of resources that are compliant and the number that are noncompliant
get_conformance_pack_compliance_details
Returns compliance details of a conformance pack for all AWS resources
get_conformance_pack_compliance_summary
Returns compliance details for the conformance pack based on the current evaluation results and the rules and resource types
get_discovered_resource_counts
Returns the resource types, the number of each resource type, and the total number of resources
get_organization_config_rule_detailed_status
Returns detailed status for each member account within an organization
get_organization_conformance_pack_detailed_status
Returns detailed status for each member account within an organization
get_resource_config_history
Returns a list of configuration items for the specified resource
get_stored_query
Returns the details of a specific stored query
list_aggregate_discovered_resources
Accepts a resource type and returns a list of resource identifiers that are aggregated for a specific resource type across accounts and regions
list_discovered_resources
Accepts a resource type and returns a list of resource identifiers for the resources of that type
list_stored_queries
List the stored queries for an AWS account in an AWS Region
list_tags_for_resource
List the tags for AWS Config resource
put_aggregation_authorization
Authorizes the aggregator account and region to collect data from the source account and region
put_config_rule
Adds or updates an AWS Config rule for evaluating whether your AWS resources comply with your desired configurations
put_configuration_aggregator
Creates and updates the configuration aggregator with the selected source accounts and regions
put_configuration_recorder
Creates a new configuration recorder to record the selected resource configurations
put_conformance_pack
Creates or updates a conformance pack
put_delivery_channel
Creates a delivery channel object to deliver configuration information to an Amazon S3 bucket and Amazon SNS topic
put_evaluations
Put external evaluation
put_external_evaluation
Adds or updates organization config rule for your entire organization evaluating whether your AWS resources comply with your desired configurations
put_organization_config_rule
Deploys conformance packs across member accounts in an AWS Organization
put_organization_conformance_pack
Deploys conformance packs across member accounts in an AWS Organization
put_remediation_configurations
A remediation exception is when a specific resource is no longer considered for auto-remediation
put_remediation_exceptions
A remediation exception is when a specific resource is no longer considered for auto-remediation
put_resource_config
Saves a new query or updates an existing saved query
put_retention_configuration
Accepts a structured query language (SQL) SELECT command and an aggregation SQL SELECT command
put_aggregation_authorization
Accepts a structured query language (SQL) SELECT command
select_aggregate_resource_config
select_resource_config
consideration
start_config_rules_evaluation
Starts recording configurations of the AWS resources you have selected
start_configuration_recorder
Starts recording configurations of the AWS resources you have selected
start_remediation_execution
Runs an on-demand remediation for the specified AWS Config rules again
stop_configuration_recorder
Runs an on-demand remediation for the specified AWS Config rules again
stop_configuration_recorder
Runs an on-demand remediation for the specified AWS Config rules again
stop_resource_config
Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified resourceArn
untag_resource
Deletes specified tags from a resource

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- configservice()
svc$batch_get_aggregate_resource_config(
  Foo = 123
)
```
# connect

Amazon Connect Service

## Description

Amazon Connect is a cloud-based contact center solution that makes it easy to set up and manage a customer contact center and provide reliable customer engagement at any scale.

Amazon Connect provides rich metrics and real-time reporting that allow you to optimize contact routing. You can also resolve customer issues more efficiently by putting customers in touch with the right agents.

There are limits to the number of Amazon Connect resources that you can create and 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.

To connect programmatically to an AWS service, you use an endpoint. For a list of Amazon Connect endpoints, see Amazon Connect Endpoints.

Working with contact flows? Check out the Amazon Connect Flow language.

## Usage

```r
connect(config = list())
```

## Arguments

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

## Service syntax

```r
csvc <- connect(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

## Operations
associate_approved_origin
associate_instance_storage_config
associate_lambda_function
associate_lex_bot
associate_routing_profile_queues
associate_security_key
create_contact_flow
create_instance
create_integration_association
create_quick_connect
create_routing_profile
create_use_case
create_user
create_user_hierarchy_group
delete_instance
delete_integration_association
delete_quick_connect
delete_use_case
delete_user
delete_user_hierarchy_group
describe_contact_flow
describe_instance
describe_instance_attribute
describe_instance_storage_config
describe_quick_connect
describe_routing_profile
describe_user
describe_user_hierarchy_group
describe_user_hierarchy_structure
disassociate_approved_origin
disassociate_instance_storage_config
disassociate_lambda_function
disassociate_lex_bot
disassociate_routing_profile_queues
disassociate_security_key
get_contact_attributes
get_current_metric_data
get_federation_token
get_metric_data
list_approved_origins
list_contact_flows
list_hours_of_operations
list_instance_attributes
list_instances
list_instance_storage_configs
list_integration_associations
list_lambda_functions
list_lex_bots

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list_phone_numbers
list_prompts
list_queues
list_quick_connects
list_routing_profile_queues
list_routing_profiles
list_security_keys
list_security_profiles
list_tags_for_resource
list_use_cases
list_user_hierarchy_groups
list_users
resume_contact_recording
start_chat_contact
start_contact_recording
start_outbound_voice_contact
start_task_contact
stop_contact
stop_contact_recording
suspend_contact_recording
tag_resource
untag_resource
update_contact_attributes
update_contact_flow_content
update_contact_flow_name
update_instance_attribute
update_instance_storage_config
update_quick_connect_config
update_quick_connect_name
update_routing_profile_concurrency
update_routing_profile_default_outbound_queue
update_routing_profile_name
update_routing_profile_queues
update_user_hierarchy
update_user_hierarchy_group_name
update_user_hierarchy_structure
update_user_identity_info
update_user_phone_config
update_user_routing_profile
update_user_security_profiles

Provides information about the phone numbers for the specified Amazon Connect instance
Provides information about the prompts for the specified Amazon Connect instance
Provides information about the queues for the specified Amazon Connect instance
This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
List the queues associated with a routing profile
Provides summary information about the routing profiles for the specified Amazon Connect instance
This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
Provides summary information about the security profiles for the specified Amazon Connect instance
Lists the tags for the specified resource
This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
Provides summary information about the hierarchy groups for the specified Amazon Connect instance
Provides summary information about the users for the specified Amazon Connect instance
When a contact is being recorded, and the recording has been suspended using the SuspendContactRecording API, initiates a contact flow to start a new chat for the customer
This API starts recording the contact when the agent joins the call
This API places an outbound call to a contact, and then initiates the contact flow
Initiates a contact flow to start a new task
Ends the specified contact
When a contact is being recorded, this API stops recording the call
When a contact is being recorded, this API suspends recording the call
Adds the specified tags to the specified resource
Removes the specified tags from the specified resource
Creates or updates the contact attributes associated with the specified contact
Updates the specified contact attribute
The name of the contact flow
This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
Updates the channels that agents can handle in the Contact Control Panel (CCP) for a routing profile
Updates the default outbound queue of a routing profile
Updates the name and description of a routing profile
Updates the properties associated with a set of queues for a routing profile
Assigns the specified hierarchy group to the specified user
Updates the name of the user hierarchy group
Updates the user hierarchy structure: add, remove, and rename hierarchy levels
Updates the identity information for the specified user
Updates the phone configuration settings for the specified user
Assigns the specified routing profile to the specified user
Assigns the specified security profiles to the specified user

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- connect()
svc$associate_approved_origin(
  Foo = 123
)```
Description

The AWS Cost and Usage Report API enables you to programmatically create, query, and delete AWS Cost and Usage report definitions.

AWS Cost and Usage reports track the monthly AWS costs and usage associated with your AWS account. The report contains line items for each unique combination of AWS product, usage type, and operation that your AWS account uses. You can configure the AWS Cost and Usage report to show only the data that you want, using the AWS Cost and Usage API.

Service Endpoint

The AWS Cost and Usage Report API provides the following endpoint:

- cur.us-east-1.amazonaws.com

Usage

costandusagereportservice(config = list())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```
svc <- costandusagereportservice(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string"
        ),
        endpoint = "string",
        region = "string"
    )
)
```
Operations
### Examples

```r
## 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)
```

---

**costexplorer**  

**AWS Cost Explorer Service**

### Description

The Cost Explorer API enables you 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, such as 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 costs associated with the Cost Explorer API, see [AWS Cost Management Pricing](#).

### Usage

```r
costexplorer(config = list())
```

### Arguments

- **config**: Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
Service syntax

```r
svc <- costexplorer(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

- **create_anomaly_monitor**: Creates a new cost anomaly detection monitor with the requested type and monitor specification.
- **create_anomaly_subscription**: Adds a subscription to a cost anomaly detection monitor.
- **create_cost_category_definition**: Creates a new Cost Category with the requested name and rules.
- **delete_anomaly_monitor**: Deletes a cost anomaly monitor.
- **delete_anomaly_subscription**: Deletes a cost anomaly subscription.
- **delete_cost_category_definition**: Deletes a Cost Category.
- **describe_cost_category_definition**: Returns the name, ARN, rules, definition, and effective dates of a Cost Category that’s defined in the account.
- **get_anomalies**: Retrieves all of the cost anomalies detected on your account, during the time period specified.
- **get_anomaly_monitors**: Retrieves the cost anomaly monitor definitions for your account.
- **get_anomaly_subscriptions**: Retrieves the cost anomaly subscription objects for your account.
- **get_cost_and_usage**: Retrieves cost and usage metrics for your account.
- **get_cost_and_usage_with_resources**: Retrieves cost and usage metrics with resources for your account.
- **get_cost_categories**: Retrieves an array of Cost Category names and incurred cost.
- **get_cost_forecast**: Retrieves a forecast for how much Amazon Web Services predicts that you will spend over the forecast time period that you select, based on your past costs.
- **get_dimension_values**: Retrieves all available filter values for a specified filter over a period of time.
- **get_reservation_coverage**: Retrieves the reservation coverage for your account.
- **get_reservation_purchase_recommendation**: Gets recommendations for which reservations to purchase.
- **get_reservation_utilization**: Retrieves the reservation utilization for your account.
- **get_rightsizing_recommendation**: Creates recommendations that help you save cost by identifying idle and underutilized Amazon EC2 instances.
- **get_savings_plans_coverage**: Retrieves the Savings Plans covered for your account.
- **get_savings_plans_purchase_recommendation**: Retrieves your request parameters, Savings Plan Recommendations Summary, and Savings Plan Details.
- **get_savings_plans_utilization**: Retrieves the Savings Plans utilization for your account across date ranges with daily or monthly granularity.
- **get_savings_plans_utilization_details**: Queries for available tag keys and tag values for a specified period.
- **get_tags**: Retrieves a forecast for how much Amazon Web Services predicts that you will spend over the forecast time period that you select, based on your past usage.
- **get_usage_forecast**: Returns the name, ARN, NumberofRules and effective dates of all Cost Categories.
- **list_cost_category_definitions**: Queries for available tag keys and tag values for a specified period.
- **provide_anomaly_feedback**: Modifies the feedback property of a given cost anomaly.
- **update_anomaly_monitor**: Updates an existing cost anomaly monitor.
- **update_anomaly_subscription**: Updates an existing cost anomaly monitor subscription.
- **update_cost_category_definition**: Updates an existing Cost Category.
Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- costexplorer()
svc$create_anomaly_monitor(
  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

```r
datapipeline(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```r
svc <- datapipeline(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
    )))
)```
access_key_id = "string",
secret_access_key = "string",
session_token = "string"
),
profile = "string"
),
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 specified pipeline
set_task_status   Task runners call SetTaskStatus to notify AWS Data Pipeline that a task is completed and provide
validate_pipeline_definition Validates the specified pipeline definition to ensure that it is well formed and can be run without error

Examples

## Not run:
svc <- datapipeline()
svc$activate_pipeline(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
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())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- dax(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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
   specific cluster if a cluster identifier is specified
describe_default_parameters Returns the default system parameter information for the DAX caching software
directconnect

*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**

```r
## Not run:
svc <- dax()
svc$create_cluster(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

**directconnect**

*AWS Direct Connect*

**Description**

AWS Direct Connect links your internal network to an AWS Direct Connect location over a standard Ethernet fiber-optic cable. One end of the cable is connected to your router, the other to an AWS Direct Connect router. With this connection in place, you can create virtual interfaces directly to the AWS 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 AWS Regions except the China (Beijing) and (China) Ningxia Regions. AWS resources in the China Regions can only be accessed through locations associated with those Regions.

**Usage**

```r
directconnect(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

- **config** Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
Service syntax

svc <- directconnect(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

accept_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal
allocate_connection_on_interconnect
allocate_hosted_connection
allocate_private_virtual_interface
allocate_public_virtual_interface
allocate_transit_virtual_interface
associate_connection_with_lag
associate_hosted_connection
associate_virtual_interface
confirm_connection
confirm_private_virtual_interface
confirm_public_virtual_interface
confirm_transit_virtual_interface
create_bgp_peer
create_connection
create_direct_connect_gateway
create_direct_connect_gateway_association
create_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal
create_interconnect
create_lag
create_private_virtual_interface
create_public_virtual_interface
create_transit_virtual_interface
delete_bgp_peer
delete_connection
delete_direct_connect_gateway
delete_direct_connect_gateway_association
delete_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal
delete_interconnect
delete_lag

directconnect

Accepts a proposal request to attach a virtual private gateway or transit gateway to a Direct Connect gateway

Deprecated

Creates a hosted connection on the specified interconnect or a link aggregation group (LAG)

Provisions a private virtual interface to be owned by the specified AWS account

Provisions a public virtual interface to be owned by the specified AWS account

Associates an existing connection with a link aggregation group (LAG)

Associates a hosted connection and its virtual interfaces with a link aggregation group (LAG)

Associates a virtual interface with a specified link aggregation group (LAG) or interconnect

Confirms the creation of the specified hosted connection on an interconnect

Accepts ownership of a private virtual interface created by another AWS account

Accepts ownership of a public virtual interface created by another AWS account

Accepts ownership of a transit virtual interface created by another AWS account

Creates a BGP peer on the specified virtual interface

Creates a connection between a customer network and a specific AWS Direct Connect location

Creates a Direct Connect gateway, which is an intermediate object that enables you to connect a set of virtual interfaces and virtual private gateways

Creates an association between a Direct Connect gateway and a virtual private gateway

Creates a proposal to associate the specified virtual private gateway or transit gateway with the specified Direct Connect gateway

Creates an interconnect between an AWS Direct Connect Partner’s network and a specific AWS Direct Connect location

Creates a link aggregation group (LAG) with the specified number of bundled physical dedicated connections between the customer network and a specific AWS Direct Connect location

Creates a private virtual interface

Creates a public virtual interface

Creates a transit virtual interface

Deletes the specified BGP peer on the specified virtual interface with the specified customer address and autonomous system number

Deletes the specified connection

Deletes the specified Direct Connect gateway

Deletes the association between the specified Direct Connect gateway and a virtual private gateway

Deletes the association proposal request between the specified Direct Connect gateway and a virtual private gateway

Deletes the specified interconnect

Deletes the specified link aggregation group (LAG)
delete_virtual_interface
describe_connection_loa
describe_connections
describe_connections_on_interconnect
describe_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposals
describe_direct_connect_gateway_associations
describe_direct_connect_gateway_attachments
describe_direct_connect_gateways
describe_hosted_connections
describe_interconnect_loa
describe_interconnects
describe_lags
describe_loa
describe_locations
describe_tags
describe_virtual_gateways
describe_virtual_interfaces
disassociate_connection_from_lag
list_virtual_interface_test_history
start_bgp_failover_test
stop_bgp_failover_test
tag_resource
untag_resource
update_direct_connect_gateway_association
update_lag
update_virtual_interface_attributes

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- directconnect()
svc$accept_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

directoryservice  AWS Directory Service

Description

AWS Directory Service is a web service that makes it easy for you to setup and run directories in the AWS cloud, or connect your AWS resources with an existing on-premises Microsoft Active...
Directory. This guide provides detailed information about AWS Directory Service operations, data types, parameters, and errors. For information about AWS Directory Services features, see AWS Directory Service and the AWS Directory Service Administration Guide.

AWS 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 AWS Directory Service 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

directoryservice(config = list())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- directoryservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

accept_shared_directory Accepts a directory sharing request that was sent from the directory owner account
add_ip_routes If the DNS server for your on-premises domain uses a publicly addressable IP address, you must add a CIDR address block to correctly route traffic to and from your Microsoft AD on Amazon Web Services
add_region Adds two domain controllers in the specified Region for the specified directory
cancel_schema_extension Cancels an in-progress schema extension to a Microsoft AD directory
create_directory Creates a Simple AD directory
cancel_directory Creates an AD Connector to connect to an on-premises directory
cancel_schema_extension Cancels an in-progress schema extension to a Microsoft AD directory
create_ambiguous Creates an alias for a directory and assigns the alias to the directory
cancel_license Creates an Active Directory computer object in the specified directory
cancel_license Creates a conditional forwarder associated with your AWS directory
cancel_license Creates a Simple AD directory
cancel_license Creates a subscription to forward real-time Directory Service domain controller security logs
create_computer Creates a Microsoft AD directory in the AWS Cloud
cancel_license Creates a snapshot of a Simple AD or Microsoft AD directory in the AWS cloud
create_trust
delete_conditional_forwarder
delete_directory
delete_log_subscription
delete_snapshot
delete_trust
deregister_certificate
deregister_event_topic
describe_certificate
describe_conditional_forwarders
describe_directories
describe_domain_controllers
describe_event_topics
describe_ldaps_settings
describe_regions
describe_shared_directories
describe_snapshots
describe_trusts
disable_client_authentication
disable_ldaps
disable_radius
disable_sso
enable_client_authentication
enable_ldaps
enable_radius
enable_sso
get_directory_limits
get_snapshot_limits
list_certificates
list_ip_routes
list_log_subscriptions
list_schema_extensions
list_tags_for_resource
register_certificate
register_event_topic
reject_shared_directory
remove_ip_routes
remove_region
remove_tags_from_resource
reset_user_password
restore_from_snapshot
share_directory
start_schema_extension
unshare_directory
update_conditional_forwarder
update_number_of_domain_controllers
update_radius
update_trust

AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory allows you to configure trust relationships, manage directories, and perform other directory-related tasks.

- **create_trust**: Deletes a conditional forwarder that has been set up for your AWS directory.
- **delete_conditional_forwarder**: Deletes an AWS Directory Service directory.
- **delete_directory**: Deletes a specified log subscription.
- **delete_log_subscription**: Deletes a directory snapshot.
- **delete_snapshot**: Deletes an existing trust relationship between your AWS Managed Microsoft AD directory and an on-premises Active Directory domain.
- **delete_trust**: Deletes the specified directory as a publisher to the specified SNS topic.
- **deregister_certificate**: Displays information about the certificate registered for secure LDAP or client certificate authentication.
- **deregister_event_topic**: Obtains information about the conditional forwarders for this account.
- **describe_certificate**: Obtains information about the directories that belong to this account.
- **describe_conditional_forwarders**: Provides information about any domain controllers in your directory.
- **describe_directories**: Obtains information about which SNS topics receive status messages from the specified directory.
- **describe_domain_controllers**: Provides information about the Regions that are configured for multi-Region replication.
- **describe_event_topics**: 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.
- **disable_client_authentication**: Disables alternative client authentication methods 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) server for an AD Connector or Microsoft AD directory.
- **disable_sso**: Disables single-sign on for a directory.
- **enable_client_authentication**: Enables alternative client authentication methods 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) server for an AD Connector or Microsoft AD directory.
- **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 certificate 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 AWS account.
- **list_schema_extensions**: Lists all schema extensions applied to a Microsoft AD Directory.
- **list_tags_for_resource**: Lists all tags on a directory.
- **register_certificate**: Registers a certificate for a secure LDAP or client certificate authentication.
- **register_event_topic**: Associates a directory with an SNS topic.
- **reject_shared_directory**: Rejects a directory sharing request that was sent from the directory owner account.
- **remove_ip_routes**: Removes IP address blocks from a directory.
- **remove_region**: Stops all replication and removes the domain controllers from the specified Region.
- **remove_tags_from_resource**: Removes tags from a directory.
- **reset_user_password**: Resets the password for any user in your AWS Managed Microsoft AD or Simple AD directory.
- **restore_from_snapshot**: Restores a directory using an existing directory snapshot.
- **share_directory**: Shares a specified directory (DirectoryId) in your AWS account (directory owner) with another AWS account (directory consumer).
- **start_schema_extension**: Applies a schema extension to a Microsoft AD directory.
- **unshare_directory**: Stops the directory sharing between the directory owner and consumer accounts.
- **update_conditional_forwarder**: Updates a conditional forwarder that has been set up for your AWS directory.
- **update_number_of_domain_controllers**: Adds or removes domain controllers to or from the directory.
- **update_radius**: Updates the Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) server information for your AWS Managed Microsoft AD directory.
- **update_trust**: Updates the trust that has been set up between your AWS Managed Microsoft AD directory.
AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory allows you to configure and verify trust relationships

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- directoryservice()
svc$accept_shared_directory(
    Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**dlm**

Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager

### Description

With Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager, you can manage the lifecycle of your AWS resources. You create lifecycle policies, which are used to automate operations on the specified resources.

Amazon DLM supports Amazon EBS volumes and snapshots. For information about using Amazon DLM with Amazon EBS, see Automating the Amazon EBS Snapshot Lifecycle in the Amazon EC2 User Guide.

### Usage

```r
dlm(config = list())
```

### Arguments

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

### Service syntax

```r
svc <- dlm(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string"
        ),
        endpoint = "string",
```
Operations

- `create_lifecycle_policy` creates a policy to manage the lifecycle of the specified AWS resources.
- `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

```r
## Not run:
svc <- dlm()
svc$create_lifecycle_policy(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon DocumentDB API documentation

Usage

```
docdb(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

```r
svc <- docdb(
  config = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

- **add_tags_to_resource**: Adds metadata tags to an Amazon DocumentDB resource.
- **apply_pending_maintenance_action**: Applies a pending maintenance action to a resource (for example, to an Amazon DocumentDB instance).
- **copy_db_cluster_parameter_group**: Copies the specified cluster parameter group.
- **copy_db_cluster_snapshot**: Copies a snapshot of a cluster.
- **create_db_cluster**: Creates a new Amazon DocumentDB cluster.
- **create_db_cluster_parameter_group**: Creates a new cluster parameter group.
- **create_db_cluster_snapshot**: Creates a snapshot of a cluster.
- **create_db_instance**: Creates a new instance.
- **create_db_subnet_group**: Creates a new subnet group.
- **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.
- **describe_certificates**: Returns a list of certificate authority (CA) certificates provided by Amazon DocumentDB for this AWS account.
- **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 database engine.
- **describe_event_categories**: Displays a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for a specific source type.
- **describe_events**: Returns events related to instances, security groups, snapshots, and DB parameters.
- **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.
- **list_tags_for_resource**: Lists all tags on an Amazon DocumentDB resource.
modify_db_cluster
modify_db_cluster_parameter_group
modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute
modify_db_instance
modify_db_subnet_group
reboot_db_instance
remove_tags_from_resource
reset_db_cluster_parameter_group
restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot
restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time
start_db_cluster
stop_db_cluster

Modifies a setting for an Amazon DocumentDB cluster
Modifies the parameters of a cluster parameter group
Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a manually managed cluster snapshot
Modifies settings for an instance
Modifies an existing subnet group
You might need to reboot your instance, usually for maintenance reasons
Removes metadata tags from an Amazon DocumentDB resource
Modifies the parameters of a cluster parameter group to the default value
Creates a new cluster from a snapshot or cluster snapshot
Restores a cluster to an arbitrary point in time
Restarts the stopped cluster that is specified by DBClusterIdentifier
Stops the running cluster that is specified by DBClusterIdentifier

Examples

## Not run:
svc <- docdb()
svc$add_tags_to_resource(
   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 AWS 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 AWS region, providing built-in high availability and data durability.

Usage

dynamodb(config = list())
Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- dynamodb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

batch_execute_statement This operation allows you to perform batch reads and writes on data stored in DynamoDB, using PartiQL
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_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_kinesis_streaming_destination Returns information about the status of Kinesis streaming
describe_limits Returns the current provisioned-capacity quotas for your AWS account in a Region, including the current status of the table, when included
describe_table Describes the table, including the current status of the table, when included
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 during the enable workflow
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
list_backups
list_contributor_insights
list_exports
list_global_tables
list_tags_of_resource
put_item
query
restore_table_from_backup
restore_table_to_point_in_time
scan
tag_resource
transact_get_items
transact_write_items
untag_resource
update_continuous_backups
update_contributor_insights
update_global_table
update_global_table_settings
update_item
update_table
update_table_replica_auto_scaling
update_time_to_live

The GetItem operation returns a set of attributes for the item with the given primary key.
List backups associated with an AWS account
Returns a list of ContributorInsightsSummary for a table and all its global secondary indexes.
Lists completed exports within the past 90 days
Lists all global tables that have a replica in the specified Region
Returns an array of table names associated with the current account and endpoint
List all tags on an Amazon DynamoDB resource
Creates a new item, or replaces an old item with a new item
The Query operation finds items based on primary key values
Creates a new table from an existing backup
Restores the specified table to the specified point in time within EarliestRestorableDateTime and LatestRestorableDateTime
The Scan operation returns one or more items and item attributes by accessing every item in a table or a secondary index
TransactGetItems is a synchronous operation that atomically retrieves multiple items in a database.
TransactWriteItems is a synchronous write operation that groups up to 25 action requests.
Removes the association of tags from an Amazon DynamoDB resource
UpdateContinuousBackups enables or disables point in time recovery for the specified table.
Updates the status for contributor insights for a specific table or index
Adds or removes replicas in the specified global table
Updates settings for a global table
Edits an existing item’s attributes, or adds a new item to the table if it does not already exist.
Modifies the provisioned throughput settings, global secondary indexes, or DynamoDB Streams settings for a given table.
Updates auto scaling settings on your global tables at once
The UpdateTimeToLive method enables or disables Time to Live (TTL) for the specified table.

Examples

```r
## 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 = "Get in Line"
          )
        )
      )
    )
  )
)```

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())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- dynamodbstreams(
   config = list(
      credentials = list(
         creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
         ),
         .
      )
   )
)
profile = "string"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

Operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>describe_stream</td>
<td>Returns information about a stream, including the current status of the stream, its Amazon Resource Name (ARN), the composition of its shards, and its corresponding DynamoDB table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_records</td>
<td>Retrieves the stream records from a given shard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get_shard_iterator</td>
<td>Returns a shard iterator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list_streams</td>
<td>Returns an array of stream ARNs associated with the current account and endpoint.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

```r
## 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)
```

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) provides secure and resizable computing capacity in the AWS cloud. Using Amazon EC2 eliminates the need to invest in hardware up front, so you can develop and deploy applications faster.

To learn more, see the following resources:

- Amazon EC2: [AmazonEC2 product page](https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/), [Amazon EC2 documentation](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/)
- Amazon EBS: [Amazon EBS product page](https://aws.amazon.com/ebs/), [Amazon EBS documentation](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/EBS/latest/UserGuide/)
- Amazon VPC: [Amazon VPC product page](https://aws.amazon.com/vpc/), [Amazon VPC documentation](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/VPC/latest/UserGuide/)
- AWS VPN: [AWS VPN product page](https://aws.amazon.com/vpn/), [AWS VPN documentation](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpn/latest/)

Usage

```r
e2(config = list())
```
Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- ec2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

accept_reserved_instances_exchange_quote
accept_transit_gateway_multicast_domain_associations
accept_transit_gateway_peering_attachment
accept_vpc_endpoint_connections
accept_vpc_peering_connection
advertise_byoip_cidr
allocate_address
allocate_hosts
apply_security_groups_to_client_vpn_target_network
assign_ipv_6_addresses
assign_private_ip_addresses
associate_address
associate_client_vpn_target_network
associate_dhcp_options
associate_enclave_certificate_iam_role
associate_iam_instance_profile
associate_route_table
associate_subnet_cidr_block
associate_transit_gateway_multicast_domain
associate_transit_gateway_route_table
associate_vpc_cidr_block
attach_classic_link_vpc
attach_internet_gateway
attach_network_interface
attach_volume

Accepts the Convertible Reserved Instance exchange quote request
Accepts a request to associate subnets with a transit gateway multicast domain
Accepts a transit gateway peering attachment request
Accepts one or more interface VPC endpoint connection requests
Accepts a VPC peering connection request
Advertises an IPv4 or IPv6 address range that is provisioned for use with your AWS resources
Allocates an Elastic IP address to your AWS account
Allocates a Dedicated Host to your account
Applies a security group to the association between the target network and the Client VPN endpoint
Assigns one or more IPv6 addresses to the specified network interface
Assigns one or more secondary private IP addresses to the specified network interface
Associates an Elastic IP address, or carrier IP address (for instances that are in subnets in Wavelength Zones) with an instance or a network interface
Associates a target network with a Client VPN endpoint
Associates a set of DHCP options (that you’ve previously created) with the specified network interface
Associates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role with an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate
Associates an IAM instance profile with a running instance
Associates a subnet in your VPC or an internet gateway with a specified CIDR block
Associates a CIDR block with your subnet
Associates the specified subnets and transit gateways with a specified VPC
Associates the specified attachment with the specified subnet
Associates a CIDR block with your VPC
Links an EC2-Classic instance to a ClassicLink-enabled VPC
Attaches an internet gateway or a virtual private gateway to a VPC
Attaches a network interface to an instance
Attaches an EBS volume to a running or stopped instance
ec2

- `attach_vpn_gateway`
- `authorize_client_vpn_ingress`
- `authorize_security_group_egress`
- `authorize_security_group_ingress`
- `bundle_instance`
- `cancel_bundle_task`
- `cancel_capacity_reservation`
- `cancel_conversion_task`
- `cancel_export_task`
- `cancel_import_task`
- `cancel_reserved_instances_listing`
- `cancel_spot_fleet_requests`
- `cancel_spot_instance_requests`
- `confirm_product_instance`
- `copy_fpga_image`
- `copy_image`
- `copy_snapshot`
- `create_capacity_reservation`
- `create_carrier_gateway`
- `create_client_vpn_endpoint`
- `create_client_vpn_route`
- `create_customer_gateway`
- `create_default_subnet`
- `create_default_vpc`
- `create_dhcp_options`
- `create_egress_only_internet_gateway`
- `create_fleet`
- `create_fpga_image`
- `create_image`
- `create_instance_export_task`
- `create_internet_gateway`
- `create_key_pair`
- `create_launch_template`
- `create_launch_template_version`
- `create_local_gateway_route`
- `create_local_gateway_route_table_vpc_association`
- `create_managed_prefix_list`
- `create_nat_gateway`
- `create_network_acl`
- `create_network_acl_entry`
- `create_network_insights_path`
- `create_network_interface`
- `create_network_interface_permission`
- `create_placement_group`
- `create_reserved_instances_listing`
- `create_route`
- `create_route_table`

Attaches a virtual private gateway to a VPC
Adds an ingress authorization rule to a Client VPN endpoint
[VPC only] Adds the specified egress rules to a security group
Adds the specified ingress rules to a security group
Bundles an Amazon instance store-backed Windows instance
Cancels a bundling operation for an instance store-backed Windows instance
Cancels the specified Capacity Reservation, releases the reserved capacity, and changes the Capacity Reservation's state to cancelled
Cancels an active conversion task
Cancels an active export task
Cancels an in-process import virtual machine or import virtual machine from an Amazon S3 bucket
Cancels the specified Reserved Instance listing in the Reserved Instance Marketplace
Cancels one or more Spot Instance requests
Determines whether a product code is associated with an instance
Copies the specified Amazon FPGA Image (AFI) to the current Region
Copies a point-in-time snapshot of an EBS volume
Copies a set of DHCP options for your VPC
Creates a new Capacity Reservation with the specified attributes
Creates a Client VPN endpoint
Adds a route to a network to a Client VPN endpoint
Provides information to AWS about your VPN customer gateway device
Creates a default subnet with a size /20 IPv4 CIDR block
Creates a default VPC with a size /16 IPv4 CIDR block
Creates an internet gateway for use with a VPC
Creates a 2048-bit RSA key pair with the specified name
Creates a launch template
Creates a new version for a launch template
Creates a static route for the specified local gateway
Associates the specified VPC with the specified local gateway
Creates a managed prefix list
Creates a NAT gateway in the specified public subnet
Creates a network ACL in a VPC
Creates an entry (a rule) in a network ACL with the specified settings
Creates a path to analyze for reachability
Creates a network interface in the specified subnet
Grants an AWS-authorized account permission to launch instances
Creates a placement group in which to launch instances
Creates a listing for Amazon EC2 Standard Reserved Instances
Creates a route in a route table within a VPC
Creates a route table for the specified VPC
create_security_group
create_snapshot
create_snapshots
create_spot_datafeed_subscription
create_subnet
create_tags
create_traffic_mirror_filter
create_traffic_mirror_filter_rule
create_traffic_mirror_session
create_traffic_mirror_target
create_transit_gateway
create_transit_gateway_connect
create_transit_gateway_connect_peer
create_transit_gateway_multicast_domain
create_transit_gateway_peering_attachment
create_transit_gateway_prefix_list_reference
create_transit_gateway_route
create_transit_gateway_route_table
create_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment
create_volume
create_vpc
create_vpc_endpoint
create_vpc_endpoint_connection_notification
create_vpc_endpoint_service_configuration
create_vpc_peering_connection
create_vpn_connection
create_vpn_connection_route
create_vpn_gateway
delete_carrier_gateway
delete_client_vpn_endpoint
delete_client_vpn_route
delete_customer_gateway
delete_dhcp_options
delete_egress_only_internet_gateway
delete_fleets
delete_flow_logs
delete_fpga_image
delete_internet_gateway
delete_key_pair
delete_launch_template
delete_launch_template_versions
delete_local_gateway_route
delete_local_gateway_route_table_vpc_association
delete_managed_prefix_list
delete_nat_gateway
delete_network_acl
delete_network_acl_entry
delete_network_insights_analysis

Creates a security group
Creates a snapshot of an EBS volume and stores it in Amazon S3
Creates crash-consistent snapshots of multiple EBS volumes and stores the data in S3
Creates a data feed for Spot Instances, enabling you to view Spot Instance usage logs
Creates a subnet in a specified VPC
Adds or overwrites only the specified tags for the specified Amazon EC2 resource or resources
Creates a Traffic Mirror filter
Creates a Traffic Mirror filter rule
Creates a Traffic Mirror session
Creates a target for your Traffic Mirror session
Creates a transit gateway
Creates a Connect attachment from a specified transit gateway
Creates a Connect peer for a specified transit gateway
Creates a multicast domain using the specified transit gateway
Requests a transit gateway peering attachment between two transit gateways
Creates a reference (route) to a prefix list in a specified transit gateway
Creates a static route for the specified transit gateway
Creates a route table for the specified transit gateway
Attaches the specified VPC to the specified transit gateway
Creates an EBS volume that can be attached to an instance
Creates a VPC with the specified IPv4 CIDR block
Creates a VPC endpoint for a specified service
Creates a connection notification for a specified VPC endpoint service configuration
Requests a VPC peering connection between two transit gateways
Creates a static route associated with a VPN connection
Creates a virtual private gateway
Deletes a carrier gateway
Deletes the specified Client VPN endpoint
Deletes a route from a Client VPN endpoint
Deletes the specified customer gateway
Deletes the specified set of DHCP options
Deletes an egress-only internet gateway
Deletes the specified EC2 Fleet
Deletes one or more flow logs
Deletes the specified Amazon FPGA Image (AFI)
Deletes the specified internet gateway
Deletes the specified key pair, by removing the public key from Amazon EC2
Deletes a launch template
Deletes one or more versions of a launch template
Deletes the specified route from the specified local gateway route
Deletes the specified association between a VPC and local gateway route
Deletes the specified managed prefix list
Deletes the specified NAT gateway
Deletes the specified network ACL
Deletes the specified ingress or egress entry (rule) for a network ACL
Deletes the specified network insights analysis
delete_network_insights_path
delete_network_interface
delete_network_interface_permission
delete_placement_group
delete_queued_reserved_instances
delete_route
delete_route_table
delete_security_group
delete_snapshot
delete_spot_datafeed_subscription
delete_subnet
delete_tags
delete_traffic_mirror_filter
delete_traffic_mirror_filter_rule
delete_traffic_mirror_session
delete_traffic_mirror_target
delete_transit_gateway
delete_transit_gateway_connect
delete_transit_gateway_connect_peer
delete_transit_gateway_multicast_domain
delete_transit_gateway_peering_attachment
delete_transit_gateway_prefix_list_reference
delete_transit_gateway_route
delete_transit_gateway_route_table
delete_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment
delete_volume
delete_vpc
delete_vpc_endpoint_connection_notifications
delete_vpc_endpoints
delete_vpc_peering_connection
delete_vpn_connection
delete_vpn_connection_route
delete_vpn_gateway
deprovision_byoip_cidr
deregister_image
deregister_instance_event_notification_attributes
deregister_transit_gateway_multicast_group_members
deregister_transit_gateway_multicast_group_sources
describe_account_attributes
describe_addresses
describe_aggregate_id_format
describe_availability_zones
describe_bundle_tasks
describe_byoip_cidrs
describe_capacity_reservations
describe_carrier_gateways
describe_classic_link_instances

Deletes the specified path
Deletes the specified network interface
Deletes a permission for a network interface
Deletes the specified placement group
Deletes the queued purchases for the specified Reserved Instances
Deletes the specified route from the specified route table
Deletes the specified route table
Deletes a security group
Deletes the specified snapshot
Deletes the data feed for Spot Instances
Deletes the specified subnet
Deletes the specified set of tags from the specified resources
Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror filter
Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror rule
Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror session
Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror target
Deletes the specified transit gateway
Deletes the specified Connect attachment
Deletes the specified Connect peer
Deletes the specified transit gateway multicast domain
Deletes a transit gateway peering attachment
Deletes a reference (route) to a prefix list in a specific transit gateway
Deletes the specified route from the specified transit gateway route table
Deletes the specified transit gateway route table
Deletes the specified VPC attachment
Deletes the specified EBS volume
Deletes the specified VPC
Deletes one or more VPC endpoint connection notifications
Deletes one or more VPC endpoints
Deletes one or more VPC endpoint service configurations
Deletes a VPC peering connection
Deletes the specified VPN connection
Deletes the specified static route associated with the VPC
Deletes the specified virtual private gateway
Releases the specified address range that you provisioned for use with your AWS resources
Deregisters the specified AMI
Deregisters tag keys to prevent tags that have the specified keys from being included in scheduled event notifications for resources in the Region
Describes attributes of your AWS account
Describes the specified Elastic IP addresses or all Elastic IP addresses
Describes the longer ID format settings for all resource types
Describes the Availability Zones, Local Zones, and Wavelength Zones that are available to you
Describes the specified bundle tasks or all of your bundle tasks
Describes the IP address ranges that were specified for the pool of addresses you provisioned for use with your AWS resources
Describes one or more of your Capacity Reserve reservations
Describes one or more of your carrier gateways
Describes one or more of your linked EC2-Classic instances
describe_client_vpn_authorization_rules
Describes the authorization rules for a specified Client VPN endpoint.

describe_client_vpn_connections
Describes active client connections and connections that were terminated within the last 60 minutes for a specified Client VPN endpoint.

describe_client_vpn_endpoints
Describes one or more Client VPN endpoints in the account.

describe_client_vpn_routes
Describes the routes for the specified Client VPN endpoint.

describe_client_vpn_target_networks
Describes the target networks associated with the specified Client VPN endpoint.

describe_coip_pools
Describes the specified customer-owned address pools or all of your customer-owned address pools.

describe_conversion_tasks
Describes the specified conversion tasks or all of your conversion tasks.

describe_customer_gateways
Describes one or more of your VPN customer gateways.

describe_dhcp_options
Describes one or more of your DHCP options sets.

describe_egress_only_internet_gateways
Describes the Elastic IP addresses that are associated with an egress-only internet gateway.

describe_elastic_gpus
Describes the Elastic Graphics accelerators associated with your instances.

describe_fast_snapshot_restores
Describes the state of fast snapshot restores for your snapshots.

describe_fleet_history
Describes the events for the specified EC2 Fleet during the specified time.

describe_fleet_instances
Describes the running instances for the specified EC2 Fleet.

describe_fleets
Describes the specified EC2 Fleets or all of your Fleets.

describe_flow_logs
Describes one or more flow logs.

describe_fpga_image_attribute
Describes the specified attribute of the specified Amazon FPGA Image (AFI).

describe_fpga_images
Describes the Amazon FPGA Images (AFIs) available to you.

describe_host_reservation_offerings
Describes the Dedicated Host reservations that are available to purchase.

describe_host_reservations
Describes the Dedicated Host reservations that are associated with Dedicated Hosts in your account.

describe_hosts
Describes the Dedicated Hosts or all of 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 the specified IAM user, IAM role, or root user.

describe_id_format
Describes the ID format settings for your resources on a per-Region basis, for example, to view which resource types are enabled for longer IDs.

describe_image_attribute
Describes the specified attribute of the specified AMI.

describe_images
Describes the specified images (AMIs, AKIs, and ARIs) available to you or all of the images available to you.

describe_import_image_tasks
Displays details about an import virtual machine or import snapshot tasks that are already created.

describe_import_snapshot_tasks
Describes your import snapshot tasks.

describe_instance_attribute
Describes the specified attribute of the specified instance.

describe_instance_attribute
Describes the specified attribute of the specified instance.

describe_instance_attribute
Describes the credit option for CPU usage of the specified instance.

describe_instance_attribute
Describes the specified instances or all instances.

describe_instance_attribute
Describes the status of the specified instances or all instances.

describe_instance_attribute
Returns a list of all instance types offered.

describe_instance_attribute
Describes the details of the instance types that are available.

describe_instance_attribute
Names one or more of your internet gateways.

describe_ipv6_pools
Describes your IPv6 address pools.

describe_key_pairs
Describes your 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 the local gateway route tables.

describe_local_gateway_route_table_virtual_interface_group_associations
Describes the associations between virtual interface groups and the specified local gateway route table.

describe_local_gateway_route_table_vpc_associations
Describes the associations between the specified local gateway route table and VPCs.

describe_local_gateways
Describes one or more local gateways.

describe_local_gateway_virtual_interface_groups
Describes the specified local gateway virtual interfaces.

describe_local_gateway_virtual_interfaces
describe_managed_prefix_lists
describe_moving_addresses
describe_nat_gateways
describe_network_acls
describe_network_insights_analyses
describe_network_insights_paths
describe_network_interface_attribute
describe_network_interface_permissions
describe_network_interfaces
describe_placement_groups
describe_prefix_lists
describe_principal_id_format
describe_public_ipv_4_pools
describe_regions
describe_reserved_instances
describe_reserved_instances_listings
describe_reserved_instances_modifications
describe_reserved_instances_offerings
describe_route_tables
describe_scheduled_instance_availability
describe_scheduled_instances
describe_security_group_references
describe_security_groups
describe_snapshot_attribute
describe_snapshots
describe_spot_datafeed_subscription
describe_spot_fleet_instances
describe_spot_fleet_request_history
describe_spot_fleet_requests
describe_spot_instance_requests
describe_spot_price_history
describe_stale_security_groups
describe_subnets
describe_tags
describe_traffic_mirror_filters
describe_traffic_mirror_sessions
describe_traffic_mirror_targets
describe_transit_gateway_attachments
describe_transit_gateway_connect_peers
describe_transit_gateway_connects
describe_transit_gateway_multicast_domains
describe_transit_gateway_peering_attachments
describe_transit_gateway_route_tables
describe_transit_gateways
describe_transit_gateway_vpc_attachments
describe_volume_attribute
describe_volumes
describe_volumes_modifications

Describes your managed prefix lists and any AWS-managed prefix lists.
Describes your Elastic IP addresses that are being moved to the EC2-VPC platform, or that are being restored to the EC2-Classic platform.
Describes one or more of your NAT gateways.
Describes one or more of your network ACLs.
Describes one or more of your network insights analyses.
Describes one or more of your paths.
Describes a network interface attribute.
Describes the permissions for your network interfaces.
Describes one or more of your network interfaces.
Describes the specified placement groups or all of your placement groups.
Describes available AWS services in a prefix list format, which includes the prefix list name and prefix list ID of the service and the IP address range for the service.
Describes the ID format settings for the root user and all IAM roles and IAM users that have explicitly specified a longer ID (17-character ID) preference.
Describes the specified IPv4 address pools.
Describes the Regions that are enabled for your account.
Describes one or more of the Reserved Instances that you purchased.
Describes your account’s Reserved Instance listings in the Reserved Instance Marketplace.
Describes the modifications made to your Reserved Instances.
Describes Reserved Instance offerings that are available.
Describes one or more of your route tables.
Finds available schedules that meet the specified criteria.
Describes the specified Scheduled Instances or all of your Scheduled Instances.
[VPC only] Describes the VPCs on the other side of a VPC peering connection that are referencing the security groups you've specified in this request.
Describes the specified security groups or all of your security groups.
Describes the data feed for Spot Instances.
Describes the running instances for the specified Spot Fleet.
Describes your Spot Fleet requests.
Describes the specified Spot Instance requests.
Describes the Spot price history.
[VPC only] Describes the stale security group rules for security groups in a specified VPC.
Describes one or more of your subnets.
Describes the specified tags for your EC2 resources.
Describes one or more Traffic Mirror filters.
Describes one or more Traffic Mirror sessions.
Information about one or more Traffic Mirror targets.
Describes one or more attachments between resources.
Describes one or more Connect peers.
Describes one or more Connect attachments.
Describes one or more transit gateway multicast domains.
Describes your transit gateway peering attachments.
Describes one or more transit gateway route tables.
Describes one or more transit gateways.
Describes one or more VPC attachments.
Describes the specified attribute of the specified EBS volumes.
Describes the most recent volume modification request.
describe_volume_status
describe_vpc_attribute
describe_vpc_classic_link
describe_vpc_classic_link_dns_support
describe_vpc_endpoint_connection_notifications
describe_vpc_endpoint_connections
describe_vpc_endpoint_service_configurations
describe_vpc_endpoint_service_permissions
describe_vpc_endpoint_services
describe_vpc_endpoints
describe_vpc_endpoint_connection_notifications
describe_vpc_endpoint_connections
describe_vpc_endpoints
describe_vpcs
describe_vpn_connections
detach_classic_link_vpc
detach_internet_gateway
detach_network_interface
detach_volume
detach_vpn_gateway
disable_ebs_encryption_by_default
disable_fast_snapshot_restores
disable_transit_gateway_route_table_propagation
disable_vgw_route_propagation
disable_vpc_classic_link
disable_vpc_classic_link_dns_support
disassociate_address
disassociate_client_vpn_target_network
disassociate_enclave_certificate_iam_role
disassociate_iam_instance_profile
disassociate_route_table
disassociate_subnet_cidr_block
disassociate_transit_gateway_multicast_domain
disassociate_transit_gateway_route_table
disassociate_vpc_cidr_block
enable_ebs_encryption_by_default
enable_fast_snapshot_restores
enable_transit_gateway_route_table_propagation
enable_vgw_route_propagation
enable_volume_io
enable_vpc_classic_link
enable_vpc_classic_link_dns_support
export_client_vpn_client_certificate_revocation_list
export_client_vpn_client_configuration
export_image
export_transit_gateway_routes
get_associated_enclave_certificate_iam_roles
get_associated_ipv6_pool_cidrs
get_capacity_reservation_usage

Describes the status of the specified volumes
Describes the specified attribute of the specified VPC
Describes the ClassicLink status of one or more VPCs
Describes the ClassicLink DNS support status of one or more VPCs
Describes the connection notifications for VPC endpoints
Describes the VPC endpoint connections to your VPC
Describes one or more of your VPC endpoints
Describes the VPC endpoint service configurations
Describes the principals (service consumers) that are allowed to use your VPC endpoint services
Describes available services to which you can create VPC endpoints
Describes one or more of your VPC endpoints
Describes one or more of your VPCs
Unlinks (detaches) a linked EC2-Classic instance from a VPC
Detaches an internet gateway from a VPC, disabling connectivity
Detaches a network interface from an instance
Detaches an EBS volume from an instance
Detaches a virtual private gateway from a VPC
Disables EBS encryption by default for your account
Disables fast snapshot restores for the specified snapshots
Disables the specified resource attachment from propagating routes
Disables a virtual private gateway (VGW) from propagating routes
Disables ClassicLink for a VPC
Disables ClassicLink DNS support for a VPC
Disassociates an Elastic IP address from the instance
Disassociates a target network from the specified VPC
Disassociates an IAM role from an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate
Disassociates an IAM instance profile from a running instance
Disassociates a subnet or gateway from a route table
Disassociates a CIDR block from a subnet
Disassociates the specified subnets from the transit gateway
Disassociates a resource attachment from a transit gateway
Disassociates a CIDR block from a VPC
Enables EBS encryption by default for your account
Enables fast snapshot restores for the specified snapshots
Enables the specified attachment to propagate routes
Enables a virtual private gateway (VGW) to propagate routes
Enables I/O operations for a volume that had I/O disabled
Enables a VPC for ClassicLink
Enables a VPC to support DNS hostname resolution
Downloads the client certificate revocation list for an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate
Downloads the contents of the Client VPN endpoint configuration file
Exports an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to a VPC
Exports routes from the specified transit gateway
Returns the IAM roles that are associated with the VPC
Gets information about the IPv6 CIDR block associated with the VPC
Gets usage information about a Capacity Reservation...
get_coip_pool_usage
get_console_output
get_console_screenshot
get_default_credit_specification
get_ebs_default_kms_key_id
get_ebs_encryption_by_default
get_groups_for_capacity_reservation
get_host_reservation_purchase_preview
get_launch_template_data
get_managed_prefix_list_associations
get_managed_prefix_list_entries
get_password_data
get_reserved_instances_exchange_quote
get_transit_gateway_attachment_propagations
get_transit_gateway_multicast_domain_associations
get_transit_gateway_prefix_list_references
get_transit_gateway_route_table_associations
get_transit_gateway_route_table_propagations
import_client_vpn_client_certificate_revocation_list
import_image
import_instance
import_key_pair
import_snapshot
import_volume
modify_availability_zone_group
modify_capacity_reservation
modify_client_vpn_endpoint
modify_default_credit_specification
modify_ebs_default_kms_key_id
modify_fleet
modify_fpga_image_attribute
modify_hosts
modify_identity_id_format
modify_id_format
modify_instance_attribute
modify_instance_capacity_reservation_attributes
modify_instance_credit_specification
modify_instance_event_start_time
modify_instance_metadata_options
modify_instance_placement
modify_launch_template
modify_managed_prefix_list
modify_network_interface_attribute
modify_reserved_instances
modify_snapshot_attribute
modify_spot_fleet_request
modify_subnet_attribute

Describes the allocations from the specified customer-owned address pool.
Gets the console output for the specified instance.
Retrieve a JPG-format screenshot of a running instance.
Describes the default credit option for CPU usage.
Describes the default customer master key (CMK) for EBS encryption.
Describes whether EBS encryption by default is enabled.
Lists the resource groups to which a Capacity Reservation has been added.
Preview a reservation purchase with configuration details.
Retrieves the configuration data of the specified instance.
Gets information about the resources that are associated with the specified instance.
Gets information about the entries for a specified managed prefix list.
Retrieves the encrypted administrator password for a Windows instance.
Returns a quote and exchange information for exchanging Reserved Instances.
Lists the route tables to which the specified resource attachment propagates routes.
Gets information about the associations for the transit gateway multicast domain.
Gets information about the prefix list references in the specified transit gateway route table.
Gets information about the associations for the specified transit gateway route table.
Gets information about the route table propagations for the specified transit gateway route table.
Uploads a client certificate revocation list to the specified Client VPN endpoint.
Import single or multi-volume disk images or EBS snapshots into an Amazon Machine Image (AMI).
Creates an instance task using metadata from the specified disk image.
Imports the public key from an RSA key pair that you created with a third-party tool.
Imports a disk into an EBS snapshot.
Creates an import volume task using metadata from the specified disk image.
Changes the opt-in status of the Local Zone and Wavelength Zone group for your account.
Modifies a Capacity Reservation’s capacity and the conditions under which it is to be released.
Modifies the specified Client VPN endpoint.
Modifies the default credit option for CPU usage.
Changes the default customer master key (CMK).
Modifies the specified EC2 Fleet.
Modifies the specified attribute of the specified AMI.
Modify the auto-placement setting of a Dedicated Host.
Modifies the ID format of a resource for a specific account.
Modifies the ID format for the specified resource.
Modifies the specified attribute of the specified AMI.
Modifies the specified attribute of the specified instance.
Modifies the Capacity Reservation settings for a specific instance.
Modifies the credit option for CPU usage on a running instance.
Modifies the start time for a scheduled Amazon EC2 instance event.
Modify the instance metadata parameters on a running instance.
Modifies the placement attributes for a specified instance.
Modifies a launch template.
Modifies the specified managed prefix list.
Modifies the specified network interface attribute.
Modifies the Availability Zone, instance count, and other parameters for a specifiedSpot Fleet request.
Modifies the specified Spot Fleet request.
Modifies a subnet attribute.
modify_traffic_mirror_filter_network_services
modify_traffic_mirror_filter_rule
modify_traffic_mirror_session
modify_transit_gateway
modify_transit_gateway_prefix_list_reference
modify_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment
modify_volume
modify_volume_attribute
modify_vpc_attribute
modify_vpc_endpoint
modify_vpc_endpoint_connection_notification
modify_vpc_endpoint_service_configuration
modify_vpc_endpoint_service_permissions
modify_vpc_peering_connection_options
modify_vpc_tenancy
modify_vpn_connection
modify_vpn_connection_options
modify_vpn_tunnel_certificate
modify_vpn_tunnel_options
monitor_instances
move_address_to_vpc
provision_byoip_cidr
purchase_host_reservation
purchase_reserved_instances_offering
purchase_scheduled_instances
reboot_instances
register_image
register_instance_event_notification_attributes
register_transit_gateway_multicast_group_members
register_transit_gateway_multicast_group_sources
reject_transit_gateway_multicast_domain_associations
reject_transit_gateway_peering_attachment
reject_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment
reject_vpc_endpoint_connections
reject_vpc_peering_connection
release_address
release_hosts
replace_iam_instance_profile_association
replace_network_acl_association
replace_network_acl_entry
replace_route
replace_route_table_association
replace_transit_gateway_route
report_instance_status
request_spot_fleet
request_spot_instances
reset_ebs_default_kms_key_id
reset_fpga_image_attribute

Allows or restricts mirroring network services
Modifies the specified Traffic Mirror rule
Modifies a Traffic Mirror session
Modifies the specified transit gateway
Modifies a reference (route) to a prefix list in a specified transit gateway
Modifies the specified VPC attachment
You can modify several parameters of an existing EBS volume
Modifies a volume attribute
Modifies the specified attribute of the specified VPC
Moves an Elastic IP address from the EC2-Classic platform to the EC2-VPC platform
Enables detailed monitoring for a running instance
Moves an IPv4 or IPv6 address range for use with your AWS resources through bring your own IP addresses (BYOIP)
Provisions an IPv4 or IPv6 address range for use with your AWS resources through bring your own IP addresses (BYOIP)
Purchases a reservation with configurations that match those of your Dedicated Host
Purchases a Reserved Instance for use with your account
Purchases the Scheduled Instances with the specified schedule
Requests a reboot of the specified instances
Registers an AMI
Registers a set of tag keys to include in scheduled event notifications
Registers members (network interfaces) with the specified VPC
Registers sources (network interfaces) with the specified VPC
Rejects a request to associate cross-account subnet with the specified transit gateway
Rejects a transit gateway peering attachment request
Rejects a request to attach a VPC to a transit gateway
Rejects one or more VPC endpoint connection requests
Releases the specified Elastic IP address
When you no longer want to use an On-Demand Dedicated Host it can be released
Replaces an IAM instance profile for the specified running instance
Changes which network ACL a subnet is associated with
Replaces an entry (rule) in a network ACL
Replaces an existing route within a route table in a VPC
Changes the route table associated with a given subnet
Replaces the specified route in the specified transit gateway
Submits feedback about the status of an instance
Creates a Spot Fleet request
Creates a Spot Instance request
Resets the default customer master key (CMK) for the specified EBS volume
Resets the specified attribute of the specified Amazon FPGA Image (AFI) to its default value
Reset an attribute of an AMI to its default value
Reset an attribute of an instance to its default value
Resets a network interface attribute
Restores permission settings for the specified snapshot
Restores the entries from a previous version of a managed prefix list
Removes an ingress authorization rule from a Client VPN endpoint
Removes the specified egress rules from a security group
Starts analyzing the specified path
Initiates the verification process to prove that the service provider owns the private DNS name domain for the endpoint service
Removes an ingress authorization rule from a security group for EC2-VPC
Removes the specified ingress rules from a security group
Searches for routes in the specified local gateway route table
Searches one or more transit gateway multicast groups
Searches for routes in the specified transit gateway route table
Sends a diagnostic interrupt to the specified Amazon EC2 instance
Starts an Amazon EBS-backed instance that you’ve previously stopped
Starts an Amazon EBS-backed instance that you’ve previously stopped
Starts an Amazon EBS-backed instance
Shuts down the specified instances
Unassigns one or more IPv6 addresses from a network interface
Unassigns one or more secondary private IP addresses from a network interface
Disables detailed monitoring for a running instance
Updates the description of an egress security group rule
Updates the description of an ingress (inbound) security group rule
Stops advertising an address range that is provisioned as an address pool
A list of functions in the ec2instanceconnect package:

### Examples

```r
## 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)
```
**Description**

AWS EC2 Connect Service is a service that enables system administrators to publish temporary SSH keys to their EC2 instances in order to establish connections to their instances without leaving a permanent authentication option.

**Usage**

```r
ec2instanceconnect(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```r
svc <- ec2instanceconnect(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

**Operations**

- `send_ssh_public_key`: Pushes an SSH public key to a particular OS user on a given EC2 instance for 60 seconds

**Examples**

```r
## 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",
  InstanceOSSSUser = "ec2-user",
  SSHPublickey = "ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAADQAQABAAABAQC3F1Hqj2eCdrGHuA6d"
)
```
Amazon EC2 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.

Usage

ecr(config = list())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- ecr(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

- batch_check_layer_availability: Checks the availability of one or more image layers in a repository
- batch_delete_image: Deletes a list of specified images within a repository
- batch_get_image: Gets detailed information for an image
- complete_layer_upload: Informs Amazon ECR that the image layer upload has completed for a specified registry
create_repository
delete_lifecycle_policy
delete_registry_policy
delete_repository
delete_repository_policy
describe_images
describe_image_scan_findings
describe_registry
describe_repositories
get_authorization_token
get_download_url_for_layer
get_lifecycle_policy
get_lifecycle_policy_preview
get_registry_policy
get_repository_policy
initiate_layer_upload
list_images
list_tags_for_resource
put_image
put_image_scanning_configuration
put_image_tag_mutability
put_lifecycle_policy
put_registry_policy
put_replication_configuration
set_repository_policy
start_image_scan
start_lifecycle_policy_preview
tag_resource
untag_resource
upload_layer_part

Creates a repository
Deletes the lifecycle policy associated with the specified repository
Deletes the registry permissions policy
Deletes a repository
Deletes the repository policy associated with the specified repository
Returns metadata about the images in a repository
Returns the scan findings for the specified image
Describes the settings for a registry
Describes image repositories in a registry
Retrieves an authorization token
Retrieves the pre-signed Amazon S3 download URL corresponding to an image layer
Retrieves the lifecycle policy for the specified repository
Retrieves the results of the lifecycle policy preview request for the specified repository
Retrieves the permissions policy for a registry
Retrieves the repository policy for the specified repository
Notifies Amazon ECR that you intend to upload an image layer
Lists all the image IDs for the specified repository
List the tags for an Amazon ECR resource
Creates or updates the image manifest and tags associated with an image
Updates the image scanning configuration for the specified repository
Updates the image tag mutability settings for the specified repository
Creates or updates the lifecycle policy for the specified repository
Creates or updates the permissions policy for your registry
Creates or updates the replication configuration for a registry
Applies a repository policy to the specified repository to control access permissions
Starts an image vulnerability scan
Starts a preview of a lifecycle policy for the specified repository
Adds specified tags to a resource with the specified ARN
Deletes specified tags from a resource
Uploads an image layer part to Amazon ECR

Examples

```r
## 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)
```
Amazon EC2 Container Service

Description

Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) is a highly scalable, fast, container management service that makes it easy to run, stop, and manage Docker containers on a cluster. You can host your cluster on a serverless infrastructure that is managed by Amazon ECS by launching your services or tasks using the Fargate launch type. For more control, you can host your tasks on a cluster of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances that you manage by using the EC2 launch type. For more information about launch types, see Amazon ECS Launch Types.

Amazon ECS lets you launch and stop container-based applications with simple API calls, allows you 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. Amazon ECS eliminates the need for you to operate your own cluster management and configuration management systems or worry about scaling your management infrastructure.

Usage

ecs(config = list())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- ecs(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations
create_capacity_provider
create_cluster
create_service
create_task_set
delete_account_setting
delete_attributes
delete_capacity_provider
delete_cluster
delete_service
delete_task_set
deregister_container_instance
deregister_task_definition
describe_capacity_providers
describe_clusters
describe_container_instances
describe_services
describe_task_definition
describe_tasks
describe_task_sets
discover_poll_endpoint
list_account_settings
list_attributes
list_clusters
list_container_instances
list_services
list_tags_for_resource
list_task_definition_families
list_task_definitions
list_tasks
put_account_setting
put_account_setting_default
put_attributes
put_cluster_capacity_providers
register_container_instance
register_task_definition
run_task
start_task
stop_task
submit_attachment_state_changes
submit_container_state_change
submit_task_state_change
tag_resource
untag_resource
update_capacity_provider
update_cluster_settings
update_container_agent
update_container_instances_state
update_service

create_capacity_provider
create_cluster
create_service
create_task_set
delete_account_setting
delete_attributes
delete_capacity_provider
delete_cluster
delete_service
delete_task_set
deregister_container_instance
deregister_task_definition
describe_capacity_providers
describe_clusters
describe_container_instances
describe_services
describe_task_definition
describe_tasks
describe_task_sets
discover_poll_endpoint
list_account_settings
list_attributes
list_clusters
list_container_instances
list_services
list_tags_for_resource
list_task_definition_families
list_task_definitions
list_tasks
put_account_setting
put_account_setting_default
put_attributes
put_cluster_capacity_providers
register_container_instance
register_task_definition
run_task
start_task
stop_task
submit_attachment_state_changes
submit_container_state_change
submit_task_state_change
tag_resource
untag_resource
update_capacity_provider
update_cluster_settings
update_container_agent
update_container_instances_state
update_service

create_capacity_provider
create_cluster
create_service
create_task_set
delete_account_setting
delete_attributes
delete_capacity_provider
delete_cluster
delete_service
delete_task_set

deregister_container_instance

deregister_task_definition

describe_capacity_providers

describe_clusters

describe_container_instances

describe_services

describe_task_definition

describe_tasks

describe_task_sets

discover_poll_endpoint

list_account_settings

list_attributes

list_clusters

list_container_instances

list_services

list_tags_for_resource

list_task_definition_families

list_task_definitions

list_tasks

put_account_setting

put_account_setting_default

put_attributes

put_cluster_capacity_providers

register_container_instance

register_task_definition

run_task

start_task

stop_task

submit_attachment_state_changes

submit_container_state_change

submit_task_state_change

tag_resource

untag_resource

update_capacity_provider

update_cluster_settings

update_container_agent

update_container_instances_state

update_service

create_capacity_provider
create_cluster
create_service
create_task_set
update_service_primary_task_set Modifies which task set in a service is the primary task set
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)

---

**Description**

Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) provides simple, scalable file storage for use with Amazon EC2 instances in the AWS Cloud. With Amazon EFS, storage capacity is elastic, growing and shrinking automatically as you add and remove files, so your applications have the storage they need, when they need it. For more information, see the User Guide.

**Usage**

```r
efs(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```r
svc <- efs(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string"
        ),
        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_tags Creates or overwrites tags associated with a file system
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_tags Deletes the specified tags from a file system
describe_access_points Returns the description of a specific Amazon EFS access point if the AccessPointId is provided
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 CreationToken or the FileSystemId is provided
describe_lifecycle_configuration Returns the current LifecycleConfiguration object for the specified Amazon EFS file system
describe_mount_targets Returns the descriptions of all the current mount targets, or a specific mount target, for a file system
describe_mount_target_security_groups Returns the security groups currently in effect for a mount target
describe_tags Returns the tags associated with a file system
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_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 Enables lifecycle management by creating a new LifecycleConfiguration object
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 existing file system

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- efs()
# This operation creates a new file system with the default generalpurpose # performance mode.
svc$create_file_system(
  CreationToken = "tokenstring",
  PerformanceMode = "generalPurpose",
  Tags = list(  
    list(  
      Key = "Name",
      Value = "MyFileSystem"
    )
  )
)`
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 AWS without needing to stand up 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

```r
eks(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```r
c <- eks(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>create_addon</td>
<td>Creates an Amazon EKS add-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create_cluster</td>
<td>Creates an Amazon EKS control plane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create_fargate_profile</td>
<td>Creates an AWS Fargate profile for your Amazon EKS cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create_nodegroup</td>
<td>Creates a managed worker node group for an Amazon EKS cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete_addon</td>
<td>Delete an Amazon EKS add-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete_cluster</td>
<td>Deletes the Amazon EKS cluster control plane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete_fargate_profile</td>
<td>Deletes an AWS Fargate profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete_nodegroup</td>
<td>Deletes an Amazon EKS node group for a cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_addon</td>
<td>Describes an Amazon EKS add-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_addon_versions</td>
<td>Describes the Kubernetes versions that the add-on can be used with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_cluster</td>
<td>Returns descriptive information about an Amazon EKS cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_fargate_profile</td>
<td>Returns descriptive information about an AWS Fargate profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_nodegroup</td>
<td>Returns descriptive information about an Amazon EKS node group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe_update</td>
<td>Returns descriptive information about an update against your Amazon EKS cluster or associated managed node group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list_addons</td>
<td>Lists the available add-ons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list_clusters</td>
<td>Lists the Amazon EKS clusters in your AWS account in the specified Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list_fargate_profiles</td>
<td>Lists the AWS Fargate profiles associated with the specified cluster in your AWS account in the specified Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list_nodegroups</td>
<td>Lists the Amazon EKS managed node groups associated with the specified cluster in your AWS account in the specified Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list_tags_for_resource</td>
<td>List the tags for an Amazon EKS resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list_updates</td>
<td>Lists the updates associated with an Amazon EKS cluster or managed node group in your AWS account in the specified Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tag_resource</td>
<td>Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified resourceArn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>untag_resource</td>
<td>Deletes specified tags from a resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_addon</td>
<td>Updates an Amazon EKS add-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_cluster_config</td>
<td>Updates an Amazon EKS cluster configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_cluster_version</td>
<td>Updates an Amazon EKS cluster to the specified Kubernetes version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_nodegroup_config</td>
<td>Updates an Amazon EKS managed node group configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>update_nodegroup_version</td>
<td>Updates the Kubernetes version or AMI version of an Amazon EKS managed node group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

```r
## 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-e5b9fdddb951",
  resourcesVpcConfig = list(
    securityGroupIds = list("sg-6979fe18"),
    subnetIds = list("subnet-6782e71e", "subnet-e7e761ac")
  ),
  roleArn = "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/eks-service-role-AWSServiceRole..."
)
```
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

```r
elasticache(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```r
svc <- elasticache(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string"
        ),
        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_snapshot
- create_cache_cluster
- create_cache_parameter_group
- create_cache_security_group
- create_cache_subnet_group
- create_global_replication_group
- create_replication_group
- create_snapshot
- create_user
- create_user_group
- decrease_node_groups_in_global_replication_group
- decrease_replica_count
- delete_cache_cluster
- delete_cache_parameter_group
- delete_cache_security_group
- delete_cache_subnet_group
- delete_global_replication_group
- delete_replication_group
- delete_snapshot
- delete_user
- delete_user_group
- describe_cache_clusters
- describe_cache_engine_versions
- describe_cache_parameter_groups
- describe_cache_parameters
- describe_cache_security_groups
- describe_cache_subnet_groups
- describe_engine_default_parameters
- describe_events
- describe_global_replication_groups
- describe_replication_groups
- describe_reserved_cache_nodes
- describe_reserved_cache_nodes_offerings
- describe_service_updates
- describe_snapshots
- describe_update_actions
- describe_user_groups
- describe_users
- disassociate_global_replication_group
- failover_global_replication_group
- increase_node_groups_in_global_replication_group

- Adds up to 50 cost allocation tags to the named resource
- Allows network ingress to a cache security group
- Apply the service update
- Stop the service update
- Complete the migration of data
- Makes a copy of an existing snapshot
- Creates a cluster
- Creates a new Amazon ElastiCache cache parameter group
- Creates a new cache security group
- Creates a new cache subnet group
- Global Datastore for Redis offers fully managed, fast, reliable and secure Redis database support:
  - Creates a Redis (cluster mode disabled) or a Redis (cluster mode enabled) replication group
  - Creates a copy of an entire cluster or replication group at a specific moment in time
  - For Redis engine version 6
- For Redis engine version 6
- Decreases the number of node groups in a Global Datastore
- Dynamically decreases the number of replicas in a Redis (cluster mode disabled) or the number of replica nodes in one or more node groups (shards) of a Redis (cluster mode enabled) replication group
- Deletes a previously provisioned cluster
- Deletes the specified cache parameter group
- Deletes a cache security group
- Deletes a cache subnet group
- Deleting a Global Datastore is a two-step process:
  - Deletes an existing replication group
  - Deletes an existing snapshot
- For Redis engine version 6
- For Redis engine version 6
- Returns information about all provisioned clusters if no cluster identifier is specified
- Returns a list of the available cache engines and their versions
- Returns a list of cache parameter group descriptions
- Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular cache parameter group
- Returns a list of cache security group descriptions
- Returns a list of cache subnet group descriptions
- Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the specified cluster
- Returns events related to clusters, cache security groups, and cache parameter groups
- Returns information about a particular global replication group
- Returns information about a particular replication group
- Returns information about reserved cache nodes for this account, or about reserved cache nodes for a specific cache node
- Lists available reserved cache node offerings
- Returns details of the service updates
- Returns information about cluster or replication group snapshots
- Returns details of the update actions
- Returns a list of user groups
- Returns a list of users
- Remove a secondary cluster from the Global Datastore using the Global Datastore name
- Used to failover the primary region to a selected secondary region
- Increase the number of node groups in the Global Datastore
increase_replica_count
list_allowed_node_type_modifications
list_tags_for_resource
modify_cache_cluster
modify_cache_parameter_group
modify_cache_subnet_group
modify_global_replication_group
modify_replication_group
modify_replication_group_shard_configuration
modify_user
modify_user_group
purchase_reserved_cache_nodes_offering
rebalance_slots_in_global_replication_group
reboot_cache_cluster
remove_tags_from_resource
reset_cache_parameter_group
revoke_cache_security_group_ingress
start_migration
test_failover

Dynamically increases the number of replicas in a Redis (cluster mode disabled) replication group or the number of replica nodes in one or more node groups (shards) of a Redis (cluster mode enabled) replication group

List all available node types that you can scale your Redis cluster’s or replication group’s current node type

Lists all cost allocation tags currently on the named resource

Modifies the settings for a cluster

Modifies the parameters of a cache parameter group

Modifies an existing cache subnet group

Modifies the settings for a Global Datastore

Modifies the settings for a replication group

Modifies a replication group’s shards (node groups) by allowing you to add shards, remove shards, or rebalance the keyspaces among existing shards

Changes user password(s) and/or access string

Changes the list of users that belong to the user group

Allows you to purchase a reserved cache node offering
Redistribute slots to ensure uniform distribution across existing shards
Reboots some, or all, of the cache nodes within a provisioned cluster
Removes the tags identified by the TagKeys list from the named resource
Modifies the parameters of a cache parameter group to the engine or system default value
Revolves ingress from a cache security group
Start the migration of data
Represents the input of a TestFailover operation which test automatic failover on a specified node group (called shard in the console) in a replication group (called cluster in the console)

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- elasticache()
svc$add_tags_to_resource(
  Foo = 123)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**elasticbeanstalk**  
AWS Elastic Beanstalk

**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/2018-11-21/AWSstalk.wsd1](https://elasticbeanstalk.s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-11-21/AWSstalk.wsd1). 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())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- elasticbeanstalk(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

abort_environment_update Cancels in-progress environment configuration update or application version deployment
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 of a single application
create_application Creates an application that has one configuration template named default and no application versions
create_application_version Creates an application version for the specified application
create_configuration_template Creates an AWS Elastic Beanstalk configuration template, associated with a specific Elastic Beanstalk application
create_environment Launches an AWS Elastic Beanstalk environment for the specified application
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 files used by Elastic Beanstalk environments
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 the calling AWS account
describe_applications Returns the descriptions of existing applications
describe_application_versions Retrieves a list of application versions
describe_configuration_options Describes the configuration options that are used in a particular configuration set, that is, either a configuration template or the configuration set associated with a running environment
describe_configuration_settings Returns a description of the settings for the specified configuration set, that is, either a configuration template or the configuration set associated with a running environment
describe_environment_health Returns information about the overall health of the specified environment
describe_environment_managed_action_history
describe_environment_managed_actions
describe_environment_resources
describe_environments
describe_events
describe_instances_health
describe_platform_version
disable_environment_operations_role
list_available_solution_stacks
list_platform_branches
list_platform_versions
list_tags_for_resource
rebuild_environment
request_environment_info
restart_app_server
retrieve_environment_info
swap_environment_cnam_es
terminate_environment
update_application
update_application_resource_lifecycle
update_application_version
update_configuration_template
update_environment
update_tags_for_resource
validate_configuration_settings

Lists an environment’s completed and failed managed actions
Lists an environment’s upcoming and in-progress managed actions
Returns AWS resources for this environment
Returns descriptions for existing environments
Returns list of event descriptions matching criteria up to the last 6 weeks
Retrieves detailed information about the health of instances in your AWS Elastic Beanstalk
Describes a platform version
Disassociate the operations role from an environment
Returns a list of the available solution stack names, with the public version first and then in reverse chronological order
Lists the platform branches available for your account in an AWS Region
Lists the platform versions available for your account in an AWS Region
Return the tags applied to an AWS Elastic Beanstalk resource
Deletes and recreates all of the AWS resources (for example: the Auto Scaling group, load balancer, etc)
Initiates a request to compile the specified type of information of the deployed environment
Causes the environment to restart the application container server running on all instances
Retrieves the compiled information from a RequestEnvironmentInfo request
Swaps the CNAMEs of two environments
Terminates the specified environment
Updates the specified application to have the specified properties
Modifies lifecycle settings for an application
Updates the specified application version to have the specified properties
Updates the specified configuration template to have the specified properties
Updates the environment description, deploys a new application version, updates the configuration settings to a new configuration template, or updates select configuration option values in the running environment
Update the list of tags applied to an AWS Elastic Beanstalk resource
Takes a set of configuration settings and either a configuration template or environment

Examples

```r
## 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)
```
**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())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

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

**Operations**

- `accept_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection` allows the destination domain owner to accept an inbound cross-cluster search connection request.
- `add_tags` attaches tags to an existing Elasticsearch domain.
- `associate_package` associates a package with an Amazon ES 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` creates a package for use with Amazon ES domains.
- `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 and maintain VPC domains.
delete_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection
delete_outbound_cross_cluster_search_connection
delete_package
describe_elasticsearch_domain
describe_elasticsearch_domain_config
describe_elasticsearch_domains
describe_elasticsearch_instance_type_limits
describe_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connections
describe_outbound_cross_cluster_search_connections
describe_packages
describe_reserved_elasticsearch_instance_offerings
describe_reserved_elasticsearch_instances
dissociate_package
get_compatible_elasticsearch_versions
get_package_version_history
get_upgrade_history
get_upgrade_status
list_domain_names
list_domains_for_package
list_elasticsearch_instance_types
list_elasticsearch_versions
list_packages_for_domain
list_tags
purchase_reserved_elasticsearch_instance_offering
reject_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection
remove_tags
start_elasticsearch_service_software_update
update_elasticsearch_domain_config
update_package
upgrade_elasticsearch_domain

Allows the destination domain owner to delete an existing inbound cross-cluster search connection.
Allows the source domain owner to delete an existing outbound cross-cluster search connection.
Delete the package.
Returns domain configuration information about the specified Elasticsearch domain.
Provides cluster configuration information about the specified Elasticsearch domain.
Returns domain configuration information about the specified Elasticsearch domain.
Lists all the inbound cross-cluster search connections for a destination domain.
Lists all the outbound cross-cluster search connections for a source domain.
Describes all packages available to Amazon ES.
Lists available reserved Elasticsearch instance offerings.
Returns information about reserved Elasticsearch instances for this account.
Dissociates a package from the Amazon ES domain.
Returns a list of upgrade compatible Elasticsearch versions.
Returns a list of versions of the package, along with their creation time and commit message.
Retrieves the complete history of the last 10 upgrades that were performed.
Retrieves the latest status of the last upgrade or upgrade eligibility check.
Returns the name of all Elasticsearch domains owned by the current user.
Lists all Amazon ES domains associated with the package.
List all Elasticsearch instance types that are supported for given Elasticsearch version.
Lists all supported Elasticsearch versions.
Lists all packages associated with the Amazon ES domain.
Returns all tags for the given Elasticsearch domain.
Allows you to purchase reserved Elasticsearch instances.
Allows the destination domain owner to reject an inbound cross-cluster search connection.
Removes the specified set of tags from the specified Elasticsearch domain.
Schedules a service software update for an Amazon ES domain.
Modifies the cluster configuration of the specified Elasticsearch domain.
Updates a package for use with Amazon ES domains.
Allows you to either upgrade your domain or perform an Upgrade eligibility check.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- elasticsearchservice()
svc$accept_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

---

elb             Elastic Load Balancing
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

```python
elb(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```python
svc <- elb(
config = list(
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string"
    ),
    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 private cloud (VPC)
- `attach_load_balancer_to_subnets`
  Adds one or more subnets to the set of configured subnets for the specified load balancer
configure_health_check
create_app_cookie_stickiness_policy
create_lb_cookie_stickiness_policy
create_load_balancer
create_load_balancer_listeners
create_load_balancer_policy
delete_load_balancer
delete_load_balancer_listeners
delete_load_balancer_policy
deregister_instances_from_load_balancer
describe_account_limits
describe_instance_health
describe_load_balancer_attributes
describe_load_balancer_policies
describe_load_balancer_policy_types
describe_load_balancers
describe_tags
detach_load_balancer_from_subnets
disable_availability_zones_for_load_balancer
enable_availability_zones_for_load_balancer
modify_load_balancer_attributes
register_instances_with_load_balancer
remove_tags
set_load_balancer_listener_ssl_certificate
set_load_balancer_policies_for_backend_server
set_load_balancer_policies_of_listener

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"
    )
  )
)

Specify the health check settings to use when evaluating the health state of your EC2 instances.
Generates a stickiness policy with sticky session lifetimes that follow that of an application-generated cookie.
Generates a stickiness policy with sticky session lifetimes controlled by the lifetime of the browser/user-agent.
Creates a Classic Load Balancer
Creates one or more listeners for the specified load balancer
Creates a policy with the specified attributes for the specified load balancer
Deletes the specified load balancer
Deletes the specified listeners from the specified load balancer
Deletes the specified policy from the specified load balancer
Deregisters the specified instances from the specified load balancer
Describes the current Elastic Load Balancing resource limits for your AWS account
Describes the state of the specified instances with respect to the specified load balancer
Describes the attributes for the specified load balancer
Describes the specified policies
Describes the specified load balancer policy types or all load balancer policy types
Describes the specified load balancers
Describes the tags associated with the specified load balancers
Removes the specified subnets from the set of configured subnets for the load balancer
Removes the specified Availability Zones from the set of Availability Zones for the load balancer
Adds the specified Availability Zones to the set of Availability Zones for the load balancer
Modifies the attributes of the specified load balancer
Adds the specified instances to the specified load balancer
Removes one or more tags from the specified load balancer
Sets the certificate that terminates the specified listener’s SSL connections
Replaces the set of policies associated with the specified port on which the load balancer is listening
Replaces the current set of policies for the specified load balancer port with the specified set of policies.
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())
```

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```
svc <- elbv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      )
    )
  )
)
```
profile = "string"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

Operations

add_listener_certificates
add_tags
create_listener
create_load_balancer
create_rule
create_target_group
delete_listener
delete_load_balancer
delete_rule
delete_target_group
deregister_targets
describe_account_limits
describe_listener_certificates
describe_listeners
describe_load_balancer_attributes
describe_load_balancers
describe_rules
describe_ssl_policies
describe_tags
describe_target_group_attributes
describe_target_groups
describe_target_health
modify_listener
modify_load_balancer_attributes
modify_rule
modify_target_group
modify_target_group_attributes
register_targets
remove_listener_certificates
remove_tags
set_ip_address_type
set_rule_priorities
set_security_groups
set_subnets

Adds the specified SSL server certificate to the certificate list for the specified HTTPS or TLS listener.
Adds the specified tags to the specified Elastic Load Balancing resource.
Creates a listener for the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer.
Creates an Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer.
Creates a rule for the specified listener.
Creates a target group.
Deletes the specified listener.
Deletes the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer.
Deletes the specified rule.
Deletes the specified target group.
Deregisters the specified targets from the specified target group.
Describes the current Elastic Load Balancing resource limits for your AWS account.
Describes the default certificate and the certificate list for the specified HTTPS or TLS listener.
Describes the specified listeners or the listeners for the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer.
Describes the specified load balancers or all of your load balancers.
Describes the specified policies or all policies used for SSL negotiation.
Describes the tags for the specified Elastic Load Balancing resources.
Describes the attributes for the specified target group.
Describes the specified target groups or all of your target groups.
Describes the health of the specified targets or all of your targets.
Replaces the specified properties of the specified listener.
Modifies the specified attributes of the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer.
Replaces the specified properties of the specified rule.
Modifies the health checks used when evaluating the health state of the targets in the specified target group.
Modifies the specified attributes of the specified target group.
Registers the specified targets with the specified target group.
Removes the specified certificate from the certificate list for the specified HTTPS or TLS listener.
Removes the specified tags from the specified Elastic Load Balancing resources.
Sets the type of IP addresses used by the subnets of the specified Application Load Balancer.
Sets the priorities of the specified rules.
Associates the specified security groups with the specified Application Load Balancer.
Enables the Availability Zones for the specified public subnets for the specified Application Load Balancer.
Examples

```r
## 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)
```

---

**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 AWS services to do tasks such as web indexing, data mining, log file analysis, machine learning, scientific simulation, and data warehouse management.

**Usage**

```r
call(caller_emr(config = list()))
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```r
call(caller_emr(config = list(
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    )
  )
))
```
session_token = "string"
),
profile = "string"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

Operations

add_instance_fleet
add_instance_groups
add_job_flow_steps
add_tags
cancel_studio
cancel_steps
create_security_configuration
create_studio
create_studio_session_mapping
delete_security_configuration
delete_studio
delete_studio_session_mapping
describe_cluster
describe_job_flows
describe_notebook_execution
describe_security_configuration
describe_step
describe_studio
get_block_public_access_configuration
get_managed_scaling_policy
get_studio_session_mapping
list_bootstrap_actions
list_clusters
list_instance_fleets
list_instance_groups
list_instances
list_notebook_executions
list_security_configurations
list_steps
list_studios
list_studio_session_mappings
modify_cluster
modify_instance_fleet
modify_instance_groups
put_auto_scaling_policy
put_block_public_access_configuration
put_managed_scaling_policy
remove_auto_scaling_policy

Add an instance fleet to a running cluster
Add one or more instance groups to a running cluster
AddJobFlowSteps adds new steps to a running cluster
Adds tags to an Amazon EMR resource
Cancels a pending step or steps in a running cluster
Creates a security configuration, which is stored in the service and can be specified
The Amazon EMR Studio APIs are in preview release for Amazon EMR and are subject to change
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Provides cluster-level details including status, hardware and software configuration,
This API is no longer supported and will eventually be removed
Provides details of a notebook execution
Provides the details of a security configuration by returning the configuration JSON
Provides more detail about the cluster step
Retrieves the Amazon EMR block public access configuration for your AWS account
Fetched the attached managed scaling policy for an Amazon EMR cluster
The Amazon EMR Studio APIs are in preview release for Amazon EMR and are subject to change
Provides information about the bootstrap actions associated with a cluster
Provides the status of all clusters visible to this AWS account
Lists all available details about the instance fleets in a cluster
Provides all available details about the instance groups in a cluster
Provides information for all active EC2 instances and EC2 instances terminated in the last 30 days
Lists all the security configurations visible to this account, providing their creation dates and times
Provides a list of steps for the cluster in reverse order unless you specify stepIds with
The Amazon EMR Studio APIs are in preview release for Amazon EMR and are subject to change
Modifies the number of steps that can be executed concurrently for the cluster specified
Modifies the target On-Demand and target Spot capacities for the instance fleet with
ModifyInstanceGroups modifies the number of nodes and configuration settings of
Creates or updates an automatic scaling policy for a core instance group or task instances
Creates or updates an Amazon EMR block public access configuration for your AWS account
Creates or updates a managed scaling policy for an Amazon EMR cluster
Removes an automatic scaling policy from a specified instance group within an EMR cluster
remove_managed_scaling_policy  
remove_tags  
run_job_flow  
set_termination_protection  
set_visible_to_all_users  
start_notebook_execution  
stop_notebook_execution  
terminate_job_flows  
update_studio_session_mapping  

Removes a managed scaling policy from a specified EMR cluster  
Removes tags from an Amazon EMR resource  
RunJobFlow creates and starts running a new cluster (job flow)  
SetTerminationProtection locks a cluster (job flow) so the EC2 instances in the cluster cannot be terminated by user intervention, an API call, or in the event of a job-flow error  
Sets the Cluster$VisibleToAllUsers value, which determines whether the cluster is visible to all IAM users of the AWS account associated with the cluster  
Starts a notebook execution  
Stops a notebook execution  
TerminateJobFlows shuts a list of clusters (job flows) down  
The Amazon EMR Studio APIs are in preview release for Amazon EMR and are subject to change.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- emr()
svc$add_instance_fleet(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon EventBridge helps you to respond to state changes in your AWS resources. When your resources change state, they automatically send events into 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 AWS Lambda function to update DNS entries when an event notifies you that Amazon EC2 instance enters the running state.
- Direct specific API records from AWS 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

```r
eventbridge(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

```r
svc <- eventbridge(
  config = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

- `activate_event_source`: Activates a partner event source that has been deactivated
- `cancel_replay`: Cancels the specified replay
- `create_archive`: Creates an archive of events with the specified settings
- `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 event source
- `delete_archive`: Deletes the specified archive
- `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_archive`: Retrieves details about an archive
- `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 they have created
- `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_archives`: Lists your archives
- `list_event_buses`: Lists all the event buses in your account, including the default event bus, custom event buses, and partner event buses
- `list_event_sources`: You can use this to see all the partner event sources that have been shared with your AWS account
- `list_partner_event_source_accounts`: An SaaS partner can use this operation to display the AWS account ID that a particular partner event source is associated with
- `list_partner_event_sources`: An SaaS partner can use this operation to list all the partner event source names that they have created
- `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
## Not run:
```
svc <- eventbridge()
svc$activate_event_source(Foo = 123)
```

## End(Not run)
Service syntax

svc <- firehose(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

create_delivery_stream
  Creates a Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream

delete_delivery_stream
  Deletes a delivery stream and its data

describe_delivery_stream
  Describes the specified delivery stream and its status

list_delivery_streams
  Lists your delivery streams in alphabetical order of their names

list_tags_for_delivery_stream
  Lists the tags for the specified delivery stream

put_record
  Writes a single data record into an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream

put_record_batch
  Writes multiple data records into a delivery stream in a single call, which can achieve high

start_delivery_stream_encryption
  Enables server-side encryption (SSE) for the delivery stream

stop_delivery_stream_encryption
  Disables server-side encryption (SSE) for the delivery stream

tag_delivery_stream
  Adds or updates tags for the specified delivery stream

untag_delivery_stream
  Removes tags from the specified delivery stream

update_destination
  Updates the specified destination of the specified delivery stream

Example

## Not run:
svc <- firehose()
svc$create_delivery_stream(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
**Description**

AWS Firewall Manager

This is the *AWS Firewall Manager API Reference*. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the AWS Firewall Manager API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about AWS Firewall Manager features, see the [AWS Firewall Manager Developer Guide](https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/firewallmanager/).

Some API actions require explicit resource permissions. For information, see the developer guide topic [Firewall Manager required permissions for API actions](https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/firewallmanager/).

**Usage**

```python
fms(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```python
svc <- fms(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

**Operations**

- `associate_admin_account`  
  Sets the AWS Firewall Manager administrator account

- `delete_apps_list`  
  Permanently deletes an AWS Firewall Manager applications list

- `delete_notification_channel`  
  Deletes an AWS Firewall Manager association with the IAM role and the Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) topic that is used to record AWS Firewall Manager SNS logs

- `delete_policy`  
  Permanently deletes an AWS Firewall Manager policy

- `delete_protocols_list`  
  Permanently deletes an AWS Firewall Manager protocols list

- `disassociate_admin_account`  
  Disassociates the account that has been set as the AWS Firewall Manager administrator account

- `get_admin_account`  
  Returns the AWS Organizations master account that is associated with AWS Firewall Manager
get_apps_list Returns information about the specified AWS 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 to record AWS Firewall Manager SNS logs
get_policy Returns information about the specified AWS Firewall Manager policy
get_protection_status If you created a Shield Advanced policy, returns policy-level attack summary information in the event of a potential DDoS attack
get_protocols_list Returns information about the specified AWS Firewall Manager protocols list
get_violation_details Returns violations for a resource based on the specified AWS Firewall Manager policy and AWS account
list_apps_lists Returns an array of AppsListDataSummary objects
list_compliance_status Returns an array of PolicyComplianceStatus objects
list_member_accounts Returns a MemberAccounts object that lists the member accounts in the administrator’s AWS organization
list_policies Returns an array of PolicySummary objects
list_protocols_lists Returns an array of ProtocolsListDataSummary objects
list_tags_for_resource Retrieves the list of tags for the specified AWS resource
put_apps_list Creates an AWS Firewall Manager applications list
put_notification_channel Designates the IAM role and Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) topic that AWS Firewall Manager uses to record SNS logs
put_policy Creates an AWS Firewall Manager policy
put_protocols_list Creates an AWS Firewall Manager protocols list
tag_resource Adds one or more tags to an AWS resource
untag_resource Removes one or more tags from an AWS resource

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- fms()
svc$associate_admin_account(
  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**

```r
fsx(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

```r
svc <- fsx(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

- `associate_file_system_aliases` Use this action to associate one or more Domain Name Server (DNS) aliases with an existing Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system.
- `cancel_data_repository_task` Cancels an existing Amazon FSx for Lustre data repository task if that task is in either the PENDING or EXECUTING state.
- `create_backup` Creates a backup of an existing Amazon FSx file system.
- `create_data_repository_task` Creates an Amazon FSx for Lustre data repository task.
- `create_file_system` Creates a new, empty Amazon FSx file system.
- `create_file_system_from_backup` Creates a new Amazon FSx file system from an existing Amazon FSx backup.
- `delete_backup` Deletes an Amazon FSx backup, deleting its contents.
- `delete_file_system` Deletes a file system, deleting its contents.
- `describe_backups` Returns the description of specific Amazon FSx backups, if a BackupIds value is provided for that backup.
- `describe_data_repository_tasks` Returns the description of specific Amazon FSx for Lustre data repository tasks, if one or more TaskIds values are provided in the request, or if filters are used in the request.
- `describe_file_system_aliases` Returns the DNS aliases that are associated with the specified Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system.
- `describe_file_systems` Returns the description of specific Amazon FSx file systems, if a FileSystemIds value is provided for that file system.
- `disassociate_file_system_aliases` Use this action to disassociate, or remove, one or more Domain Name Service (DNS) aliases from an Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system.
- `list_tags_for_resource` Lists tags for an Amazon FSx file systems and backups in the case of Amazon FSx for Windows File Server.
- `tag_resource` Tags an Amazon FSx resource.
- `untag_resource` This action removes a tag from an Amazon FSx resource.
- `update_file_system` Use this operation to update the configuration of an existing Amazon FSx file system.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- fsx()
# This operation creates a new backup.
svc$create_backup(
  FileSystemId = "fs-0498eed5fe91001ec",
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = "Name",
```
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

```python
glacier(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

```r
svc <- glacier(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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**: You call this operation to inform Amazon S3 Glacier (Glacier) that all the archive parts have been uploaded. You can also use this operation to add additional tags to the archive
- **complete_multipart_upload**: This operation completes the vault locking process by transitioning the vault lock from the InProgress state to the Locked state, which causes the vault lock policy to become unchangeable
- **complete_vault_lock**: This operation completes the vault locking process by transitioning the vault lock from the InProgress state to the Locked state, which causes the vault lock policy to become unchangeable
- **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 initiation date, the job status code/message and the Amazon SNS topic to notify after Amazon S3 Glacier (Glacier) completes the job
- **describe_vault**: This operation returns information about a vault, including the vault’s Amazon Resource Name (ARN), the date the vault was created, the number of archives it contains, and the total size of all the archives in the vault
- **get_data_retrieval_policy**: This operation returns the current data retrieval policy for the account and region specified in the GET 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 on setting this subresource, see Set Vault Access Policy (PUT access-policy)
- **get_vault_lock**: This operation retrieves the following attributes from the lock-policy subresource set on the specified vault:
- **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 vault retrieval
- **initiate_multipart_upload**: This operation initiates a multipart upload
- **initiate_vault_lock**: This operation initiates the vault locking process by doing the following:
- **list_jobs**: This operation lists jobs for a vault, including jobs that are in-progress and jobs that have recently 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
Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- glacier()
# The example deletes an in-progress multipart upload to a vault named
# my-vault:
svc$abort_multipart_upload(
  accountId = "-",
  uploadId = "19gaRezEXAMPLES6Ry5YdqthHOC_kGRCT03L9yetr220UmPtBYKk-OssZtLq...",
  vaultName = "my-vault"
)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**Description**

This is the *AWS Global Accelerator API Reference*. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about AWS Global Accelerator API actions, data types, and errors. For more information about Global Accelerator features, see the *AWS Global Accelerator Developer Guide*.

AWS 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 AWS 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 AWS Regions but you must specify the US West (Oregon) Region to create or update accelerators.

By default, Global Accelerator provides you with two static IP addresses that you associate with your accelerator. With a standard accelerator, instead of using the IP 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. The static IP addresses are anycast from the AWS edge network. For a standard accelerator, they distribute incoming application traffic across multiple...
endpoint resources in multiple AWS 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 AWS Region or multiple 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 AWS 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 a list of the AWS Regions where Global Accelerator and other services are currently supported, see the AWS Region Table.

AWS Global Accelerator includes the following components:

**Static IP addresses:**
Global Accelerator provides you with a set of two static IP addresses that are anycast from the AWS edge network. If you bring your own IP address range to AWS (BYOIP) to use with a standard accelerator, you can instead assign IP addresses from your own pool to use with your accelerator. For more information, see Bring your own IP addresses (BYOIP) in AWS Global Accelerator.

The IP addresses serve as single fixed entry points for your clients. If you already have Elastic Load Balancing load balancers, Amazon EC2 instances, or Elastic IP address resources set up for your applications, you can easily add those to a standard accelerator in Global Accelerator. This allows Global Accelerator to use static IP addresses to access the resources.

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 delete an accelerator. For more information, see Tag-based policies.

**Accelerator:**
An accelerator directs traffic to endpoints over the AWS global network to improve the performance of your internet applications. Each accelerator includes one or more listeners.

There are two types of accelerators:

- A **standard** accelerator directs traffic to the optimal AWS endpoint based on several factors, including the user’s location, the health of the endpoint, and the endpoint weights that you configure. This improves the availability and performance of your applications. Endpoints can be Network Load Balancers, Application Load Balancers, Amazon EC2 instances, or Elastic IP addresses.

- A **custom routing** accelerator directs traffic to one of possibly thousands of Amazon EC2 instances running in a single or multiple virtual private clouds (VPCs). With custom routing, listener ports are mapped to statically associate port ranges with VPC subnets, which allows
Global Accelerator to determine an EC2 instance IP address at the time of connection. By default, all port mapping destinations in a VPC subnet can’t receive traffic. You can choose to configure all destinations in the subnet to receive traffic, or to specify individual port mappings that can receive traffic.

For more information, see Types of accelerators.

**DNS name:**
Global Accelerator assigns each accelerator a default Domain Name System (DNS) name, similar to `a1234567890abcdef.awsglobalaccelerator.com`, that points to the static IP addresses that Global Accelerator assigns to you or that you choose from your own IP address range. Depending on the use case, you can use your accelerator's static IP addresses or DNS name to route traffic to your accelerator, or set up DNS records to route traffic using your own custom domain name.

**Network zone:**
A network zone services the static IP addresses for your accelerator from a unique IP subnet. Similar to an AWS Availability Zone, a network zone is an isolated unit with its own set of physical infrastructure. When you configure an accelerator, by default, Global Accelerator allocates two IPv4 addresses for it. If one IP address from a network zone becomes unavailable due to IP address blocking by certain client networks, or network disruptions, then client applications can retry on the healthy static IP address from the other isolated network zone.

**Listener:**
A listener processes inbound connections from clients to Global Accelerator, based on the port (or port range) and protocol (or protocols) that you configure. A listener can be configured for TCP, UDP, or both TCP and UDP protocols. Each listener has one or more endpoint groups associated with it, and traffic is forwarded to endpoints in one of the groups. You associate endpoint groups with listeners by specifying the Regions that you want to distribute traffic to. With a standard accelerator, traffic is distributed to optimal endpoints within the endpoint groups associated with a listener.

**Endpoint group:**
Each endpoint group is associated with a specific AWS Region. Endpoint groups include one or more endpoints in the Region. With a standard accelerator, you can increase or reduce the percentage of traffic that would be otherwise directed to an endpoint group by adjusting a setting called a traffic dial. The traffic dial lets you easily do performance testing or blue/green deployment testing, for example, for new releases across different AWS Regions.

**Endpoint:**
An endpoint is a resource that Global Accelerator directs traffic to. Endpoints for standard accelerators can be Network Load Balancers, Application Load Balancers, Amazon EC2 instances, or Elastic IP addresses. An Application Load Balancer endpoint can be internet-facing or internal. Traffic for standard accelerators is routed to endpoints based on the health of the endpoint along with configuration options that you choose, such as endpoint weights. For each endpoint, you can configure weights, which are numbers that you can use to specify the proportion of traffic to route to each one. This can be useful, for example, to do performance testing within a Region.

Endpoints for custom routing accelerators are virtual private cloud (VPC) subnets with one or many EC2 instances.
Usage

globalaccelerator(config = list())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- globalaccelerator(
config = list(
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

add_custom_routing_endpoints  Associate a virtual private cloud (VPC) subnet endpoint with your custom routing accelerator
advertise_byoip_cidr  Advertises an IPv4 address range that is provisioned for use with your AWS resources through bring your own IP addresses (BYOIP)
allow_custom_routing_traffic  Specify the Amazon EC2 instance (destination) IP addresses and ports that a VPC subnet endpoint can receive traffic from a custom routing accelerator
create_accelerator  Create an 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_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 that a VPC subnet endpoint cannot receive traffic from a custom routing accelerator
deprovision_byoip_cidr  Releases the specified address range that you provisioned to use with your AWS resources through bring your own IP addresses (BYOIP) and deletes the corresponding address pool
describe_accelerator  Describe an accelerator
describe_accelerator_attributes  Describe the attributes of an accelerator
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 AWS account
list_byoip_cidrs  Lists the IP address ranges that were specified in calls to ProvisionByoipCidr, including the current state and a history of state changes
list_custom_routing_accelerators  List the custom routing accelerators for an AWS 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 destination EC2 instance IP addresses and ports in the virtual public cloud (VPC) subnet endpoint for a custom routing accelerator
list_custom_routing_port_mappings_by_destination  List the port mappings for a specific EC2 instance (destination) in a VPC subnet endpoint
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  Provision an IP address range to use with your AWS resources through bring your own IP addresses (BYOIP) and creates a corresponding address pool
remove_custom_routing_endpoints  Remove endpoints from a custom routing accelerator
tag_resource  Add tags to an accelerator resource
untag_resource  Remove tags from a Global Accelerator resource
update_accelerator  Update an accelerator
update_accelerator_attributes  Update the attributes for an accelerator
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

```r
## Not run:
svc <- globalaccelerator()
svc$add_custom_routing_endpoints(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

glue  

**AWS Glue**

**Description**

Defines the public endpoint for the AWS Glue service.
Usage

glue(config = list())

Arguments

cfg

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

Service syntax

svc <- glue(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

batch_create_partition
batch_delete_connection
batch_delete_partition
batch_delete_table
batch_delete_table_version
batch_get_crawlers
batch_get_dev_endpoints
batch_get_jobs
batch_get_partition
batch_get_triggers
batch_get_workflows
batch_stop_job_run
batch_update_partition
cancel_ml_task_run
check_schema_version_validity
create_classifier
create_connection
create_crawler
create_database
create_dev_endpoint
create_job
create_ml_transform

Creates one or more partitions in a batch operation
Deletes a list of connection definitions from the Data Catalog
Deletes one or more partitions in a batch operation
Deletes multiple tables at once
Deletes a specified batch of versions of a table
Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of crawler names
Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of development endpoint names
Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of job names
Retrieves partitions in a batch request
Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of trigger names
Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of workflow names
Stops one or more job runs for a specified job definition
Updates one or more partitions in a batch operation
Cancels (stops) a task run
Validates the supplied schema
Creates a classifier in the user’s account
Creates a connection definition in the Data Catalog
Creates a new crawler with specified targets, role, configuration, and optional schedule
Creates a new database in a Data Catalog
Creates a new development endpoint
Creates a new job definition
Creates an AWS Glue machine learning transform
create_partition
create_partition_index
create_registry
create_schema
create_script
create_security_configuration
create_table
create_trigger
create_user_defined_function
create_workflow
delete_classifier
delete_column_statistics_for_partition
delete_column_statistics_for_table
delete_connection
delete_crawler
delete_database
delete_dev_endpoint
delete_job
delete_ml_transform
delete_partition
delete_partition_index
delete_registry
delete_resource_policy
delete_schema
delete_schema_versions
delete_security_configuration
delete_table
delete_table_version
delete_trigger
delete_user_defined_function
delete_workflow
get_catalog_import_status
get_classifier
get_classifiers
get_column_statistics_for_partition
get_column_statistics_for_table
get_connection
get_connections
get_crawler
get_crawler_metrics
get_crawlers
get_database
get_databases
get_data_catalog_encryption_settings
get_dataflow_graph
get_dev_endpoint
get_dev_endpoints
get_job

Creates a new partition
Creates a specified partition index in an existing table
Creates a new registry which may be used to hold a collection of schemas
Creates a new schema set and registers the schema definition
Transforms a directed acyclic graph (DAG) into code
Creates a new security configuration
Creates a new table definition in the Data Catalog
Creates a new trigger
Creates a new function definition in the Data Catalog
Creates a new workflow
Removes a classifier from the Data Catalog
Delete the partition column statistics of a column
Retrieves table statistics of columns
Deletes a connection from the Data Catalog
Removes a specified crawler from the AWS Glue Data Catalog, unless the crawler state is RUNNING
Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog
Deletes a specified development endpoint
Deletes a specified job definition
Deletes an AWS Glue machine learning transform
Deletes a specified partition
Deletes a specified partition index from an existing table
Delete the entire registry including schema and all of its versions
Deletes a specified policy
Deletes the entire registry including schema and all of its versions
Remove versions from the specified schema
Deletes a specified security configuration
Removes a table definition from the Data Catalog
Deletes a specified version of a table
Deletes a specified trigger
Deletes an existing function definition from the Data Catalog
Deletes a workflow
Retrieves the status of a migration operation
Retrieve a classifier by name
Lists all classifier objects in the Data Catalog
Retrieves partition statistics of columns
Retrieves a connection definition from the Data Catalog
Retrieves a list of connection definitions from the Data Catalog
Retrieves metadata for a specified crawler
Retrieves metrics about specified crawlers
Retrieves metadata for all crawlers defined in the customer account
Retrieves the definition of a specified database
Retrieves all databases defined in a given Data Catalog
Retrieves the security configuration for a specified catalog
Transforms a Python script into a directed acyclic graph (DAG)
Retrieves information about a specified development endpoint
Retrieves all the development endpoints in this AWS account
Retrieves an existing job definition
get_job_bookmark
get_job_run
get_job_runs
get_jobs
get_mapping
get_ml_task_run
get_ml_task_runs
get_ml_transform
get_ml_transforms
get_partition
get_partition_indexes
get_partitions
get_plan
get_registry
get_resource_policies
get_resource_policy
get_schema
get_schema_by_definition
get_schema_version
get_schema_versions_diff
get_security_configuration
get_security_configurations
get_table
get_tables
get_table_version
get_table_versions
get_tags
get_trigger
get_triggers
get_user_defined_function
get_user_defined_functions
get_workflow
get_workflow_run
get_workflow_run_properties
get_workflow_runs
import_catalog_to_glue
list_crawlers
list_dev_endpoints
list_jobs
list_ml_transforms
list_registries
list_schemas
list_schema_versions
list_triggers
list_workflows
put_data_catalog_encryption_settings
put_resource_policy
put_schema_version_metadata

get_job_bookmark
get_job_run
get_job_runs
get_jobs
get_mapping
get_ml_task_run
get_ml_task_runs
get_ml_transform
get_ml_transforms
get_partition
get_partition_indexes
get_partitions
get_plan
get_registry
get_resource_policies
get_resource_policy
get_schema
get_schema_by_definition
get_schema_version
get_schema_versions_diff
get_security_configuration
get_security_configurations
get_table
get_tables
get_table_version
get_table_versions
get_tags
get_trigger
get_triggers
get_user_defined_function
get_user_defined_functions
get_workflow
get_workflow_run
get_workflow_run_properties
get_workflow_runs
import_catalog_to_glue
list_crawlers
list_dev_endpoints
list_jobs
list_ml_transforms
list_registries
list_schemas
list_schema_versions
list_triggers
list_workflows
put_data_catalog_encryption_settings
put_resource_policy
put_schema_version_metadata

Returns information on a job bookmark entry
Retrieves the metadata for a given job run
Retrieves metadata for all runs of a given job definition
Retrieves all current job definitions
Creates mappings
Gets details for a specific task run on a machine learning transform
Gets a list of runs for a machine learning transform
Gets an AWS Glue machine learning transform artifact and all its corresponding metadata
Gets a sortable, filterable list of existing AWS Glue machine learning transforms
Retrieves information about a specified partition
Retrieves the partition indexes associated with a table
Retrieves information about the partitions in a table
Gets code to perform a specified mapping
Describes the specified registry in detail
Retrieves the security configurations for the resource policies set on individual resources
Retrieves a specified resource policy
Describes the specified schema in detail
Retrieves a schema by the SchemaDefinition
Get the specified schema by its unique ID assigned when a version of the schema is created
Fetches the schema version difference in the specified difference type between two schema versions
Retrieves a specified security configuration
Retrieves a list of all security configurations
Retrieves the Table definition in a Data Catalog for a specified table
Retrieves the definitions of some or all of the tables in a given Database
Retrieves a specified version of a table
Retrieves a list of strings that identify available versions of a specified table
Retrieves a list of tags associated with a resource
Retrieves the definition of a trigger
Gets all the triggers associated with a job
Retrieves a specified function definition from the Data Catalog
Retrieves multiple function definitions from the Data Catalog
Retrieves resource metadata for a workflow
Retrieves the metadata for a given workflow run
Retrieves the workflow run properties which were set during the run
Retrieves metadata for all runs of a given workflow
Imports an existing Amazon Athena Data Catalog to AWS Glue
Retrieves the names of all crawler resources in this AWS account, or the resources that match the specified filter
Retrieves the names of all DevEndpoint resources in this AWS account, or the resources that match the specified filter
Retrieves the names of all job resources in this AWS account, or the resources that match the specified filter
Retrieves a sortable, filterable list of existing AWS Glue machine learning transforms
Returns a list of registries that you have created, with minimal registry information
Returns a list of schemas with minimal details
Returns a list of schema versions that you have created, with minimal information
Retrieves the names of all trigger resources in this AWS account, or the resources that match the specified filter
Lists names of workflows created in the account
Sets the security configuration for a specified catalog
Sets the Data Catalog resource policy for access control
Puts the metadata key value pair for a specified schema version ID
put_workflow_run_properties  
query_schema_version_metadata  
register_schema_version  
remove_schema_version_metadata  
reset_job_bookmark  
resume_workflow_run  
search_tables  
start_crawler  
start_crawler_schedule  
start_export_labels_task_run  
start_import_labels_task_run  
start_job_run  
start_ml_evaluation_task_run  
start_ml_labeling_set_generation_task_run  
start_trigger  
start_workflow_run  
stop_crawler  
stop_crawler_schedule  
stop_trigger  
stop_workflow_run  
tag_resource  
untag_resource  
update_classifier  
update_column_statistics_for_partition  
update_column_statistics_for_table  
update_connection  
update_crawler  
update_crawler_schedule  
update_database  
update_dev_endpoint  
update_job  
update_ml_transform  
update_partition  
update_registry  
update_schema  
update_table  
update_trigger  
update_user_defined_function  
update_workflow

**Examples**

```r
def g(s) {
  x <- glue()
  x$batch_create_partition(
    Foo = 123
  )
}
g()
```
Amazon GuardDuty

Description

Amazon GuardDuty is a continuous security monitoring service that analyzes and processes the following data sources: VPC Flow Logs, AWS CloudTrail event logs, and DNS logs. 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 AWS environment. This can include issues like escalations of privileges, uses of exposed credentials, or communication with malicious IPs, URLs, or domains. For example, GuardDuty can detect compromised EC2 instances that serve malware or mine bitcoin.

GuardDuty also monitors AWS account access behavior for signs of compromise. Some examples of this are unauthorized infrastructure deployments such as 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 of the status of your AWS environment by producing security findings that you can view in the GuardDuty console or through Amazon CloudWatch events. For more information, see the Amazon GuardDuty User Guide.

Usage

guardduty(config = list())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- guardduty(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  ))
)
Operations

- accept_invitation
- archive_findings
- create_detector
- create_filter
- create_ip_set
- create_members
- create_publishing_destination
- create_sample_findings
- create_threat_intel_set
- decline_invitations
- delete_detector
- delete_filter
- delete_invitations
- delete_ip_set
- delete_members
- delete_publishing_destination
- delete_threat_intel_set
- describe_organization_configuration
- describe_publishing_destination
- disable_organization_admin_account
- disassociate_from_master_account
- disassociate_members
- enable_organization_admin_account
- get_detector
- get_filter
- get_findings
- get_findings_statistics
- get_invitations_count
- get_ip_set
- get_master_account
- get_member_detectors
- get_members
- get_threat_intel_set
- get_usage_statistics
- invite_members
- list_detectors
- list_filters
- list_findings
- list_invitations
- list_ip_sets
- list_members
- list_organization_admin_accounts
- list_publishing_destinations
- list_tags_for_resource
- list_threat_intel_sets
- start_monitoring_members

Accepts the invitation to be monitored by a GuardDuty administrator account
Archives GuardDuty findings that are specified by the list of finding IDs
Creates a single Amazon GuardDuty detector
Creates a filter using the specified finding criteria
Creates a new IPSet, which is called a trusted IP list in the console user interface
Creates member accounts of the current AWS account by specifying a list of AWS account IDs
Creates a publishing destination to export findings to
Generates example findings of types specified by the list of finding types
Creates a new ThreatIntelSet
Declines invitations sent to the current member account by AWS accounts specified by their account IDs
Deletes an Amazon GuardDuty detector that is specified by the detector ID
Deletes the filter specified by the filter name
Deletes invitations sent to the current member account by AWS accounts specified by their account IDs
Deletes the IPSet specified by the ipSetId
Deletes GuardDuty member accounts (to the current GuardDuty administrator account)
Deletes the publishing definition with the specified destinationId
Deletes the ThreatIntelSet specified by the ThreatIntelSet ID
Returns information about the account selected as the delegated administrator for GuardDuty
Returns information about the publishing destination specified by the provided destinationId
Disables an AWS account within the Organization as the GuardDuty delegated administrator
Disassociates the current GuardDuty member account from its administrator account
Disassociates GuardDuty member accounts (to the current GuardDuty administrator account)
Enables an AWS account within the organization as the GuardDuty delegated administrator
Retrieves an Amazon GuardDuty detector specified by the detectorId
Returns the details of the filter specified by the filter name
Describes Amazon GuardDuty findings specified by finding IDs
Lists Amazon GuardDuty findings statistics for the specified detector ID
Returns the count of all GuardDuty membership invitations that were sent to the current AWS account
Provides the details for the GuardDuty administrator account associated with the current AWS account
Describes which data sources are enabled for the member account’s detector
Retrieves GuardDuty member accounts (of the current GuardDuty administrator account)
Retrieves the ThreatIntelSet that is specified by the ThreatIntelSet ID
Lists Amazon GuardDuty usage statistics over the last 30 days for the specified detector ID
Invites other AWS accounts (created as members of the current AWS account by CreateMembers)
Lists detectorIds of all the existing Amazon GuardDuty detector resources
Returns a paginated list of the current filters
Lists Amazon GuardDuty findings for the specified detector ID
Lists all GuardDuty membership invitations that were sent to the current AWS account
Lists the IPSets of the GuardDuty service specified by the detector ID
Lists details about all member accounts for the current GuardDuty administrator account
Lists the accounts configured as GuardDuty delegated administrators
Returns a list of publishing destinations associated with the specified detectorId
Lists tags for a resource
Lists the ThreatIntelSets of the GuardDuty service specified by the detector ID
Turns on GuardDuty monitoring of the specified member accounts
AWS Health

The AWS Health API provides programmatic access to the AWS Health information that appears in the AWS Personal Health Dashboard. You can use the API operations to get information about AWS Health events that affect your AWS services and resources.

You must have a Business or Enterprise support plan from AWS Support to use the AWS Health API. If you call the AWS Health API from an AWS account that doesn’t have a Business or Enterprise support plan, you receive a SubscriptionRequiredException error.

AWS Health has a single endpoint: health.us-east-1.amazonaws.com (HTTPS). Use this endpoint to call the AWS Health API operations.

For authentication of requests, AWS Health uses the Signature Version 4 Signing Process.

If your AWS account is part of AWS Organizations, you can use the AWS Health organizational view feature. This feature provides a centralized view of AWS Health events across all accounts in your organization. You can aggregate AWS 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 AWS Health events in the AWS Health User Guide.

When you use the AWS Health API operations to return AWS Health events, see the following recommendations:

- Use the eventScopeCode parameter to specify whether to return AWS 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())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- health(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

describe_affected_accounts_for_organization
  Returns a list of accounts in the organization from AWS Organizations that are affected by the provided event

describe_affected_entities
  Returns a list of entities that have been affected by the specified events, based on the specified filter criteria

describe_affected_entities_for_organization
  Returns the number of entities that are affected by each of the specified events for each account in your organization.

describe_entity_aggregates
  Returns the number of events of each event type (issue, scheduled change, and account notification) that are affected by each of the specified events.

describe_event_aggregates
  Returns detailed information about one or more specified events.

describe_event_details
  Returns detailed information about one or more specified events for one or more accounts.

describe_event_details_for_organization
  Returns information about events that meet the specified filter criteria.

describe_events
  Returns information about events across your organization in AWS Organizations.

describe_events_for_organization
  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 AWS Health.
iam

**AWS Identity and Access Management**

### Description

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a web service for securely controlling access to AWS services. With IAM, you can centrally manage users, security credentials such as access keys, and permissions that control which AWS resources users and applications can access. For more information about IAM, see [AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/userguide/) and the [AWS Identity and Access Management User Guide](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/userguide/).

### Usage

```r
iam(config = list())
```

### Arguments

**config**

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

### Service syntax

```r
svc <- iam(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    ...)
)```
region = "string"
}
)
)

Operations

add_client_id_to_open_id_connect_provider
add_role_to_instance_profile
add_user_to_group
attach_group_policy
attach_role_policy
attach_user_policy
change_password
create_access_key
create_account_alias
create_group
create_instance_profile
create_login_profile
create_open_id_connect_provider
create_policy
create_policy_version
create_role
create_saml_provider
create_service_linked_role
create_service_specific_credential
create_user
create_virtual_mfa_device
deactivate_mfa_device
delete_access_key
delete_account_alias
delete_account_password_policy
delete_group
delete_group_policy
delete_instance_profile
delete_login_profile
delete_open_id_connect_provider
delete_policy
delete_policy_version
delete_role
delete_role_permissions_boundary
delete_role_policy
delete_saml_provider
delete_server_certificate
delete_service_linked_role
delete_service_specific_credential
deleteSigningCertificate
delete_ssh_public_key
delete_user

Adds a new client ID (also known as audience) to the list of client IDs associated with a specified IAM OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider resource.

Adds the specified IAM role to the specified instance profile.

Adds the specified user to the specified group.

Attaches the specified managed policy to the specified IAM group.

Attaches the specified managed policy to the specified IAM role.

Attaches the specified managed policy to the specified user.

Changes the password of the IAM user who is calling this operation.

Creates a new AWS secret access key and corresponding AWS access key ID for the specified user.

Creates an alias for your AWS account.

Creates a new group.

Creates a new instance profile.

Creates a password for the specified user, giving the user the ability to access AWS services through the AWS Management Console.

Creates an IAM entity to describe an identity provider (IdP) that supports OpenID Connect (OIDC).

Creates a new managed policy for your AWS account.

Creates a new version of the specified managed policy.

Creates a new role for your AWS account.

Creates an IAM resource that describes an identity provider (IdP) that supports SAML 2.0.

Creates a new AWS service-linked role for your AWS account.

Creates a new virtual MFA device for the AWS account.

Deactivates the specified MFA device and removes it from association with the user name for which it was originally enabled.

Deletes the access key pair associated with the specified IAM user.

Deletes the specified AWS account alias.

Deletes the password for the specified IAM user, which terminates the user's ability to access AWS services through the AWS Management Console.

Deletes an OpenID Connect identity provider (IdP) resource object in IAM.

Deletes the specified managed policy.

Deletes the specified version from the specified managed policy.

Deletes the specified role.

Deletes the permissions boundary for the specified IAM role.

Deletes the specified inline policy that is embedded in the specified IAM group.

Deletes the specified inline policy from the specified IAM role.

Deletes the specified inline policy from the specified IAM user.

Deletes a SAML provider resource in IAM.

Deletes the specified server certificate.

Submits a service-linked role deletion request and returns a DeletionTaskId, which you can use to check the status of the deletion.

Deletes a service-specific credential.

Deletes a signing certificate associated with the specified IAM user.

Deletes the specified SSH public key.

Deletes the specified IAM user.
delete_user_permissions_boundary
delete_user_policy
delete_virtual_mfa_device
detach_group_policy
detach_role_policy
detach_user_policy
enable_mfa_device
generate_credential_report
generate_organizations_access_report
generate_service_last_accessed_details
get_access_key_last_used
get_account_authorization_details
get_account_password_policy
get_account_summary
get_context_keys_for_custom_policy
get_context_keys_for_principal_policy
get_credential_report
group
get_group
get_group_policy
get_instance_profile
get_login_profile
get_open_id_connect_provider
get_organizations_access_report
group
get_policy
get_policy_version
role
get_role
get_role_policy
get_saml_provider
get_server_certificate
get_service_last_accessed_details
get_service_last_accessed_details_with_entities
get_service_linked_role_deletion_status
get_ssh_public_key
user
get_user
get_user_policy
list_access_keys
list_account_aliases
listAttachedGroupPolicies
listAttachedRolePolicies
listAttachedUserPolicies
listEntitiesForPolicy
listGroupPolicies
listGroups
listGroupsForUser
listInstanceProfiles
listInstanceProfilesForRole
listMFADevices
listOpenIdConnectProviders

Deletes the permissions boundary for the specified IAM user.
Deletes the specified inline policy that is embedded in the specified IAM user.
Deletes a virtual MFA device.
Removes the specified managed policy from the specified IAM group.
Removes the specified managed policy from the specified role.
Removes the specified managed policy from the specified user.
Enables the specified MFA device and associates it with the specified IAM user.
Generates a credential report for the AWS account.
Generates a report for service last accessed data for AWS Organizations.
Retrieves information about when an IAM resource was last used.
Retrieves information about all IAM users, groups, roles, and policies in the AWS account.
Retrieves the password policy for the AWS account.
Retrieves information about IAM entity usage and IAM quotas in the AWS account.
Gets a list of all of the context keys referenced in the input policies.
Gets a list of all of the context keys referenced in all the IAM policies that are attached to the specified entity
Retrieves a credential report for the AWS account.
Returns a list of IAM users that are in the specified IAM group.
Retrieves the specified inline policy document that is embedded in the specified IAM user.
Retrieves information about the specified instance profile, including the instance profile’s path, GUID, ARN, and the instance profile’s role.
Retrieves the user name and password-creation date for the specified IAM user.
Retrieves information about the specified OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider.
Retrieves the service last accessed data report for AWS Organizations.
Retrieves information about the specified managed policy, including the policy’s default version and the total number of IAM users, groups, and roles to which the policy is attached.
Retrieves information about the specified version of the specified managed policy.
Retrieves information about the specified role, including the role’s path, GUID, ARN, and the role’s trust policy that grants permission to assume the role.
Retrieves information about the specified OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider.
Retrieves a service last accessed report that was created using the GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails operation.
Retrieves the status of your service-linked role deletion.
Retrieves the specified SAML provider metadata, including the SAML provider metadata document that was uploaded when the SAML provider resource object was created or updated.
Retrieves information about the specified server certificate stored in IAM.
Retrieves a service last accessed report that was created using the GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails operation.
After you generate a group or policy report using the GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails operation, you can use the JobId parameter in GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntities.
Retrieves information about the access key IDs associated with the specified IAM user.
Lists the account alias associated with the AWS account (Note: you can have only one)
Lists all managed policies that are attached to the specified IAM group.
Lists all managed policies that are attached to the specified IAM role.
Lists all managed policies that are attached to the specified IAM user.
Lists all IAM users, groups, and roles that the specified managed policy is attached to.
Lists the names of the inline policies that are embedded in the specified IAM user.
Lists the IAM groups that have the specified path prefix.
Lists the IAM groups that the specified IAM user belongs to.
Lists the instance profiles that have the specified path prefix.
Lists the instance profiles that have the specified associated IAM role.
Lists the MFA devices for an IAM user.
Lists information about the IAM OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider resource.
list_policies  Lists all the managed policies that are available in your AWS account, including your own customer-defined managed policies and all AWS managed policies
list_policies_granting_service_access  Retrieves a list of policies that the IAM identity (user, group, or role) can use to access each specified service
list_policy_versions  Lists information about the versions of the specified managed policy, including the version that is currently set as the policy's default version
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_signing_certificates  Lists the certificate key pairs stored in IAM that have the specified path prefix
list_ssh_public_keys  Lists 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 user
list_virtual_mfa_devices  Lists the virtual MFA devices defined in the AWS account by assignment status
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 registered for the specified IAM OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider resource object
remove_role_from_instance_profile  Removes the specified IAM role from the specified 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 on the AWS servers
set_default_policy_version  Sets the specified version of the specified policy as the policy's default (operative) version
set_security_token_service_preferences  Sets the specified version of the global endpoint token as the token version used for the AWS account
simulate_custom_policy  Simulates how a set of IAM policies and optionally a resource-based policy works with a list of API operations and AWS resources to determine the policies' effective permissions
simulate_principal_policy  Simulates how a set of IAM policies attached to an IAM entity works with a list of API operations and AWS resources to determine the policies' effective permissions
tag_role  Adds one or more tags to an IAM role
ntag_role  Removes the specified tags from the role
ntag_user  Removes the specified tags from the user
update_access_key  Changes the status of the specified access key from Active to Inactive, or vice versa
update_account_password_policy  Updates the password policy settings for the AWS account
update_assume_role_policy  Updates the policy that grants an IAM entity permission to assume a role
update_group  Updates the name and/or the path of the specified IAM group
update_login_profile  Changes the password for the specified IAM user
update_open_id_connect_provider_thumbprint  Replaces the existing list of server certificate thumbprints associated with the specified OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider resource object
update_role  Updates the description or maximum session duration setting of a role
update_role_description  Use UpdateRole instead
update_saml_provider  Updates the metadata document for an existing SAML provider resource
update_server_certificate  Updates the name and/or the path of the specified server certificate store
update_service_specific_credential  Sets the status of a service-specific credential to Active or Inactive
update_signing_certificate  Changes the status of the specified user signing certificate from active to inactive
update_ssh_public_key  Updates the name and/or the path of the specified IAM user's SSH public key to active or inactive
update_user  Uploads a server certificate entity for the AWS account
upload_server_certificate  Uploads a server certificate entity for the AWS account
**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**

```r
inspector(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```r
cvc <- inspector(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string",
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),

```

**Examples**

```r
## 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)
```
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 specified by the ARNs of the assessment target
create_assessment_template Creates an assessment template for the assessment target that is specified by the ARNs 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 select the EC2 instances to be included in an Amazon Inspector assessment target
delete_assessment_run Deletes the assessment run that is specified by the ARNs of the assessment run
delete_assessment_target Deletes the assessment target that is specified by the ARNs of the assessment target
delete_assessment_template Deletes the assessment template that is specified by the ARNs of the assessment templates
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
generate_assessment_report Produces an assessment report that includes detailed and comprehensive results of a specified assessment run
get_assessment_report Retrieves the assessment report (a list of AssessmentReport objects) specified by the ARN of the assessment run
get_assessment_run_agents Information about the data that is collected for the specified assessment run
get_telemetry_metadata Lists the agents of the assessment run 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 ARNs of the assessment templates
list_exclusions Lists exclusions that are generated by the assessment run
list_findings Lists findings that are generated by the assessment run that is specified by the ARNs of the assessment runs
list_tags_for_resource Lists all tags associated with an assessment template
list_rules_packages Lists all available Amazon Inspector rules packages
list_exclusions_preview Information about the data that is collected for the specified assessment run
register_cross_account_access_role Registers the IAM role that grants Amazon Inspector access to AWS Services needed to perform security assessments
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 ARNs of the assessment templates
start_assessment_run Starts the assessment run specified by the ARNs of the assessment template
stop_assessment_run Stops the assessment run that is specified by the ARNs of the assessment template
subscribe_to_event Enables the process of sending Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) notifications
unsubscribe_from_event Disables the process of sending Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) notifications
update_assessment_target Updates the assessment target that is specified by the ARNs of the assessment target
## Managed Streaming for Kafka

### Description
The operations for managing an Amazon MSK cluster.

### Usage

```r
kafka(config = list())
```

### Arguments

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

### Service syntax

```r
svc <- kafka(
config = list(
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
),
  region = "string"
)
```

---

```r
# 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)
```
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_configuration Creates a new MSK configuration
delete_cluster Deletes the MSK cluster specified by the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in the request
delete_configuration Deletes an MSK Configuration
describe_cluster Returns a description of the MSK cluster whose Amazon Resource Name (ARN) is specified in the request
describe_cluster_operation Returns a description of the cluster operation specified by the ARN
describe_configuration Returns a description of this MSK configuration
describe_configuration_revision Returns a description of this revision of the configuration
get_bootstrap_brokers A list of brokers that a client application can use to bootstrap
get_compatible_kafka_versions Gets the Apache Kafka versions to which you can update the MSK cluster
list_cluster_operations Returns a list of all the operations that have been performed on the specified MSK cluster
list_clusters Returns a list of all the MSK clusters in the current Region
list_configuration_revisions Returns a list of all the MSK configurations in this Region
list_configurations Returns a list of all the MSK configurations in this Region
list_kafka_versions Returns a list of Kafka versions
list_nodes Returns a list of the broker nodes in the cluster
list_scram_secrets Returns a list of the Scram Secrets associated with an Amazon MSK cluster
list_tags_for_resource Returns a list of the tags associated with the specified resource
reboot_cluster Reboots brokers
tag_resource Adds tags to the specified MSK resource
untag_resource Removes the tags associated with the keys that are provided in the query
update_broker_count Updates the number of broker nodes in the cluster
update_broker_storage Updates the EBS storage associated with MSK brokers
update_cluster_configuration Updates the cluster with the configuration that is specified in the request body
update_cluster_kafka_version Updates the Apache Kafka version for the cluster
update_configuration Updates an MSK configuration
update_monitoring Updates the monitoring settings for the cluster

Examples

## Not run:
svc <- kafka()
svc$batch_associate_scram_secret(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
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())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- kinesis(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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 retained
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 list
disable_enhanced_monitoring Disables enhanced monitoring
enable_enhanced_monitoring Enables enhanced Kinesis data stream monitoring for shard-level metrics
### Examples

```r
## 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

```r
kinesisanalytics(config = list())
```
Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- kinesisanalytics(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option
add_application_input
add_application_input_processing_configuration
add_application_output
add_application_reference_data_source
create_application
delete_application
delete_application_cloud_watch_logging_option
delete_application_input_processing_configuration
delete_application_output
delete_application_reference_data_source
describe_application
discover_input_schema
list_applications
list_tags_for_resource
start_application
stop_application
tag_resource
untag_resource
update_application

Examples

## Not run:
svc <- kinesisanalytics()
svc$add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option(
   Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

---

**Amazon Kinesis Analytics**

**Description**

Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics is a fully managed service that you can use to process and analyze streaming data using Java, 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**

```r
kinesisanalyticsv2(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```r
svc <- kinesisanalyticsv2(
   config = list(
      credentials = list(
         creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
         ),
         profile = "string"
      ),
      endpoint = "string",
      region = "string"
   )
)
```

**Operations**

- `add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option`:
  Adds an Amazon CloudWatch log stream to monitor application configuration errors.
- `add_application_input`:
  Adds a streaming source to your SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application.
- `add_application_input_processing_configuration`:
  Adds an InputProcessingConfiguration to a SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application.
add_application_output
add_application_reference_data_source
add_application_vpc_configuration
create_application
create_application_presigned_url
create_application_snapshot
delete_application
delete_application_cloud_watch_logging_option
delete_application_input_processing_configuration
delete_application_output
delete_application_reference_data_source
delete_application_snapshot
delete_application_vpc_configuration
describe_application
describe_application_snapshot
discover_input_schema
list_applications
list_application_snapshots
list_tags_for_resource
start_application
stop_application
tag_resource
untag_resource
update_application

Add an external destination to your SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application.
Adds a reference data source to an existing SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application.
Adds a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) configuration to the application.
Creates a Kinesis Data Analytics application.
Creates and returns a URL that you can use to connect to an application’s output.
Creates a snapshot of the application’s state data.
Deletes the specified application.
Deletes an Amazon CloudWatch log stream from a Kinesis Data Analytics application.
Deletes an InputProcessingConfiguration from an input.
Deletes the output destination configuration from your SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application.
Deletes a reference data source configuration from the specified SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application.
Deletes a snapshot of application state.
Removes a VPC configuration from a Kinesis Data Analytics application.
Returns information about a specific Kinesis Data Analytics application.
Returns information about a snapshot of application state data.
Infers a schema for a SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application by analyzing sample records.
Returns a list of Kinesis Data Analytics applications in your account.
Lists information about the current application snapshots.
Retrieves the list of key-value tags assigned to the application.
Starts the specified Kinesis Data Analytics application.
Stops the application from processing data.
Adds one or more key-value tags to a Kinesis Data Analytics application.
Removes one or more tags from a Kinesis Data Analytics application.
Updates an existing Kinesis Data Analytics application.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- kinesisanalyticsv2()
svc$add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

### kms

AWS Key Management Service

**Description**

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is an encryption and key management web service. This guide describes the AWS KMS operations that you can call programmatically. For general information about AWS KMS, see the [AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/userguide/).
AWS 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 AWS KMS and other AWS 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 AWS SDKs, including how to download and install them, see Tools for Amazon Web Services.

We recommend that you use the AWS SDKs to make programmatic API calls to AWS KMS. Clients must support TLS (Transport Layer Security) 1.0. We recommend TLS 1.2. 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 by using an access key ID and a secret access key. We strongly recommend that you do not use your AWS account (root) access key ID and secret key for everyday work with AWS KMS. Instead, use the access key ID and secret access key for an IAM user. You can also use the AWS Security Token Service to generate temporary security credentials that you can use to sign requests.

All AWS KMS operations require Signature Version 4.

Logging API Requests

AWS KMS supports AWS CloudTrail, a service that logs AWS API calls and related events for your AWS 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 AWS 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 AWS CloudTrail User Guide.

Additional Resources

For more information about credentials and request signing, see the following:

- AWS Security Credentials - This topic provides general information about the types of credentials used for accessing AWS.
- 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())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- kms(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

cancel_key_deletion Cancels the deletion of a customer master key (CMK)
connect_custom_key_store Connects or reconnects a custom key store to its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster
create_alias Creates a friendly name for a customer master key (CMK)
create_custom_key_store Creates a custom key store that is associated with an AWS CloudHSM cluster that you own and manage
create_grant Adds a grant to a customer master key (CMK)
create_key Creates a unique customer managed customer master key (CMK) in your AWS account and Region
decrypt Decrypts ciphertext that was encrypted by a AWS KMS customer master key (CMK)
delete_alias Deletes the specified alias
delete_custom_key_store Deletes a custom key store
delete_imported_key_material Deletes key material that you previously imported
describe_custom_key_stores Gets information about custom key stores in the account and region
describe_key Provides detailed information about a customer master key (CMK)
disable_key Sets the state of a customer master key (CMK) to disabled
disable_key_rotation Disables automatic rotation of the key material for the specified symmetric customer master key
disconnect_custom_key_store Disconnects the custom key store from its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster
disable_key_rotation Disables automatic rotation of the key material for the specified symmetric customer master key
enable_key Enables automatic rotation of the key material for the specified symmetric customer master key
encrypt Encrypts plaintext into ciphertext by using a customer master key (CMK)
generate_data_key Generates a unique symmetric data key for client-side encryption
generate_data_key_pair Generates a unique asymmetric data key pair
generate_data_key_pair_without_plaintext Generates a unique asymmetric data key pair
generate_data_key_without_plaintext Generates a unique symmetric data key
**generate_random**
Returns a random byte string that is cryptographically secure

**get_key_policy**
Gets a key policy attached to the specified customer master key (CMK)

**get_key_rotation_status**
Gets a Boolean value that indicates whether automatic rotation of the key material is enabled for the specified customer master key (CMK)

**get_parameters_for_import**
Returns the items you need to import key material into a symmetric, customer managed CMK

**get_public_key**
Returns the public key of an asymmetric CMK

**import_key_material**
Imports key material into an existing symmetric AWS KMS customer master key (CMK)

**get_key_policy**
Gets a key policy attached to the specified customer master key (CMK)

**get_key_rotation_status**
Gets a Boolean value that indicates whether automatic rotation of the key material is enabled for the specified customer master key (CMK)

**get_parameters_for_import**
Returns the items you need to import key material into a symmetric, customer managed CMK

**get_public_key**
Returns the public key of an asymmetric CMK

**import_key_material**
Imports key material into an existing symmetric AWS KMS customer master key (CMK)

**list_aliases**
Gets a list of aliases in the caller’s AWS account and region

**list_grants**
Gets a list of all grants for the specified customer master key (CMK)

**list_key_policies**
Gets the names of the key policies that are attached to a customer master key (CMK)

**list_keys**
Gets a list of all customer master keys (CMKs) in the caller’s AWS account and region

**list_resource_tags**
Returns all tags on the specified customer master key (CMK)

**list_retirable_grants**
Returns all grants in which the specified principal is the RetiringPrincipal in the grant

**put_key_policy**
Attaches a key policy to the specified customer master key (CMK)

**re_encrypt**
Decrypts ciphertext and then reencrypts it entirely within AWS KMS

**retire_grant**
Retires a grant

**revoke_grant**
Revoke the specified grant for the specified customer master key (CMK)

**schedule_key_deletion**
Schedules the deletion of a customer master key (CMK)

**sign**
Creates a digital signature for a message or message digest by using the private key in an asymmetric CMK

**tag_resource**
 Adds or edits tags on a customer managed CMK

**untag_resource**
Deletes tags from a customer managed CMK

**update_alias**
Associates an existing AWS KMS alias with a different customer master key (CMK)

**update_custom_key_store**
Changes the properties of a custom key store

**update_key_description**
Updates the description of a customer master key (CMK)

**verify**
Verifies a digital signature that was generated by the Sign operation

---

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
svc <- kms()

# The following example cancels deletion of the specified CMK.
svc$cancel_key_deletion(
  KeyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**Description**

**Overview**

This is the *AWS Lambda API Reference*. The AWS Lambda Developer Guide provides additional information. For the service overview, see *What is AWS Lambda*, and for information about how the service works, see *AWS Lambda: How it Works* in the *AWS Lambda Developer Guide*.  

---

**lambda**

**AWS Lambda**
Usage

\[
\text{lambda}(\text{config} = \text{list()})
\]

Arguments

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

Service syntax

\[
svc <- \text{lambda(}
\hspace{1cm} \text{config} = \text{list(}
\hspace{2cm} \text{credentials} = \text{list(}
\hspace{3cm} \text{creds} = \text{list(}
\hspace{4cm} \text{access_key_id} = \text{"string"},
\hspace{4cm} \text{secret_access_key} = \text{"string"},
\hspace{4cm} \text{session_token} = \text{"string"}
\hspace{3cm}),
\hspace{2cm} \text{profile} = \text{"string"}
\hspace{1cm}),
\hspace{1cm} \text{endpoint} = \text{"string"},
\hspace{1cm} \text{region} = \text{"string"}
\hspace{1cm})
\]

Operations

- `add_layer_version_permission` Adds permissions to the resource-based policy of a version of an AWS Lambda layer
- `add_permission` Grants an AWS service or another account 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 AWS Lambda function
- `create_function` Creates a Lambda function
- `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` Deletes 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_layer_version` Deletes a version of an AWS 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 AWS Region
- `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 deployment package
- `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
get_function_event_invoke_config
get_layer_version
get_layer_version_by_arn
get_layer_version_policy
get_policy
get_provisioned_concurrency_config
invoke
invoke_async
list_aliases
list_code_signing_configs
list_event_source_mappings
list_function_event_invoke_configs
list_functions
list_functions_by_code_signing_config
list_layers
list_layer_versions
list_provisioned_concurrency_configs
list_tags
list_versions_by_function
publish_layer_version
publish_version
put_function_code_signing_config
put_function_concurrency
put_function_event_invoke_config
put_provisioned_concurrency_config
remove_layer_version_permission
remove_permission
tag_resource
untag_resource
update_alias
update_code_signing_config
update_event_source_mapping
update_function_code
update_function_configuration
update_function_event_invoke_config

Returns the version-specific settings of a Lambda function or version
Retrieves the configuration for asynchronous invocation for a function, version, or alias
Returns information about a version of an AWS Lambda layer, with a link to download the layer archive
Returns information about a version of an AWS Lambda layer, with a link to download the layer archive
Returns the permission policy for a version of an AWS Lambda layer
Returns the resource-based IAM policy for a version, function, or alias
Retrieves the provisioned concurrency configuration for a function’s alias or version
Invokes a Lambda function
For asynchronous function invocation, use Invoke
Returns a list of aliases for a Lambda function
Returns a list of code signing configurations
Lists event source mappings
Retrieves a list of configurations for asynchronous invocation for a function
Returns a list of Lambda functions, with the version-specific configuration of each
List the functions that use the specified code signing configuration
Lists AWS Lambda layers and shows information about the latest version of each
Lists the versions of an AWS Lambda layer
Retrieves a list of provisioned concurrency configurations for a function
Returns a function’s tags
Returns a list of versions, with the version-specific configuration of each
Creates an AWS Lambda layer from a ZIP archive
Creates a version from the current code and configuration of a function
Update the code signing configuration for the function
Sets the maximum number of simultaneous executions for a function, and reserves capacity for that concurrency level
Configures options for asynchronous invocation on a function, version, or alias
Adds a provisioned concurrency configuration to a function’s alias or version
Removed a statement from the permissions policy for a version of an AWS Lambda layer
Revokes function-use permission from an AWS service or another account
Adds tags to a function
Removes tags from a function
Updates the configuration of a Lambda function alias
Update the code signing configuration
Updates an event source mapping
Updates a Lambda function’s code
Modify the version-specific settings of a Lambda function
Updates the configuration for asynchronous invocation for a function, version, or alias

Examples

```r
## 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",
```
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())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- lexmodelbuildingservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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
Delete 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_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
Use the GetUtterancesView operation to get information about the utterances that your users have made to your bot

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

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"
)
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

lexruntimeservice(config = list())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```r
svc <- lexruntimeservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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

```r
## Not run:
svc <- lexruntimeservice()
svc$delete_session(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

---

licensemanager |  
---

AWS License Manager

Description

AWS License Manager makes it easier to manage licenses from software vendors across multiple AWS accounts and on-premises servers.

Usage

```r
licensemanager(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```r
svc <- licensemanager(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string",
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string"
)```
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
}

Operations

accept_grant
check_in_license
checkout_borrow_license
checkout_license
create_grant
create_license
create_license_configuration
create_license_version
create_token
delete_grant
delete_license
delete_license_configuration
delete_token
extend_license_consumption
get_access_token
get_grant
get_license
get_license_configuration
get_license_usage
get_service_settings
list_associations_for_license_configuration
list_distributed_grants
list_failures_for_license_configuration_operations
list_license_configurations
list_licenses
list_license_specifications_for_resource
list_license_versions
list_received_grants
list_received_licenses
list_resource_inventory
list_tags_for_resource
list_tokens
list_usage_for_license_configuration
reject_grant
tag_resource
untag_resource
update_license_configuration
update_license_specifications_for_resource
update_service_settings

Accepts the specified grant
Checks in the specified license
Checks out the specified license for offline use
Checks out the specified license
Creates a grant for the specified license
Creates a license
Creates a license configuration
Creates a new version of the specified license
Creates a new version of the specified license
Creates a long-lived token
Deletes the specified grant
Deletes the specified license
Deletes the specified license configuration
Deletes the specified token
Extends the expiration date for license consumption
Gets a temporary access token to use with AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity
Gets detailed information about the specified grant
Gets detailed information about the specified license
Gets detailed information about the specified license configuration
Gets detailed information about the usage of the specified license
Gets the License Manager settings for the current Region
Lists the resource associations for the specified license configuration
Lists the grants distributed for the specified license
Lists the license configuration operations that failed
Lists the license configurations for your account
Lists the licenses for your account
Describes the license configurations for the specified resource
Lists all versions of the specified license
Lists grants that are received but not accepted
Lists received licenses
Lists resources managed using Systems Manager inventory
Lists the tags for the specified license configuration
Lists your tokens
Lists all license usage records for a license configuration, displaying license consumption
Rejects the specified grant
Adds the specified tags to the specified license configuration
Removes the specified tags from the specified license configuration
Modifies the attributes of an existing license configuration
Adds or removes the specified license configurations for the specified AWS resource
Updates License Manager settings for the current Region
Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- licensemanager()
svc$accept_grant(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

## Description

Amazon Lightsail is the easiest way to get started with Amazon Web Services (AWS) 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, 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, AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or SDKs. For more information about Lightsail concepts and tasks, see the Lightsail Dev 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 AWS Regions, endpoints, and service quotas of the Lightsail service, see Amazon Lightsail Endpoints and Quotas in the AWS General Reference.

## Usage

```r
lightsail(config = list())
```

## Arguments

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

## Service syntax

```r
svc <- lightsail(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
```
session_token = "string"
),
profile = "string"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)
)

Operations

allocate_static_ip
attach_certificate_to_distribution
attach_disk
attach_instances_to_load_balancer
attach_load_balancer_tls_certificate
attach_static_ip
close_instance_public_ports
copy_snapshot
create_certificate
create_cloud_formation_stack
create_contact_method
create_container_service
create_container_service_deployment
create_container_service_registry_login
create_disk
create_disk_from_snapshot
create_distribution
create_domain
create_domain_entry
create_instances
create_instances_from_snapshot
create_instance_snapshot
create_key_pair
create_load_balancer
create_load_balancer_tls_certificate
create_relational_database
create_relational_database_from_snapshot
create_relational_database_snapshot
delete_alarm
delete_auto_snapshot
delete_certificate
delete_contact_method
delete_container_image
delete_container_service
delete_disk
delete_disk_snapshot

Allocates a static IP address
Attaches an SSL/TLS certificate to your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network
Attaches a block storage disk to a running or stopped Lightsail instance and exposes it to the instance
Attaches one or more Lightsail instances to a load balancer
Attaches a Transport Layer Security (TLS) certificate to your load balancer
Attaches a static IP address to a specific Amazon Lightsail instance
Closes ports for a specific Amazon Lightsail instance
Copies a manual snapshot of an instance or disk as another manual snapshot
Creates an SSL/TLS certificate for a Amazon Lightsail content delivery network
Creates an AWS CloudFormation stack, which creates a new Amazon EC2 instance
Creates an email or SMS text message contact method
Creates an Amazon Lightsail container service
Creates a deployment for your Amazon Lightsail container service
Creates a temporary set of log in credentials that you can use to log in to the Lightsail console
Creates a block storage disk that can be attached to an Amazon Lightsail instance
Creates a block storage disk from a manual or automatic snapshot of a disk
Creates a snapshot of a block storage disk
Creates an Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CDN) distribution
Creates a domain resource for the specified domain (DNS) records in a domain
Creates one of the following domain name system (DNS) records in a domain DNS zone: Address (A), canonical name (CNAME), mail exchanger (MX), name server (NS), start of authority (SOA), service locator (SRV), or text (TXT)
Creates one or more Amazon Lightsail instances
Creates one or more new instances from a manual or automatic snapshot of an instance
Creates a snapshot of a specific virtual private server, or instance
Creates an SSH key pair
Creates a Lightsail load balancer
Creates a Lightsail load balancer TLS certificate
Creates a new database in Amazon Lightsail
Creates a new database from an existing database snapshot in Amazon Lightsail
Creates a snapshot of your database in Amazon Lightsail
Deletes an alarm
Deletes an automatic snapshot of an instance or disk
Deletes an SSL/TLS certificate for your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network
Deletes a contact method
Deletes a container image that is registered to your Amazon Lightsail container service
Deletes your Amazon Lightsail container service
Deletes the specified block storage disk
Deletes the specified disk snapshot
delete_distribution
delete_domain
delete_domain_entry
delete_instance
delete_instance_snapshot
delete_key_pair
delete_known_host_keys
delete_load_balancer
delete_load_balancer_tls_certificate
delete_relational_database
delete_relational_database_snapshot
detach_certificate_from_distribution
detach_disk
detach_instances_from_load_balancer
detach_static_ip
disable_add_on
download_default_key_pair
enable_add_on
export_snapshot
get_active_names
get_alarms
get_auto_snapshots
get_blueprints
get_bundles
get_certificates
get_cloud_formation_stack_records
get_contact_methods
get_container_api_metadata
get_container_images
get_container_log
get_container_service_deployments
get_container_service_metric_data
get_container_service_powers
get_container_services
get_disk
get_disks
get_disk_snapshot
get_disk_snapshots
get_distribution_bundles
get_distribution_latest_cache_reset
get_distribution_metric_data
get_distributions
get_domain
get_domains
get_export_snapshot_records
get_instance
get_instance_access_details
get_instance_metric_data

Deletes your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CDN) distribution
Deletes the specified domain recordset and all of its domain records
Deletes a specific domain entry
Deletes an Amazon Lightsail instance
Deletes a specific snapshot of a virtual private server (or instance)
Deletes a specific SSH key pair
Deletes the known host key or certificate used by the Amazon Lightsail browser
Deletes a Lightsail load balancer and all its associated SSL/TLS certificates
Deletes an SSL/TLS certificate associated with a Lightsail load balancer
Deletes a database in Amazon Lightsail
Deletes a database snapshot in Amazon Lightsail
Detaches an SSL/TLS certificate from your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network
Detaches a stopped block storage disk from a Lightsail instance
Detaches the specified instances from a Lightsail load balancer
Detaches a static IP from the Amazon Lightsail instance to which it is attached
Disables an add-on for an Amazon Lightsail resource
Downloads the default SSH key pair from the user’s account
Enables or modifies an add-on for an Amazon Lightsail resource
Exports an Amazon Lightsail instance or block storage disk snapshot to Amazon S3
Returns the names of all active (not deleted) resources
Returns information about the configured alarms
Returns the available automatic snapshots for an instance or disk
Returns the list of available instance images, or blueprints
Returns the list of bundles that are available for purchase
Returns information about one or more Amazon Lightsail SSL/TLS certificates
Returns the CloudFormation stack record created as a result of the create cloud formation stack operation
Returns information about the configured contact methods
Returns information about Amazon Lightsail containers, such as the current container
Returns the container images that are registered to your Amazon Lightsail container service
Returns the log events of a container of your Amazon Lightsail container service
Returns the deployments for your Amazon Lightsail container service
Returns the data points of a specific metric of your Amazon Lightsail container service
Returns the list of powers that can be specified for your Amazon Lightsail container service
Returns information about one or more of your Amazon Lightsail container services
Returns information about a specific block storage disk
Returns information about all block storage disks in your AWS account and region
Returns information about a specific block storage disk snapshot
Returns information about all block storage disk snapshots in your AWS account and region
Returns the list of bundles that can be applied to your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network
Returns the timestamp and status of the last cache reset of a specific Amazon Lightsail content delivery network
Returns the data points of a specific metric for an Amazon Lightsail content delivery network
Returns information about one or more of your Amazon Lightsail content delivery networks
Returns information about a specific domain recordset
Returns a list of all domains in the user’s account
Returns the export snapshot record created as a result of the export snapshot operation
Returns information about a specific Amazon Lightsail instance, which is a virtual private server in Amazon Lightsail
Returns temporary SSH keys you can use to connect to a specific virtual private server
Returns the data points for the specified Amazon Lightsail instance metric, if one exists.
get_instance_port_states
get_instances
get_instance_snapshot
get_instance_snapshots
get_instance_state
get_key_pair
get_key_pairs
get_load_balancer
get_load_balancer_metric_data
get_load_balancers
get_load_balancer_tls_certificates
get_operation
get_operations
get_operations_for_resource
get_regions
get_relational_database
get_relational_database_blueprints
get_relational_database_bundles
get_relational_database_events
get_relational_database_log_events
get_relational_database_log_streams
get_relational_database_master_user_password
get_relational_database_metric_data
get_relational_database_parameters
get_relational_databases
get_relational_database_snapshot
get_relational_database_snapshots
get_static_ip
get_static_ips
import_key_pair
is_vpc_peered
open_instance_public_ports
peer_vpc
put_alarm
put_instance_public_ports
reboot_instance
reboot_relational_database
register_container_image
release_static_ip
reset_distribution_cache
send_contact_method_verification
start_instance
start_relational_database
stop_instance
stop_relational_database
tag_resource
test_alarm
unpeer_vpc

Returns the firewall port states for a specific Amazon Lightsail instance, the
Returns information about all Amazon Lightsail virtual private servers, or instances
Returns information about a specific instance snapshot
Returns all instance snapshots for the user’s account
Returns the state of a specific instance
Returns information about a specific key pair
Returns information about all key pairs in the user’s account
Returns information about the specified Lightsail load balancer
Returns information about health metrics for your Lightsail load balancer
Returns information about all load balancers in an account
Returns information about the TLS certificates that are associated with the specified load balancer
Returns information about a specific operation
Returns information about all operations
Gets operations for a specific resource (e.g., Lightsail VPC)
Returns a list of all valid regions for Amazon Lightsail
Returns information about a specific database in Amazon Lightsail
Returns a list of available database blueprints in Amazon Lightsail
Returns the list of bundles that are available in Amazon Lightsail
Returns a list of events for a specific database in Amazon Lightsail
Returns a list of log events for a database in Amazon Lightsail
Returns a list of available log streams for a specific database in Amazon Lightsail
Returns the current, previous, or pending versions of the master user password
Returns the data points of the specified metric for a database in Amazon Lightsail
Returns all of the runtime parameters offered by the underlying database software
Returns information about all of your databases in Amazon Lightsail
Returns information about a specific database snapshot in Amazon Lightsail
Returns information about all of your database snapshots in Amazon Lightsail
Returns information about a specific static IP
Returns information about all static IPs in the user’s account
Imports a public SSH key from a specific key pair
Returns a Boolean value indicating whether your Lightsail VPC is peers with another VPC
Opens ports for a specific Amazon Lightsail instance, and specifies the IP addresses allowed to connect to the instance through the ports, and the protocol
Tries to peer the Lightsail VPC with the user’s default VPC
Creates or updates an alarm, and associates it with the specified metric
Opens ports for a specific Amazon Lightsail instance, and specifies the IP addresses allowed to connect to the instance through the ports, and the protocol
Restarts a specific instance
Restarts a specific database in Amazon Lightsail
Registers a container image to your Amazon Lightsail container service
Deletes a specific static IP from your account
Deletes currently cached content from your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CDN)
Sends a verification request to an email contact method to ensure it’s owned by the user
Starts a specific Amazon Lightsail instance from a stopped state
Starts a specific database from a stopped state in Amazon Lightsail
Starts a specific Amazon Lightsail instance that is currently running
Starts a specific database that is currently running in Amazon Lightsail
Adds one or more tags to the specified Amazon Lightsail resource
Tests an alarm by displaying a banner on the Amazon Lightsail console
Attempts to unpeer the Lightsail VPC from the user’s default VPC
Delete the specified set of tag keys and their values from the specified Amazon Lightsail resource.

**update_container_service**
Updates the configuration of your Amazon Lightsail container service, such as power, scale, and public domain names.

**update_distribution**
Updates an existing Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CDN) distribution.

**update_distribution_bundle**
Updates the bundle of your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CDN) distribution.

**update_domain_entry**
Updates a domain recordset after it is created.

**update_load_balancer_attribute**
Updates the specified attribute for a load balancer.

**update_relational_database**
Allows the update of one or more attributes of a database in Amazon Lightsail.

**update_relational_database_parameters**
Allows the update of one or more parameters of a database in Amazon Lightsail.

---

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
svc <- lightsail()
svc$allocate_static_ip(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**machinelearning**

*Amazon Machine Learning*

---

**Description**

Definition of the public APIs exposed by Amazon Machine Learning

**Usage**

```r
machinelearning(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```r
svc <- machinelearning(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string"
  )
)
```
),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)
)

Operations

add_tags
create_batch_prediction
create_data_source_from_rds
create_data_source_from_redshift
create_data_source_from_s3
create_evaluation
create_ml_model
create_realtime_endpoint
delete_batch_prediction
delete_data_source
delete_evaluation
delete_ml_model
delete_realtime_endpoint
delete_tags
describe_batch_predictions
describe_data_sources
describe_evaluations
describe_ml_models
describe_tags
get_batch_prediction
get_data_source
get_evaluation
get_ml_model
predict
update_batch_prediction
update_data_source
update_evaluation
update_ml_model

 Adds one or more tags to an object, up to a limit of 10
 Generates predictions for a group of observations
 Creates a DataSource object from an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 Creates a DataSource from a database hosted on an Amazon Redshift cluster
 Creates a DataSource object
 Creates a new Evaluation of an MLModel
 Creates a new MLModel using the DataSource and the recipe as information sources
 Creates a real-time endpoint for the MLModel
 Assigns the DELETED status to a BatchPrediction, rendering it unusable
 Assigns the DELETED status to a DataSource, rendering it unusable
 Assigns the DELETED status to an Evaluation, rendering it unusable
 Assigns the DELETED status to an MLModel, rendering it unusable
 Deletes a real time endpoint of an MLModel
 Deletes the specified tags associated with an ML object
 Returns a list of BatchPrediction operations that match the search criteria in the request
 Returns a list of DataSource that match the search criteria in the request
 Returns a list of Describe Evaluations that match the search criteria in the request
 Returns a list of MLModel that match the search criteria in the request
 Describes one or more of the tags for your Amazon ML object
 Returns a BatchPrediction that includes detailed metadata, status, and data file information
 Returns a DataSource that includes metadata and data file information, as well as the current status of the data source
 Returns an Evaluation that includes metadata as well as the current status of the Evaluation
 Returns an MLModel that includes detailed metadata, data source information, and the current status of the model
 Generates a prediction for the observation using the specified ML Model
 Updates the Batch Prediction Name of a Batch Prediction
 Updates the DataSource Name of a DataSource
 Updates the Evaluation Name of an Evaluation
 Updates the ML Model Name and the Score Threshold of an ML Model

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
Amazon Macie Classic

Amazon Macie Classic is a security service that uses machine learning to automatically discover, classify, and protect sensitive data in AWS. Macie Classic recognizes sensitive data such as personally identifiable information (PII) or intellectual property, and provides you with dashboards and alerts that give visibility into how this data is being accessed or moved. For more information, see the Amazon Macie Classic User Guide.

A new Amazon Macie is now available with significant design improvements and additional features, at a lower price and in most AWS Regions. We encourage you to explore and use the new and improved features, and benefit from the reduced cost. To learn about features and pricing for the new Amazon Macie, see Amazon Macie.

Usage

macie(config = list())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- macie(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

associate_member_account Associates a specified AWS account with Amazon Macie Classic as a member account
associate_s3_resources Associates specified S3 resources with Amazon Macie Classic for monitoring and data classification
disassociate_member_account Removes the specified member account from Amazon Macie Classic
### disassociate_s3_resources
Removes specified S3 resources from being monitored by Amazon Macie Classic

### list_member_accounts
Lists all Amazon Macie Classic member accounts for the current Amazon Macie Classic master account

### list_s3_resources
Lists all the S3 resources associated with Amazon Macie Classic

### update_s3_resources
Updates the classification types for the specified S3 resources

---

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
svc <- macie()
svc$associate_member_account(
    Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**marketplacecommerceanalytics**

*AWS Marketplace Commerce Analytics*

**Description**

Provides AWS Marketplace business intelligence data on-demand.

**Usage**

```r
marketplacecommerceanalytics(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```r
svc <- marketplacecommerceanalytics(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string"
        ),
        endpoint = "string",
        region = "string"
    )
)
```
Operations

**generate_data_set**
Given a data set type and data set publication date, asynchronously publishes the requested data set to the specified S3 bucket and notifies the specified SNS topic once the data is available.

**start_support_data_export**
Given a data set type and a from date, asynchronously publishes the requested customer support data to the specified S3 bucket and notifies the specified SNS topic once the data is available.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- marketplacecommerceanalytics()
svc$generate_data_set(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

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

```r
marketplaceentitlementservice(config = list())
```

Arguments

- **config**
  Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
Service syntax

```r
csvc <- marketplaceentitlementservice(config = list(
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)
)
```

Operations

- **get_entitlements**  GetEntitlements retrieves entitlement values for a given product

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- marketplaceentitlementservice()
svc$get_entitlements(
    Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

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 Marketing metering and entitlement API permissions in the AWS Marketplace Seller Guide.

Submitting Metering Records
- **MeterUsage** - Submits the metering record for a Marketplace product. MeterUsage is called from an EC2 instance or a container running on EKS or ECS.

- **BatchMeterUsage** - Submits the metering record for a set of customers. BatchMeterUsage 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 and Product Code.

**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 RegisterUsage operation for software entitlement and metering. Free and BYOL products for Amazon ECS or Amazon EKS aren’t required to call RegisterUsage, but you can do so if you want to receive usage data in your seller reports. For more information on using the RegisterUsage operation, see Container-Based Products.

BatchMeterUsage 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 BatchMeterUsage. You can also use CloudTrail to audit records over time. For more information, see the [AWS CloudTrail User Guide](#).

**Usage**

```r
marketplacemetering(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```r
svc <- marketplacemetering(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```
Operations
batch_meter_usage  BatchMeterUsage is called from a SaaS application listed on the 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 Metering Service and call the RegisterUsage operation for software entitlement and metering
resolve_customer  ResolveCustomer is called by a SaaS application during the registration process

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- marketplacemetering()
svc\$batch_meter_usage(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**mq**  

### 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

```r
mq(config = list())
```

### Arguments

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

### Service syntax

```r
svc <- mq(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
```
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
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

```r
## Not run:
svc <- mq()
svc$create_broker(
  Foo = 123
)
```

## End(Not run)
mturk

Description
Amazon Mechanical Turk API Reference

Usage
mturk(config = list())

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

Service syntax
svc <- mturk(config = list(
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
)

Operations
accept_qualification_request
approve_assignment
associate_qualification_with_worker
create_additional_assignments_for_hit
create_hit
create_hit_type
create_hit_with_hit_type
create_qualification_type
create_worker_block
delete_hit
delete_qualification_type
delete_worker_block
disassociate_qualification_from_worker
get_account_balance
get_assignment
get_file_upload_url
get_hit
get_qualification_score

The AcceptQualificationRequest operation approves a Worker’s request for a Qualification
The ApproveAssignment operation approves the results of a completed assignment
The AssociateQualificationWithWorker operation gives a Worker a Qualification
The CreateAdditionalAssignmentsForHIT operation increases the maximum number of assignments
The CreateHIT operation creates a new Human Intelligence Task (HIT)
The CreateHitType operation creates a new HIT type
The CreateHITWithHitType operation creates a new Human Intelligence Task (HIT)
The CreateQualificationType operation creates a new Qualification type, which is required for workers
The CreateWorkerBlock operation allows you to prevent a Worker from working on your HITs
The DeleteHit operation is used to delete HIT that is no longer needed
The DeleteQualificationType deletes a Qualification type and deletes any HIT types
The DeleteWorkerBlock operation allows you to reinstate a blocked Worker to work
The DisassociateQualificationFromWorker revokes a previously granted Qualification
The GetAccountBalance operation retrieves the amount of money in your Amazon Mechanical Turk account
The GetAssignment operation retrieves the details of the specified Assignment
The GetFileUploadURL operation generates and returns a temporary URL
The GetHit operation retrieves the details of the specified HIT
The GetQualificationScore operation returns the value of a Worker’s Qualification for
get_qualification_type
list_assignments_for_hit
list_bonus_payments
list_hi_ts
list_hi_ts_for_qualification_type
list_qualification_requests
list_qualification_types
list_reviewable_hi_ts
list_review_policy_results_for_hit
list_worker_blocks
list_workers_with_qualification_type
notify_workers
reject_assignment
reject_qualification_request
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 GetQualificationType operation retrieves information about a Qualification type.
The ListAssignmentsForHIT operation retrieves completed assignments for a HIT.
The ListBonusPayments operation retrieves the amounts of bonuses you have paid.
The ListHITs operation returns all of a Requester’s HITs.
The ListHITsForQualificationType operation returns the HITs that use the given Qualification type.
The ListQualificationRequests operation retrieves requests for Qualifications of a particular type.
The ListQualificationTypes operation returns a list of Qualification types, filtered by a search term.
The ListReviewableHITs operation retrieves the HITs with Status equal to Reviewable.
The ListReviewPolicyResultsForHIT operation retrieves the computed results and status of HIT Review Policies.
The ListWorkersBlocks operation retrieves a list of Workers who are blocked from contributing.
The ListWorkersWithQualificationType operation returns all of the Workers that have a specific Qualification type.
The NotifyWorkers operation sends an email to one or more Workers that you specify.
The RejectAssignment operation rejects the results of a completed assignment.
The RejectQualificationRequest operation rejects a user’s request for a Qualification.
The SendBonus operation issues a payment of money from your account to a Worker.
The SendTestEventNotification operation causes Amazon Mechanical Turk to send a notification as if a HIT event occurred.
The UpdateExpirationForHIT operation allows you to 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.
The UpdateNotificationSettings operation creates, updates, disables or re-enables notifications for a HIT.
The UpdateQualificationType operation modifies the attributes of an existing Qualification type.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- mturk()
svc$accept_qualification_request(
  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

```python
neptune(config = list())
```

Arguments

```python
cfg = Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
```

Service syntax

```python
svc <- neptune(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string"
        ),
        endpoint = "string",
        region = "string"
    )
)
```

Operations

- `add_role_to_db_cluster`: Associates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from an Neptune DB cluster with an IAM role in an Amazon Web Services (AWS) account.
- `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, such as a DB instance, DB cluster, or DB cluster parameter group.
- `copy_db_cluster`: Copies the specified DB cluster parameter group to another DB cluster parameter group.
- `copy_db_cluster_endpoint`: Creates and associates a new custom endpoint with a DB cluster.
- `copy_db_cluster_parameter_group`: Copies a specified DB cluster parameter group to another DB cluster parameter group.
- `copy_db_parameter_group`: Copies the specified DB parameter group to another DB parameter group.
- `create_db_cluster`: Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
- `create_db_instance`: Creates a new DB instance for an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
- `create_db_subnet_group`: Creates a new subnet group for an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
- `create_db_cluster_endpoint`: Creates and associates a new custom endpoint with a 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 subnet group.
create_event_subscription
delete_db_cluster
delete_db_cluster_endpoint
delete_db_cluster_parameter_group
delete_db_cluster_snapshot
delete_db_instance
delete_db_parameter_group
delete_db_subnet_group
delete_event_subscription
describe_db_cluster_endpoints
describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups
describe_db_cluster_parameters
describe_db_clusters
describe_db_cluster_snapshot_attributes
describe_db_cluster_snapshots
describe_db_engine_versions
describe_db_instances
describe_db_parameter_groups
describe_db_parameters
describe_db_subnet_groups
describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters
describe_engine_default_parameters
describe_event_categories
describe_events
describe_event_subscriptions
describe_orderable_db_instance_options
describe_pending_maintenance_actions
describe_valid_db_instance_modifications
failover_db_cluster
list_tags_for_resource
modify_db_cluster
modify_db_cluster_endpoint
modify_db_cluster_parameter_group
modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute
modify_db_instance
modify_db_parameter_group
modify_db_subnet_group
modify_event_subscription
promote_read_replica_db_cluster
reboot_db_instance
remove_role_from_db_cluster
remove_source_identifier_from_subscription
remove_tags_from_resource
reset_db_cluster_parameter_group
reset_db_parameter_group
restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot
restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time
start_db_cluster

create_event_subscription
The create_event_subscription API operation creates a new event notification subscription for an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.

delete_db_cluster
The delete_db_cluster API operation deletes a previously provisioned DB cluster.

delete_db_cluster_endpoint
The delete_db_cluster_endpoint API operation deletes a custom endpoint and removes it from an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.

delete_db_cluster_parameter_group
The delete_db_cluster_parameter_group API operation deletes a specified DB cluster parameter group.

delete_db_cluster_snapshot
The delete_db_cluster_snapshot API operation deletes a DB cluster snapshot.

delete_db_instance
The delete_db_instance API operation deletes a previously provisioned DB instance.

delete_db_parameter_group
The delete_db_parameter_group API operation deletes a specified DBParameterGroup.

delete_db_subnet_group
The delete_db_subnet_group API operation deletes a DB subnet group.

describe_db_cluster_endpoints
The describe_db_cluster_endpoints API operation returns information about endpoints for an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.

describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups
The describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups API operation returns a list of DBClusterParameterGroup descriptions.

describe_db_cluster_parameters
The describe_db_cluster_parameters API operation returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB cluster parameter group.

describe_db_clusters
The describe_db_clusters API operation returns information about provisioned DB clusters, and supports pagination.

describe_db_cluster_snapshot_attributes
The describe_db_cluster_snapshot_attributes API operation returns a list of DB cluster snapshot attribute names and values for a manual DB cluster snapshot.

describe_db_cluster_snapshots
The describe_db_cluster_snapshots API operation returns information about DB cluster snapshots.

describe_db_engine_versions
The describe_db_engine_versions API operation returns a list of the available DB engines.

describe_db_instances
The describe_db_instances API operation returns information about provisioned instances, and supports pagination.

describe_db_parameter_groups
The describe_db_parameter_groups API operation returns a list of DBParameterGroup descriptions.

describe_db_parameters
The describe_db_parameters API operation returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB parameter group.

describe_db_subnet_groups
The describe_db_subnet_groups API operation returns a list of DBSubnetGroup descriptions.

describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters
The describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters API operation returns the default engine and system parameter information for the cluster database engine.

describe_engine_default_parameters
The describe_engine_default_parameters API operation returns the default engine and system parameter information for the specified database engine.

describe_event_categories
The describe_event_categories API operation displays a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for a specified source type.

describe_events
The describe_events API operation returns events related to DB instances, DB security groups, DB snapshots, and DB parameter groups for the past 14 days.

describe_event_subscriptions
The describe_event_subscriptions API operation lists all the subscription descriptions for a customer account.

describe_orderable_db_instance_options
The describe_orderable_db_instance_options API operation returns a list of orderable DB instance options for the specified engine.

describe_pending_maintenance_actions
The describe_pending_maintenance_actions API operation returns a list of resources (for example, DB instances) that have at least one pending maintenance action.

describe_valid_db_instance_modifications
You can call describe_valid_db_instance_modifications to learn what modifications you can make to your DB instance.

failover_db_cluster
The failover_db_cluster API operation forces a failover for a DB cluster.

list_tags_for_resource
The list_tags_for_resource API operation lists all tags on an Amazon Neptune resource.

modify_db_cluster
The modify_db_cluster API operation modifies a setting for a DB cluster.

modify_db_cluster_endpoint
The modify_db_cluster_endpoint API operation modifies the properties of an endpoint in an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.

modify_db_cluster_parameter_group
The modify_db_cluster_parameter_group API operation modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group.

modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute
The modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute API operation adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a manual DB cluster snapshot.

modify_db_instance
The modify_db_instance API operation modifies settings for a DB instance.

modify_db_parameter_group
The modify_db_parameter_group API operation modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group.

modify_db_subnet_group
The modify_db_subnet_group API operation modifies an existing DB subnet group.

modify_event_subscription
The modify_event_subscription API operation modifies an existing event notification subscription.

promote_read_replica_db_cluster
The promote_read_replica_db_cluster API operation is not supported.

reboot_db_instance
The reboot_db_instance API operation might be needed to reboot your DB instance, usually for maintenance reasons.

remove_role_from_db_cluster
The remove_role_from_db_cluster API operation disassociates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from a DB cluster.

remove_source_identifier_from_subscription
The remove_source_identifier_from_subscription API operation removes a source identifier from an existing event notification subscription.

remove_tags_from_resource
The remove_tags_from_resource API operation removes metadata tags from an Amazon Neptune resource.

reset_db_cluster_parameter_group
The reset_db_cluster_parameter_group API operation modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group to the default value.

reset_db_parameter_group
The reset_db_parameter_group API operation modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group to the engine/system default value.

restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot
The restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot API operation creates a new DB cluster from a DB snapshot or DB cluster snapshot.

restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time
The restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time API operation restores a DB cluster to an arbitrary point in time.

start_db_cluster
The start_db_cluster API operation starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster that was stopped using the AWS console.
**stop_db_cluster**

Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster

---

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
svc <- neptune()
svc$add_role_to_db_cluster(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**Description**

Welcome to the *AWS OpsWorks Stacks API Reference*. This guide provides descriptions, syntax, and usage examples for AWS OpsWorks Stacks actions and data types, including common parameters and error codes.

AWS OpsWorks Stacks is an application management service that provides an integrated experience for overseeing the complete application lifecycle. For information about this product, go to the *AWS OpsWorks* details page.

**SDKs and CLI**

The most common way to use the *AWS OpsWorks Stacks* API is by using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or by using one of the AWS SDKs to implement applications in your preferred language. For more information, see:

- AWS CLI
- AWS SDK for Java
- AWS SDK for .NET
- AWS SDK for PHP 2
- AWS SDK for Ruby
- AWS SDK for Node.js
- AWS SDK for Python (Boto)

**Endpoints**

AWS 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 AWS 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())

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

Service syntax
svc <- opsworks(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)}
Operations

- **assign_instance**
  - Assign a registered instance to a layer
- **assign_volume**
  - Assigns one of the stack’s registered Amazon EBS volumes to a specified instance
- **associate_elastic_ip**
  - Associates one of the stack’s registered Elastic IP addresses with a specified instance
- **attach_elastic_load_balancer**
  - Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer to a specified layer
- **clone_stack**
  - Creates a clone of a specified stack
- **create_app**
  - Creates an app for a specified stack
- **create_deployment**
  - Runs deployment or stack commands
- **create_instance**
  - Creates an instance in a specified stack
- **create_layer**
  - Creates a layer
- **create_stack**
  - Creates a new stack
- **create_user_profile**
  - Creates a new user profile
- **delete_app**
  - Deletes a specified app
- **delete_instance**
  - Deletes a specified instance, which terminates the associated Amazon EC2 instance
- **delete_layer**
  - Deletes a specified layer
- **delete_stack**
  - Deletes a specified stack
- **delete_user_profile**
  - Deletes a user profile
- **deregister_ecs_cluster**
  - Deregisters a specified Amazon ECS cluster from a stack
- **deregister_elastic_ip**
  - Deregisters a specified Elastic IP address
- **deregister_instance**
  - Deregisters a registered Amazon EC2 or on-premises instance
- **deregister_rds_db_instance**
  - Deregisters an Amazon RDS instance
- **deregister_volume**
  - Deregisters an Amazon EBS volume
- **describe_agent_versions**
  - Describes the available AWS OpsWorks Stacks agent versions
- **describe_apps**
  - Requests a description of a specified set of apps
- **describe_commands**
  - Describes the results of specified commands
- **describe_deployments**
  - Requests a description of a specified set of deployments
- **describe_ecs_clusters**
  - Describes Amazon ECS clusters that are registered with a stack
- **describe_elastic_ips**
  - Describes Elastic IP addresses
- **describe_elastic_load_balancers**
  - Describes a stack’s Elastic Load Balancing instances
- **describe_instances**
  - Requests a description of a set of instances
- **describe_layers**
  - Requests a description of one or more layers in a specified stack
- **describe_load_based_auto_scaling**
  - Describes load-based auto scaling configurations for specified layers
- **describe_my_user_profile**
  - Describes a user’s SSH information
- **describe_operating_systems**
  - Describes the operating systems that are supported by AWS OpsWorks Stacks
- **describe_permissions**
  - Describes the permissions for a specified stack
- **describe_raid_arrays**
  - Describe an instance’s RAID arrays
- **describe_rds_db_instances**
  - Describes Amazon RDS instances
- **describe_service_errors**
  - Describes AWS OpsWorks Stacks service errors
- **describe_stack_provisioning_parameters**
  - Requests a description of a stack’s provisioning parameters
- **describe_stacks**
  - Requests a description of one or more stacks
- **describe_stack_summary**
  - Describes the number of layers and apps in a specified stack, and the number of instances in each state
- **describe_time_based_auto_scaling**
  - Describes time-based auto scaling configurations for specified instances
- **describe_user_profiles**
  - Describe specified users
- **describe_volumes**
  - Describes an instance’s Amazon EBS volumes
- **detach_elastic_load_balancer**
  - Detaches a specified Elastic Load Balancing instance from its layer
- **disassociate_elastic_ip**
  - Disassociates an Elastic IP address from its instance
- **get_hostname_suggestion**
  - Gets a generated host name for the specified layer, based on the current host name
grant_access This action can be used only with Windows stacks
list_tags Returns a list of tags that are applied to the specified stack or layer
reboot_instance Reboots a specified instance
register_ecs_cluster Registers a specified Amazon ECS cluster with a stack
register_elastic_ip Registers an Elastic IP address with a specified stack
register_instance Registers instances that were created outside of AWS OpsWorks Stacks with a specified stack
register_rds_db_instance Registers an Amazon RDS instance with a stack
register_volume Registers an Amazon EBS volume with a specified stack
set_load_based_auto_scaling Specify the load-based auto scaling configuration for a specified layer
set_permission Specifies a user’s permissions
set_time_based_auto_scaling Specify the time-based auto scaling configuration for a specified instance
start_instance Starts a specified instance
start_stack Starts a stack’s instances
stop_instance Stops a specified instance
stop_stack Stops a specified stack
tag_resource Apply cost-allocation tags to a specified stack or layer in AWS OpsWorks Stacks
unassign_instance Unassigns a registered instance from all layers that are using the instance
unassign_volume Unassigns an assigned Amazon EBS volume
untag_resource Removes tags from a specified stack or layer
update_app Updates a specified app
update_elastic_ip Updates a registered Elastic IP address’s name
update_instance Updates a specified instance
update_layer Updates a specified layer
update_my_user_profile Updates a user’s SSH public key
update_rds_db_instance Updates an Amazon RDS instance
update_stack Updates a specified stack
update_user_profile Updates a specified user profile
update_volume Updates an Amazon EBS volume’s name or mount point

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- opsworks()
svc$assign_instance(
    Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

AWS OpsWorks CM
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())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```r
svc <- opsworkscm(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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 EC2 instance)
- **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 server
- **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 or AWS OpsWorks for Puppet Enterprise server
- **restore_server** Restores a backup to a server that is in a CONNECTION_LOST, HEALTHY, RUNNING, UNHEALTHY, or TERMINATED state
- **start_maintenance** Manually starts server maintenance
- **tag_resource** Applies tags to an AWS OpsWorks for Chef Automate or AWS OpsWorks for Puppet Enterprise server
- **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
## Not run:
svc <- opsworkscm()
svc$associate_node(
    Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

---

**organizations**  
**AWS Organizations**

### Description

AWS Organizations

### Usage

organizations(config = list())

### Arguments

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

### Service syntax

```r
svc <- organizations(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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
create_account
create_gov_cloud_account
create_organization
create_organizational_unit
create_policy
decline_handshake
delete_organization
delete_organizational_unit
delete_policy
deregister_delegated_administrator
describe_account
describe_create_account_status
describe_effective_policy
describe_handshake
describe_organization
describe_organizational_unit
describe_policy
detach_policy
disable_aws_service_access
disable_policy_type
enable_all_features
enable_aws_service_access
enable_policy_type
invite_account_to_organization
leave_organization
list_accounts
list_accounts_for_parent
list_aws_service_access_for_organization
list_children
list_create_account_status
list_delegated_administrators
list_delegated_services_for_account
list_handshakes_for_account
list_handshakes_for_organization
list_organizational_units_for_parent
list_parents
list_policies
list_policies_for_target
list_roots
list_tags_for_resource
list_targets_for_policy
move_account
register_delegated_administrator
remove_account_from_organization
tag_resource
untag_resource
update_organizational_unit
update_policy

creates an AWS account that is automatically a member of the organization whose credentials made the request. This action is available if all of the following are true:

- Creates an AWS organization
- Creates an organizational unit (OU) within a root or parent OU
- Creates a policy of a specified type that you can attach to a root, an organizational unit (OU), or an individual AWS account
- Declines a handshake request
- Deletes the organization
- Deletes an organizational unit (OU) from a root or another OU
- Deletes the specified policy from your organization
- Removes the specified member AWS account as a delegated administrator for the specified AWS service
- Retrieves AWS Organizations-related information about the specified account
- Retrieves the current status of an asynchronous request to create an account
- Returns the contents of the effective policy for specified policy type and account
- Retrieves information about a previously requested handshake
- Retrieves information about the organization that the user’s account belongs to
- Retrieves information about an organizational unit (OU)
- Retrieves information about a policy
- Detaches a policy from a target root, organizational unit (OU), or account
- Disables the integration of an AWS service (the service that is specified by ServicePrincipal) with AWS Organizations
- Enables all features in an organization
- Enables the integration of an AWS service (the service that is specified by ServicePrincipal) with AWS Organizations
- Sends an invitation to another account to join your organization as a member account
- Removes a member account from its parent organization
- Lists all the accounts in the organization
- Lists the accounts in an organization that are contained by the specified target root or OU
- Lists all of the AWS services that you enabled to integrate with your organization
- Lists all of the organizational units (OUs) or accounts that are contained in the specified parent
- Lists the account creation requests that match the specified status that is currently being tracked for the organization
- Lists the AWS accounts that are designated as delegated administrators in this organization
- Lists the AWS services for which the specified account is a delegated administrator
- Lists the current handshakes that are associated with the account of the requesting user
- Lists the handshakes that are associated with the organization that the requesting user belongs to
- Lists the organizational units (OUs) in a parent organizational unit or root
- Lists the root or organizational units (OUs) that serve as the immediate parent of the specified child OU or account
- Retrieves the list of all policies in an organization of a specified type
- Lists the policies that are directly attached to the specified target root, organizational unit (OU), or account
- Lists the roots that are defined in the current organization
- Lists tags that are attached to the specified resource
- Lists all the roots, organizational units (OUs), and accounts that the specified policy is attached to
- Moves an account from its current source parent root or organizational unit (OU)
- Enables the specified member account to administer the Organizations features of the specified AWS service
- Removes the specified account from the organization
- Adds one or more tags to the specified resource
- Removes any tags with the specified keys from the specified resource
- Renames the specified organizational unit (OU)
- Updates an existing policy with a new name, description, or content
Examples

```r
## 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)
```

---

**personalize**  
*Amazon Personalize*

**Description**

Amazon Personalize is a machine learning service that makes it easy to add individualized recommendations to customers.

**Usage**

```r
personalize(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>config</td>
<td>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Service syntax**

```r
svc <- personalize(
   config = list(
      credentials = list(
         creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
         ),
         profile = "string"
      ),
      endpoint = "string",
      region = "string"
   )
)
```
Operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>create_batch_inference_job</code></td>
<td>Creates a batch inference job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>create_campaign</code></td>
<td>Creates a campaign by deploying a solution version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>create_dataset</code></td>
<td>Creates an empty dataset and adds it to the specified dataset group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>create_dataset_group</code></td>
<td>Creates an empty dataset group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>create_dataset_import_job</code></td>
<td>Creates a job that imports training data from your data source (an Amazon S3 bucket) to an Amazon Personalize dataset group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>create_event_tracker</code></td>
<td>Creates an event tracker that you use when sending event data to the specified dataset group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>create_filter</code></td>
<td>Creates a recommendation filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>create_schema</code></td>
<td>Creates an Amazon Personalize schema from the specified schema string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>create_solution</code></td>
<td>Creates the configuration for training a model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>create_solution_version</code></td>
<td>Trains or retracts an active solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>delete_campaign</code></td>
<td>Removes a campaign by deleting the solution deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>delete_dataset</code></td>
<td>Deletes a dataset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>delete_dataset_group</code></td>
<td>Deletes a dataset group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>delete_event_tracker</code></td>
<td>Deletes the event tracker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>delete_filter</code></td>
<td>Deletes a filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>delete_schema</code></td>
<td>Deletes a schema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>delete_solution</code></td>
<td>Deletes all versions of a solution and the Solution object itself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe_algorithm</code></td>
<td>Describes the given algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe_batch_inference_job</code></td>
<td>Gets the properties of a batch inference job including name, Amazon Resource Name (ARN), status, and the ARN of the solution version used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe_campaign</code></td>
<td>Describes the given campaign, including its status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe_dataset</code></td>
<td>Describes the given dataset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe_dataset_group</code></td>
<td>Describes the given dataset group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe_dataset_import_job</code></td>
<td>Describes the dataset import job created by CreateDatasetImportJob, including the import job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe_event_tracker</code></td>
<td>Describes an event tracker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe_feature_transformation</code></td>
<td>Describes the given feature transformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe_filter</code></td>
<td>Describes a filter’s properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe_recipe</code></td>
<td>Describes a recipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe_schema</code></td>
<td>Describes a schema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe_solution</code></td>
<td>Describes a solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>describe_solution_version</code></td>
<td>Describes a specific version of a solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>get_solution_metrics</code></td>
<td>Gets the metrics for the specified solution version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>list_batch_inference_jobs</code></td>
<td>Gets a list of the batch inference jobs that have been performed off of a solution version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>list_campaigns</code></td>
<td>Returns a list of campaigns that use the given solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>list_dataset_groups</code></td>
<td>Returns a list of dataset groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>list_dataset_import_jobs</code></td>
<td>Returns a list of dataset import jobs that use the given dataset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>list_datasets</code></td>
<td>Returns the list of datasets contained in the given dataset group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>list_event_trackers</code></td>
<td>Returns the list of event trackers associated with the account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>list_filters</code></td>
<td>Lists all filters that belong to a given dataset group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>list_recipes</code></td>
<td>Returns a list of available recipes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>list_schemas</code></td>
<td>Returns the list of schemas associated with the account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>list_solutions</code></td>
<td>Returns a list of solutions that use the given dataset group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>list_solution_versions</code></td>
<td>Returns a list of solution versions for the given solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>update_campaign</code></td>
<td>Updates a campaign by either deploying a new solution or changing the value of the campaign.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# personalizeevents

## Examples

```r
## 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-events.

## Usage

```r
personalizeevents(config = list())
```

## Arguments

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

## Service syntax

```r
svc <- personalizeevents(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

## Operations

- **put_events**  
  Records user 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

```r
## Not run:
svc <- personalizeevents()
svc$put_events(
    Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

### personalizeruntime  
*Amazon Personalize Runtime*

---

**Description**

Amazon Personalize Runtime

**Usage**

```r
personalizeruntime(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```r
svc <- personalizeruntime(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string"
        ),
        endpoint = "string",
        region = "string"
    )
)
```

**Operations**

- `get_personalized_ranking`  
  Re-ranks a list of recommended items for the given user
- `get_recommendations`  
  Returns a list of recommended items
Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- personalizeruntime()
svc$get_personalized_ranking(
  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 AWS service-vended monitoring metrics. Performance Insights offers a domain-specific view of DB load.

DB load is measured as Average Active Sessions. Performance Insights provides the data to API consumers as a two-dimensional time-series dataset. The time dimension provides DB load data for each time point in the queried time range. Each time point decomposes overall load in relation to the requested dimensions, measured at that time point. Examples include SQL, Wait event, User, and Host.

- To learn more about Performance Insights and Amazon Aurora DB instances, go to the Amazon Aurora User Guide.
- To learn more about Performance Insights and Amazon RDS DB instances, go to the Amazon RDS User Guide.

### Usage

```r
pi(config = list())
```

### Arguments

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

svc <- pi(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string"
        ),
        endpoint = "string",
        region = "string"
    )
)

Operations

describe_dimension_keys For a specific time period, retrieve the top N dimension keys for a metric
get_resource_metrics Retrieve Performance Insights metrics for a set of data sources, over a time period

Examples

## Not run:
svc <- pi()
svc$describe_dimension_keys(
    Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

Description

Doc Engage API - Amazon Pinpoint API

Usage

pinpoint(config = list())

Arguments

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

```r
svc <- pinpoint(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

- **create_app** Creates an application
- **create_campaign** Creates a new campaign for an application or updates the settings of an existing campaign
- **create_email_template** Creates a message template for messages that are sent through the email channel
- **create_export_job** Creates an export job for an application
- **create_import_job** Creates an import job for an application
- **create_journey** Creates a journey for an application
- **create_push_template** Creates a message template for messages that are sent through a push notification channel
- **create_recommender_configuration** Creates an Amazon Pinpoint configuration for a recommender model
- **create_segment** Creates a new segment for an application or updates the configuration, dimension, and other settings for an existing segment that's associated with an application
- **create_sms_template** Creates a message template for messages that are sent through the SMS channel
- **create_voice_template** Creates a message template for messages that are sent through the voice channel
- **delete_adm_channel** Disables the ADM channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
- **delete_apns_channel** Disables the APNs channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
- **delete_apns_sandbox_channel** Disables the APNs sandbox channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
- **delete_apns_voip_channel** Disables the APNs VoIP channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
- **delete_apns_voip_sandbox_channel** Disables the APNs VoIP sandbox channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
- **delete_app** Deletes an application
- **delete_baidu_channel** Disables the Baidu channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
- **delete_campaign** Deletes a campaign from an application
- **delete_email_channel** Disables the email channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
- **delete_email_template** Deletes a message template for messages that were sent through the email channel
- **delete_endpoint** Deletes an endpoint from an application
- **delete_event_stream** Deletes the event stream for an application
- **delete_gcm_channel** Disables the GCM channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
- **delete_journey** Deletes a journey from an application
- **delete_push_template** Deletes a message template for messages that were sent through a push notification channel
- **delete_recommender_configuration** Deletes an Amazon Pinpoint configuration for a recommender model
- **delete_segment** Deletes a segment from an application
- **delete_sms_channel** Disables the SMS channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
- **delete_sms_template** Deletes a message template for messages that were sent through the SMS channel
delete_user_endpoints
delete_voice_channel
delete_voice_template
get_adm_channel
get_apns_channel
get_apns_sandbox_channel
get_apns_voip_channel
get_apns_voip_sandbox_channel
get_app
get_application_date_range_kpi
get_application_settings
get_apps
get_baidu_channel
get_campaign
get_campaign_activities
get_campaign_date_range_kpi
get_campaigns
get_campaign_version
get_campaign_versions
get_channels
get_email_channel
get_email_template
get_endpoint
get_event_stream
get_export_job
get_export_jobs
get_gcm_channel
get_import_job
get_import_jobs
get_journey
get_journey_date_range_kpi
get_journey_execution_activity_metrics
get_journey_execution_metrics
get_push_template
get_recommender_configuration
get_recommender_configurations
get_segment
get_segment_export_jobs
get_segment_import_jobs
get_segments
get_segment_version
get_segment_versions
get_sms_channel
get_sms_template
get_user_endpoints
get_voice_channel
get_voice_template
list_journeys

Deletes all the endpoints that are associated with a specific user ID.
Disables the voice channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel.
Deletes a message template for messages that were sent through the voice channel.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the ADM channel for an application.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs channel for an application.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs sandbox channel for an application.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs VoIP channel for an application.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs VoIP sandbox channel for an application.
Retrieves information about an application.
Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard metric that applies to an application.
Retrieves information about the settings for an application.
Retrieves information about all the applications that are associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the Baidu channel for an application.
Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for a campaign.
Retrieves information about all the activities for a campaign.
Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard metric that applies to a campaign.
Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for all the channels associated with an application.
Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for a specific channel.
Retrieves information about the history and status of each channel for an application.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the email channel for an application.
Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages that are sent through the email channel.
Retrieves information about the settings and attributes of a specific endpoint for an application.
Retrieves information about the event stream settings for an application.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of a specific export job for an application.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of all the export jobs for an application.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the GCM channel for an application.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the GCM sandbox channel for an application.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the GCM VoIP channel for an application.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the GCM VoIP sandbox channel for an application.
Retrieves information about an Amazon Pinpoint configuration for a recommender model.
Retrieves information about all the recommender model configurations that are associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account.
Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for a specific recommender model configuration.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the export jobs for a segment.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the import jobs for a segment.
Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for a specific segment.
Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for all segments associated with an application.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the SMS channel for an application.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the SMS sandbox channel for an application.
Retrieves information about all the endpoints that are associated with a specific user ID.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the voice channel for an application.
Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for all the journeys associated with an application.
Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for a specific journey.
Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for all the journeys that are associated with an application.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs channel for an application.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs sandbox channel for an application.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs VoIP channel for an application.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs VoIP sandbox channel for an application.
Retrieves information about the status and settings of the Baidu channel for an application.
Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for a campaign.
Retrieves information about all the activities for a campaign.
Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard metric that applies to a campaign.
list_tags_for_resource
list_templates
list_template_versions
phone_number_validate
put_events
put_event_stream
remove_attributes
send_messages
send_users_messages
tag_resource
untag_resource
update_adm_channel
update_apns_channel
update_apns_sandbox_channel
update_apns_voip_channel
update_apns_voip_sandbox_channel
update_application_settings
update_baidu_channel
update_campaign
update_email_channel
update_email_template
update_endpoint
update_endpoints_batch
update_gcm_channel
update_journey
update_journey_state
update_push_template
update_recommender_configuration
update_segment
update_sms_channel
update_sms_template
update_template_active_version
update_voice_channel
update_voice_template

Retrieves all the tags (keys and values) that are associated with an application, campaign, message template, or segment
Retrieves information about all the message templates that are associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account
Retrieves information about all the versions of a specific message template
Retrieves information about a phone number
Creates a new event to record for endpoints, or creates or updates endpoint data that is already associated with a specific endpoint
Creates a new event stream for an application or updates the settings of an existing event stream
Removes one or more attributes, of the same attribute type, from all the endpoints that are associated with an application
Creates and sends a direct message
Creates and sends a message to a list of users
Adds one or more tags (keys and values) to an application, campaign, message template, or segment
Removes one or more tags (keys and values) from an application, campaign, message template, or segment
Enables the ADM channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the ADM channel for an application
Enables the APNs channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the APNs channel for an application
Enables the APNs sandbox channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the APNs sandbox channel for an application
Enables the APNs VoIP channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the APNs VoIP channel for an application
Enables the APNs VoIP sandbox channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the APNs VoIP sandbox channel for an application
Enables the GCM channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the GCM channel for an application
Enables the email channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the email channel for an application
Updates the settings of an application
Updates the settings of an application
Updates the settings of a campaign
Enables the email channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the email channel for an application
Updates an existing message template for messages that are sent through the email channel
Create a new endpoint for an application or updates the settings and attributes of an existing endpoint
Updates the settings of an endpoint
Enables the Baidu channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the Baidu channel for an application
Updates the configuration and other settings for a campaign
Enables the email channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the email channel for an application
Updates an existing message template for messages that are sent through the email channel
Create a new batch of endpoints for an application or updates the settings and attributes of an existing batch of endpoints
Updates the settings of a batch of endpoints
Enables the GCM channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the GCM channel for an application
Updates the configuration and other settings for a journey
Cancels (stops) an active journey
Updates an existing message template for messages that are sent through a push notification channel
Updates an existing message template for messages that are sent through a push notification channel
Updates an Amazon Pinpoint configuration for a recommender model
Creates a new segment for an application or updates the configuration, dimension, and other settings of an existing segment
Enables the SMS channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the SMS channel for an application
Updates an existing message template for messages that are sent through the SMS channel
Changes the status of a specific version of a message template to active
Enables the voice channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the voice channel for an application
Updates an existing message template for messages that are sent through the voice channel

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- pinpoint()
svc$create_app(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```
Amazon Pinpoint Email Service

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())
```

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```
svc <- pinpointemail(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
      ),
      role_arn = "string",
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
  ),
  )
```


session_token = "string"
),
profile = "string"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

Operations

create_configuration_set
create_configuration_set_event_destination
create_dedicated_ip_pool
create_deliverability_test_report
create_email_identity
delete_configuration_set
delete_configuration_set_event_destination
delete_dedicated_ip_pool
delete_email_identity
get_account
get_blacklist_reports
get_configuration_set
get_configuration_set_event_destinations
get_dedicated_ip
get_dedicated_ips
get_deliverability_dashboard_options
get_deliverability_test_report
get_domain_deliverability_campaign
get_domain_statistics_report
get_email_identity
list_configuration_sets
list_dedicated_ip_pools
list_deliverability_test_reports
list_domain_deliverability_campaigns
list_email_ids
list_tags_for_resource
put_account_dedicated_ip_warmup_attributes
put_account_sending_attributes
put_configuration_set_delivery_options
put_configuration_set_reputation_options
put_configuration_set_sending_options
put_configuration_set_tracking_options
put_dedicated_ip_in_pool
put_dedicated_ip_warmup_attributes
put_deliverability_dashboard_option
put_email_identity_dkim_attributes
put_email_identity_feedback_attributes

Create a configuration set
Create an event destination
Create a new pool of dedicated IP addresses
Create a new predictive inbox placement test
Verifies an email identity for use with Amazon Pinpoint
Delete an existing configuration set
Delete an event destination
Delete a dedicated IP pool
Deletes an email identity that you previously verified for use with Amazon Pinpoint
Obtain information about the email-sending status and capabilities of your Amazon Pinpoint account
Retrieve a list of the blacklists that your dedicated IP addresses appear on
Get information about an existing configuration set, including the dedicated IP pool that it is associated with
Get information about a dedicated IP address, including the name of the dedicated IP pool that it is associated with
Get information about a dedicated IP address, including the name of the dedicated IP pool that it is associated with
Retrieve information about the status of the Deliverability dashboard for your Amazon Pinpoint account
Retrieve the results of a predictive inbox placement test
Retrieve all the deliverability data for a specific campaign
Retrieve inbox placement and engagement rates for the domains that you use
Provides information about a specific identity associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account
List all of the configuration sets associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account
List all of the dedicated IP pools that exist in your Amazon Pinpoint account
List all of the dedicated IP pools that exist in your Amazon Pinpoint account
Show a list of the predictive inbox placement tests that you’ve performed, regardless of their status
Retrieve deliverability data for all the campaigns that used a specific domain to send email
Returns a list of all of the email identities that are associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account
Retrieve a list of the tags (keys and values) that are associated with a specific identity
Enable or disable the automatic warm-up feature for dedicated IP addresses
Enable or disable the ability of your account to send email
Associate a configuration set with a dedicated IP pool
Enable or disable collection of reputation metrics for emails that you send using Amazon Pinpoint
Enable or disable email sending for messages that use a particular configuration set
Specify a custom domain to use for open and click tracking elements in email
Move a dedicated IP address to an existing dedicated IP pool
Put dedicated ip warmup attributes
Enable or disable the Deliverability dashboard for your Amazon Pinpoint account
Used to enable or disable DKIM authentication for an email identity
Used to enable or disable feedback forwarding for an identity
put_email_identity_mail_from_attributes  
send_email  
tag_resource  
untag_resource  
update_configuration_set_event_destination

Examples

```r
## 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())`

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```r
svc <- pinpointsmsvoice(
  config = list(  
    credentials = list(  
      creds = list(  
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),  
      profile = "string"
    ),  
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```
polly

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 reports, the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the destination, and the name of the event destination
- `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

```r
## Not run:
svc <- pinpointsmsvoice()
svc$create_configuration_set(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

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

```r
polly(config = list())
```

Arguments

- `config`: Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
Service syntax

```r
svc <- polly(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

- **delete_lexicon**: Deletes the specified pronunciation lexicon stored in an AWS 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 AWS 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 AWS Region.
- **list_speech_synthesis_tasks**: Returns a list of SpeechSynthesisTask objects ordered by their creation date.
- **put_lexicon**: Stores a pronunciation lexicon in an AWS 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

```r
## 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**

AWS Price List Service API (AWS Price List Service) is a centralized and convenient way to programmatically query Amazon Web Services for services, products, and pricing information. The AWS Price List Service uses standardized product attributes such as Location, Storage Class, and Operating System, and provides prices at the SKU level. You can use the AWS Price List Service to build cost control and scenario planning tools, reconcile billing data, forecast future spend for budgeting purposes, and provide cost benefit analysis that compare your internal workloads with AWS.

Use GetServices without a service code to retrieve the service codes for all AWS 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`.

**Service Endpoint**

AWS Price List Service API provides the following two endpoints:

- https://api.pricing.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
- https://api.pricing.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com

**Usage**

```r
pricing(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```r
svc <- pricing(
  config = list(  
    credentials = list(  
      creds = list(  
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```
Operations

describe_services \hspace{0.3cm} \text{Returns the metadata for one service or a list of the metadata for all services}
get_attribute_values \hspace{0.3cm} \text{Returns a list of attribute values}
get_products \hspace{0.3cm} \text{Returns a list of all products that match the filter criteria}

Examples

## Not run:
svc <- pricing()
svc$describe_services(
  FormatVersion = "aws_v1",
  MaxResults = 1L,
  ServiceCode = "AmazonEC2"
)

## End(Not run)

quicksight

Amazon QuickSight

Description

Amazon QuickSight API Reference

Amazon QuickSight is a fully managed, serverless business intelligence service for the AWS 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())

Arguments

cfg \hspace{0.3cm} \text{Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.}

Service syntax

svc <- quicksight(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
      )
    )
  )
)
quicksight

```java
session_token = "string"
),
profile = "string"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)
)

Operations

cancel_ingestion Canceled an ongoing ingestion of data into SPICE
create_account_customization Creates Amazon QuickSight customizations the current AWS Region
create_analysis Creates an analysis in Amazon QuickSight
create_dashboard Creates a dashboard from a template
create_data_set Creates a dataset
create_data_source Creates a data source
create_group Creates an Amazon QuickSight group
create_group_membership Adds an Amazon QuickSight user to an Amazon QuickSight group
create_iam_policy_assignment Creates an assignment with one specified IAM policy, identified by its Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
create_ingestion Creates and starts a new SPICE ingestion on a dataset
create_namespace (Enterprise edition only) Creates a new namespace for you to use with Amazon QuickSight
create_template Creates a template from an existing QuickSight analysis or template
create_template_alias Creates a template alias for a template
create_theme Creates a theme
create_theme_alias Creates a theme alias for a theme
delete_account_customization Deletes all Amazon QuickSight customizations in this AWS Region for the specified AWS account and QuickSight namespace
delete_analysis Deletes an analysis from Amazon QuickSight
delete_dashboard Deletes a dashboard
delete_data_set Deletes a dataset
delete_data_source Deletes the data source permanently
delete_group Removes a user group from Amazon QuickSight
delete_group_membership Removes a user from a group so that the user is no longer a member of the group
delete_iam_policy_assignment Deletes an existing IAM policy assignment
delete_namespace Deletes a namespace and the users and groups that are associated with the namespace
delete_template Deletes a template
delete_template_alias Deletes the item that the specified template alias points to
delete_theme Deletes a theme
delete_theme_alias Deletes the version of the theme that the specified theme alias points to
delete_user Deletes the Amazon QuickSight user that is associated with the identity of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user or role that’s making the call
delete_user_by_principal_id Deletes a user identified by its principal ID
describe_account_customization Describes the customizations associated with the provided AWS account and Amazon QuickSight

describe_account_settings Describes the settings that were used when your QuickSight subscription was first created across the AWS Regions in which you have created an account.
describe_analysis Provides a summary of the metadata for an analysis
describe_analysis_permissions Provides the read and write permissions for an analysis
describe_dashboard Provides a summary for a dashboard
describe_dashboard_permissions Describes read and write permissions for a dashboard
describe_data_set Describes a dataset
describe_data_set_permissions
describe_data_source
describe_data_source_permissions
describe_group
describe_iam_policy_assignment
describe_ingestion
describe_namespace
describe_template
describe_template_alias
describe_template_permissions
describe_theme
describe_theme_alias
describe_theme_permissions
describe_user
get_dashboard_embed_url
get_session_embed_url
list_analyses
list_dashboards
list_dashboard_versions
list_data_sets
list_data_sources
list_group_memberships
list_groups
list_iam_policy_assignments
list_iam_policy_assignments_for_user
list_ingestions
list_namespaces
list_tags_for_resource
list_template_aliases
list_templates
list_template_versions
list_theme_aliases
list_themes
list_theme_versions
list_user_groups
list_users
register_user
restore_analysis
search_analyses
search_dashboards
tag_resource
untag_resource
update_account_customization
update_account_settings
update_analysis
update_analysis_permissions
update_dashboard
update_dashboard_permissions

Describes the permissions on a dataset
Describes a dataset
Describes the resource permissions for a dataset
Returns an Amazon QuickSight group’s description and Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
Describes an existing IAM policy assignment, as specified by the assignment name
Describes a SPICE ingestion
Describes the current namespace
Describes a template’s metadata
Describes the template alias for a template
Describes read and write permissions on a template
Describes a theme
Describes the alias for a theme
Describes the read and write permissions for a theme
Returns information about a user, given the user name
Generates a session URL and authorization code that you can use to embed an Amazon QuickSight console
Generates a session URL and authorization code that you can use to embed an Amazon QuickSight read-only dashboard
Lists Amazon QuickSight analyses that exist in the specified AWS account
Lists dashboards in an AWS account
Lists all the versions of the dashboards in the QuickSight subscription
Lists all of the datasets belonging to the current AWS account in an AWS Region
Lists data sources in current AWS Region that belong to this AWS account
Lists member users in a group
Lists all user groups in Amazon QuickSight
Lists IAM policy assignments in the current Amazon QuickSight account
Lists all the IAM policy assignments, including the Amazon Resource Names (ARNs)
Lists the history of SPICE ingestions for a dataset
Lists the namespaces for the specified AWS account
Lists the tags assigned to a resource
Lists all the aliases of a template
Lists all the templates in the current Amazon QuickSight account
Lists all the versions of the templates in the current Amazon QuickSight account
Lists all the aliases of a theme
Lists all the themes in the current AWS account
Lists all the versions of the themes in the current AWS account
Lists the Amazon QuickSight groups that an Amazon QuickSight user is a member of
Returns a list of all of the Amazon QuickSight users belonging to this account
Creates an Amazon QuickSight user, whose identity is associated with the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) identity or role specified in the request
Restores an analysis
Searches for analyses that belong to the user specified in the filter
Searches for dashboards that belong to a user
Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified QuickSight resource
Removes a tag or tags from a resource
Updates Amazon QuickSight customizations the current AWS Region
Updates the Amazon QuickSight settings in your AWS account
Updates an analysis in Amazon QuickSight
Updates the read and write permissions for an analysis
Updates a dashboard in an AWS account
Updates read and write permissions on a dashboard
update_dashboard_published_version  Updates the published version of a dashboard
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_group  Changes a group description
update_iam_policy_assignment  Updates an existing IAM policy assignment
update_template  Updates a template from an existing Amazon QuickSight analysis or another template
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_user  Updates an Amazon QuickSight user

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- quicksight()
svc$cancel_ingestion(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

ram  **AWS Resource Access Manager**

Description

Use AWS Resource Access Manager to share AWS resources between AWS accounts. To share a resource, you create a resource share, associate the resource with the resource share, and specify the principals that can access the resources associated with the resource share. The following principals are supported: AWS accounts, organizational units (OU) from AWS Organizations, and organizations from AWS Organizations.

For more information, see the [AWS Resource Access Manager User Guide](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/resource-access-manager/latest/userguide/what-is-resource-access-manager.html).

Usage

```r
ram(config = list())
```

Arguments

- **config** (Optional) configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.
Service syntax

```r
svc <- ram(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

- `accept_resource_share_invitation` Accepts an invitation to a resource share from another AWS account
- `associate_resource_share` Associates the specified resource share with the specified principals and resources
- `associate_resource_share_permission` Associates a permission with a resource share
- `create_resource_share` Creates a resource share
- `delete_resource_share` Deletes the specified resource share
- `disassociate_resource_share` Disassociates the specified principals or resources from the specified resource share
- `disassociate_resource_share_permission` Disassociates an AWS RAM permission from a resource share
- `enable_sharing_with_aws_organization` Enables resource sharing within your AWS Organization
- `get_permission` Gets the contents of an AWS RAM permission in JSON format
- `get_resource_policies` Gets the policies for the specified resources that you own and have shared
- `get_resource_share_associations` Gets the resources or principals for the resource shares that you own
- `get_resource_share_invitations` Gets the invitations for resource sharing that you’ve received
- `get_resource_shares` Gets the resource shares that you own or the resource shares that are shared with you
- `get_resource_type` Lists the resources that you added to a resource shares or the resources that a resource share contains
- `list_pending_invitation_resources` Lists the resources in a resource share that is shared with you but that the invitation is still pending for
- `list_permissions` Lists the AWS RAM permissions that are associated with a resource share
- `list_resource_policies` Lists the shareable resource types supported by AWS RAM
- `list_resource_type` Resource shares that were created by attaching a policy to a resource are visible only to the resource share owner, and the resource share cannot be modified in AWS RAM
- `promote_resource_share` Promotes a resource share from a policy to a resource share
- `reject_resource_share_invitation` Rejects an invitation to a resource share from another AWS account
- `tag_resource` Adds the specified tags to the specified resource share that you own
- `untag_resource` Removes the specified tags from the specified resource share that you own
- `update_resource_share` Updates the specified resource share that you own

Examples

```r
## Not run:
```
rds

```
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, 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())`
Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- rds(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

add_role_to_db_cluster Associates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
add_role_to_db_instance Associates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role with a DB instance
add_source_identifier_to_subscription Adds a source identifier to an existing RDS event notification subscription
add_tags_to_resource Adds metadata tags to an Amazon RDS resource
apply_pending_maintenance_action Applies a pending maintenance action to a resource (for example, to a DB instance)
authorize_db_security_group_ingress Enables ingress to a DBSecurityGroup using one of two forms of authorization
backtrack_db_cluster Backtracks a DB cluster to a specific time, without creating a new DB cluster
build_auth_token Return an authentication token for a database connection
cancel_export_task Cancels an export task in progress that is exporting a snapshot to Amazon S3
copy_db_cluster_parameter_group Copies the specified DB cluster parameter group
copy_db_cluster snapshot Copies a snapshot of a DB cluster
create_custom_availability_zone Creates a custom Availability Zone (AZ)
copy_db_cluster Creates a new Amazon Aurora DB cluster
copy_db_cluster_endpoint Creates a new custom endpoint and associates it with an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
copy_db_cluster_parameter_group Creates a new DB cluster parameter group
copy_db_cluster_snapshot Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster
copy_option_group Creates a new option group
create_custom_availability_zone Creates a custom Availability Zone (AZ)
create_db_cluster Creates a new Amazon Aurora DB cluster
create_db_cluster_endpoint Creates a new custom endpoint and associates it with an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
create_db_cluster_parameter_group Creates a new DB cluster parameter group
copy_db_cluster_snapshot Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster
copy_option_group Creates a new option group
create_db_instance Creates a new DB instance
create_db_instance_read_replica Creates a new DB instance that acts as a read replica for an existing source instance
copy_db_parameter_group Copies the specified DB parameter group
copy_db_snapshot Copies the specified DB snapshot
copy_option_group Creates a new option group
create_db_security_group Creates a new DB security group
create_db_subnet_group Creates a new DB subnet group
create_event_subscription
create_global_cluster
create_option_group
delete_custom_availability_zone
delete_db_cluster
delete_db_cluster_endpoint
delete_db_cluster_parameter_group
delete_db_cluster_snapshot
delete_db_instance
delete_db_instance_automated_backup
delete_db_parameter_group
delete_db_proxy
delete_db_security_group
delete_db_snapshot
delete_db_subnet_group
delete_event_subscription
delete_global_cluster
delete_installation_media
delete_option_group
deregister_db_proxy_targets
describe_account_attributes
describe_certificates
describe_custom_availability_zones
describe_db_cluster_backtracks
describe_db_cluster_endpoints
describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups
describe_db_cluster_parameters
describe_db_clusters
describe_db_cluster_snapshot_attributes
describe_db_cluster_snapshots
describe_db_engine_versions
describe_db_instance_automated_backups
describe_db_instances
describe_db_log_files
describe_db_parameter_groups
describe_db_parameters
describe_db_proxies
describe_db_proxy_target_groups
describe_db_proxy_targets
describe_db_security_groups
describe_db_snapshot_attributes
describe_db_snapshots
describe_db_subnet_groups
describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters
describe_engine_default_parameters
describe_event_categories
describe_events
describe_event_subscriptions

Creates an RDS event notification subscription
Creates an Aurora global database spread across multiple AWS Regions
Creates a new option group
Deletes a custom Availability Zone (AZ)
The DeleteDBCluster action deletes a previously provisioned DB cluster
Deletes a custom endpoint and removes it from an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
Deletes a specified DB cluster parameter group
Deletes a DB cluster snapshot
The DeleteDBInstance snapshot action deletes a previously provisioned DB instance
Deletes automated backups using the DbiResourceId value of the source
Deletes a specified DB parameter group
Deletes an existing proxy
Deletes a DB security group
Deletes a DB snapshot
Deletes a DB subnet group
Deletes an RDS event notification subscription
Deletes a global database cluster
Deletes the installation medium for a DB engine that requires an on-prem license
Deletes an existing option group
Remove the association between one or more DBProxyTarget data structures
Lists all of the attributes for a customer account
Lists the set of CA certificates provided by Amazon RDS for this AWS account
Returns information about custom Availability Zones (AZs)
Returns information about backtracks for a DB cluster
Returns information about endpoints for an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
Returns a list of DBClusterParameterGroup descriptions
Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB cluster parameter group
Returns information about provisioned Aurora DB clusters
Returns a list of DB cluster snapshot attribute names and values for a manual snapshot
Returns information about DB cluster snapshots
Returns a list of the available DB engines
Displays backups for both current and deleted instances
Returns information about provisioned RDS instances
Returns a list of DB log files for the DB instance
Returns a list of DBParameterGroup descriptions
Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB parameter group
Returns information about DB proxies
Returns information about DB proxy target groups, represented by DBProxyTarget objects
Returns a list of DBSecurityGroup descriptions
Returns a list of DB snapshot attribute names and values for a manual DB snapshot
Returns information about DB snapshots
Returns a list of DBSubnetGroup descriptions
Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the cluster
Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the specified engine
Displays a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for a particular source type
Returns events related to DB instances, DB clusters, DB parameter groups, DB snapshots
Lists all the subscription descriptions for a customer account
describe_export_tasks
describe_global_clusters
describe_installation_media
describe_option_group_options
describe_option_groups
describe_orderable_db_instance_options
describe_pending_maintenance_actions
describe_reserved_db_instances
describe_reserved_db_instances_offerings
describe_source_regions
describe_valid_db_instance_modifications
download_db_log_file_portion
failover_db_cluster
import_installation_media
list_tags_for_resource
modify_certificates
modify_current_db_cluster_capacity
modify_db_cluster
modify_db_cluster_endpoint
modify_db_cluster_parameter_group
modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute
modify_db_instance
modify_db_parameter_group
modify_db_proxy
modify_db_proxy_target_group
modify_db_snapshot
modify_db_snapshot_attribute
modify_db_subnet_group
modify_event_subscription
modify_global_cluster
modify_option_group
promote_read_replica
promote_read_replica_db_cluster
purchase_reserved_db_instances_offering
reboot_db_instance
register_db_proxy Targets
remove_from_global_cluster
remove_role_from_db_cluster
remove_role_from_db_instance
remove_source_identifier_from_subscription
remove_tags_from_resource
reset_db_cluster_parameter_group
reset_db_parameter_group
restore_db_cluster_from_s3
restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot
restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time
restore_db_instance_from_db_snapshot
restore_db_instance_from_s3

Returns information about a snapshot export to Amazon S3
Returns information about Aurora global database clusters
Describes the available installation media for a DB engine that requires a customer provided license
Describes all available options
Describes the available option groups
Returns a list of orderable DB instance options for the specified engine
Returns a list of resources (for example, DB instances) that have at least one pending maintenance action
Returns information about reserved DB instances for this account, or about a specific reserved DB instance
Lists available reserved DB instance offerings
Returns a list of the source AWS Regions where the current AWS Region can create a read replica, copy a DB snapshot from, or replicate automated backups from
Set the capacity of an Aurora Serverless DB cluster to a specific value
Modify a setting for an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
Modifies the properties of an endpoint in an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group
Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a DB instance
Modifies settings for a DB instance
Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group
Changes the settings for an existing DB proxy
Modifies the properties of a DBProxyTargetGroup
Updates a manual DB snapshot with a new engine version
Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a DB subnet group
Modifies an existing DB subnet group
Modifies an existing RDS event notification subscription
Modify a setting for an Amazon Aurora global cluster
Modifies an existing option group
Promotes a read replica DB instance to a standalone DB instance
Promotes a read replica DB cluster to a standalone DB cluster
Purchases a reserved DB instance offering
You might need to reboot your DB instance, usually for maintenance reasons
Associate one or more DBProxyTarget data structures with a DBProxyTargetGroup
Detaches an Aurora secondary cluster from an Aurora global database cluster
Disassociates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from a DB instance
Disassociates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from a DB instance
Removes a source identifier from an existing RDS event notification subscription
Removes metadata tags from an Amazon RDS resource
Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group to the default value
Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group to the engine/system default value
Creates an Amazon Aurora DB cluster from MySQL data stored in an Amazon S3 bucket
Creates a new DB cluster from a DB snapshot or DB cluster snapshot
Restores a DB cluster to an arbitrary point in time
Creates a new DB instance from a DB snapshot
Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) supports importing MySQL databases...
Amazon RDS Data Service

Amazon RDS provides an HTTP endpoint to run SQL statements on an Amazon Aurora Serverless DB cluster. To run these statements, you work with the Data Service API.

For more information about the Data Service API, see Using the Data API for Aurora Serverless in the Amazon Aurora User Guide.

If you have questions or comments related to the Data API, send email to Rds-data-api-feedback@amazon.com.

Usage

rdsdataservice(config = list())

Arguments

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

```r
svc <- rdsdataservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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

```r
## Not run:
svc <- rdsdataservice()
svc$batch_execute_statement(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**redshift**

Amazon Redshift

---

**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**

```python
class redshift:
    def __init__(self, config):
        self.config = config

    def configure(self, **kwargs):
        self.config.update(kwargs)

    def authenticate(self, **kwargs):
        self.config.update(kwargs)

    def manage(self, **kwargs):
        self.config.update(kwargs)
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```python
svc <- redshift(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string"
        ),
        endpoint = "string",
        region = "string"
    )
)
```

**Operations**

- `accept_reserved_node_exchange`: Exchanges a DC1 Reserved Node for a DC2 Reserved Node with no changes to the configuration, payment type, or number of nodes and no additional costs.
- `authorize_cluster_security_group_ingress`: Adds an inbound (ingress) rule to an Amazon Redshift security group.
- `authorize_snapshot_access`: Authorizes the specified AWS customer account to restore the specified snapshot.
- `batch_delete_cluster_snapshots`: Deletes a set of cluster snapshots.
- `batch_modify_cluster_snapshots`: Modifies the settings for a set of cluster snapshots.
- `cancel_resize`: Cancels a resize operation for a cluster.
- `copy_cluster_snapshot`: Copies the specified automated cluster snapshot to a new manual cluster snapshot.
create_cluster
create_cluster_parameter_group
create_cluster_security_group
create_cluster_snapshot
create_cluster_subnet_group
create_event_subscription
create_hsm_client_certificate
create_hsm_configuration
create_scheduled_action
create_snapshot_copy_grant
create_snapshot_schedule
create_tags
create_usage_limit
delete_cluster
delete_cluster_parameter_group
delete_cluster_security_group
delete_cluster_snapshot
delete_cluster_subnet_group
delete_event_subscription
delete_hsm_client_certificate
delete_hsm_configuration
delete_scheduled_action
delete_snapshot_copy_grant
delete_snapshot_schedule
delete_tags
delete_usage_limit
describe_account_attributes
describe_cluster_db_revisions
describe_cluster_parameter_groups
describe_cluster_parameters
describe_clusters
describe_cluster_security_groups
describe_cluster_snapshots
describe_cluster_subnet_groups
describe_cluster_tracks
describe_cluster_versions
describe_default_cluster_parameters
describe_event_categories
describe_events
describe_event_subscriptions
describe_hsm_client_certificates
describe_hsm_configurations
describe_logging_status
describe_node_configuration_options
describe_orderable_cluster_options
describe_reserved_node_offerings
describe_reserved_nodes
describe_resize

create_cluster Creates a new cluster with the specified parameters
create_cluster_parameter_group Creates an Amazon Redshift parameter group
create_cluster_security_group Creates a new Amazon Redshift security group
create_cluster_snapshot Creates a manual snapshot of the specified cluster
create_cluster_subnet_group Creates a new Amazon Redshift subnet group
create_event_subscription Creates an Amazon Redshift event notification subscription
create_hsm_client_certificate Creates an HSM client certificate that an Amazon Redshift cluster will use to connect to the client's HSM in order to store and retrieve the keys used to encrypt the cluster databases
create_hsm_configuration Creates an HSM configuration that contains the information required by an Amazon Redshift cluster to store and use database encryption keys in a Hardware Security Module (HSM)
create_scheduled_action Creates a scheduled action
create_snapshot_copy_grant Creates a snapshot copy grant that permits Amazon Redshift to use a customer master key (CMK) from AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to encrypt copied snapshots in a destination region
create_snapshot_schedule Create a snapshot schedule that can be associated to a cluster and which overrides the default system backup schedule
create_tags Adds tags to a cluster
create_usage_limit Creates a usage limit for a specified Amazon Redshift feature on a cluster
delete_cluster Deletes a previously provisioned cluster without its final snapshot being created
delete_cluster_parameter_group Deletes a specified Amazon Redshift parameter group
delete_cluster_security_group Deletes an Amazon Redshift security group
delete_cluster_snapshot Deletes the specified manual snapshot
delete_cluster_subnet_group Deletes the specified cluster subnet group
delete_event_subscription Deletes an Amazon Redshift event notification subscription
delete_hsm_client_certificate Deletes the specified HSM client certificate
delete_hsm_configuration Deletes the specified Amazon Redshift HSM configuration
delete_scheduled_action Deletes a scheduled action
delete_snapshot_copy_grant Deletes the specified snapshot copy grant
delete_snapshot_schedule Deletes a snapshot schedule
delete_tags Deletes tags from a resource
delete_usage_limit Deletes a usage limit from a cluster
describe_account_attributes Returns a list of attributes attached to an account
describe_cluster_db_revisions Returns a list of Amazon Redshift parameter groups, including parameter groups you created and the default parameter group
describe_cluster_parameter_groups Returns a detailed list of parameters contained within the specified Amazon Redshift parameter group
describe_cluster_parameters Returns properties of provisioned clusters including general cluster properties, cluster database properties, maintenance and backup properties, and security and access properties
describe_clusters Returns information about Amazon Redshift security groups
describe_cluster_security_groups Returns one or more snapshot objects, which contain metadata about your cluster

describe_cluster_subnet_groups Returns one or more cluster subnet group objects, which contain metadata about your cluster

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_default_cluster_parameters Returns a list of parameter settings for the specified parameter group family
describe_event_categories Displays a list of event categories for all event source types, or for a specified 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 for a customer account

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_logging_status Describes whether information, such as queries and connection attempts, is being logged

describe_node_configuration_options Returns properties of possible node configurations such as node type, number of nodes, disk usage for the specified action type

describe_orderable_cluster_options Returns a list of orderable cluster options
describe_reserved_node_offerings Returns a list of the available reserved node offerings by Amazon Redshift with the option to filter by node type and duration

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
describe_snapshot_copy_grants
describe_snapshot_schedules
describe_storage
describe_table_restore_status
describe_tags
describe_usage_limits
disable_logging
disable_snapshot_copy
enable_logging
enable_snapshot_copy
get_cluster_credentials
get_reserved_node_exchange_offerings
modify_cluster
modify_cluster_db_revision
modify_cluster_iam_roles
modify_cluster_maintenance
modify_cluster_parameter_group
modify_cluster_snapshot
modify_cluster_snapshot_schedule
modify_cluster_subnet_group
modify_event_subscription
modify_scheduled_action
modify_snapshot_copy_retention_period
modify_snapshot_schedule
modify_tags
modify_usage_limit
pause_cluster
purchase_reserved_node_offering
reboot_cluster
reset_cluster_parameter_group
resize_cluster
restore_from_cluster_snapshot
restore_table_from_cluster_snapshot
resume_cluster
revoke_cluster_security_group_ingress
revoke_snapshot_access
rotate_encryption_key

Describes properties of scheduled actions
Returns a list of snapshot copy grants owned by the AWS account in the destination Region
Returns a list of snapshot schedules
Returns account level backups storage size and provisional storage
Lists the status of one or more table restore requests made using the RestoreTableFromClusterSnapshot API action
Returns a list of tags
Shows usage limits on a cluster
Stops logging information, such as queries and connection attempts, for the specified cluster
Disables the automatic copying of snapshots from one region to another region for a specified cluster
Starts logging information, such as queries and connection attempts, for the specified cluster
Enables the automatic copy of snapshots from one region to another region for a specified cluster
Returns a database user name and temporary password with temporary authorization
Returns an array of DC2 ReservedNodeOfferings that matches the payment type, term, and usage price of the given DC1 reserved node
Modifies the settings for a cluster
Modifies the database revision of a cluster
Modifies the list of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that can be used by the cluster to access other AWS services
Modifies the maintenance settings of a cluster
Modifies the parameters of a parameter group
Modifies the settings for a snapshot
Modifies a snapshot schedule for a cluster
Modifies a cluster subnet group to include the specified list of VPC subnets
Modifies an existing Amazon Redshift event notification subscription
Modifies a scheduled action
Modifies the number of days to retain snapshots in the destination AWS Region after they are copied from the source AWS Region
Modifies a snapshot schedule
Modifies a usage limit in a cluster
Pauses a cluster
Allows you to purchase reserved nodes
Reboots a cluster
Sets one or more parameters of the specified parameter group to their default values
Changes the size of the cluster
Creates a new cluster from a snapshot
Creates a new table from a table in an Amazon Redshift cluster snapshot
Resumes a paused cluster
Revolves an ingress rule in an Amazon Redshift security group for a previously authorized IP range or VPC security group
Removes the ability of the specified AWS customer account to restore the specified snapshot
Rotates the encryption keys for a cluster

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- redshift()
svc$accept_reserved_node_exchange(  
  Foo = 123  
)

## End(Not run)
```
Description

This is the Amazon Rekognition API reference.

Usage

rekognition(config = list())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- rekognition(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

compare_faces  Compares a face in the source input image with each of the 100 largest faces detected in the target input image
create_collection  Creates a collection in an AWS Region
create_project  Creates a new Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels project
create_project_version  Creates a new version of a model and begins training
create_stream_processor  Creates an Amazon Rekognition stream processor that you can use to detect and recognize faces in a streaming video delete_collection  Deletes the specified collection delete_faces  Deletes faces from a collection delete_project  Deletes an Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels project delete_project_version  Deletes an Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels model delete_stream_processor  Deletes the stream processor identified by Name describe_collection  Describes the specified collection
describe_projects
describe_project_versions
describe_stream_processor
detect_custom_labels
detect_faces
detect_labels
detect_moderation_labels
detect_protective_equipment
detect_text
get_celebrity_info
get_celebrity_recognition
get_content_moderation
get_face_detection
get_face_search
get_label_detection
get_person_tracking
get_segment_detection
get_text_detection
index_faces
list_collections
list_faces
list_stream_processors
recognize_celebrities
search_faces
search_faces_by_image
start_celebrity_recognition
start_content_moderation
start_face_detection
start_face_search
start_label_detection
start_person_tracking
start_project_version
start_segment_detection
start_stream_processor
start_text_detection
stop_project_version
stop_stream_processor

Lists and gets information about your Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels projects
Lists and describes the models in an Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels project
Provides information about a stream processor created by CreateStreamProcessor
Detects custom labels in a supplied image by using an Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels model
Detects faces within an image that is provided as input
Detects instances of real-world entities within an image (JPEG or PNG) provided as input
Detects unsafe content in a specified JPEG or PNG format image
Detects Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) worn by people detected in an image
Detects text in the input image and converts it into machine-readable text
Gets the name and additional information about a celebrity based on his or her Amazon Rekognition ID
Gets the celebrity recognition results for a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartCelebrityRecognition
Gets the unsafe content analysis results for a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartContentModeration
Gets face detection results for a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartFaceDetection
Gets the face search results for Amazon Rekognition Video face search started by StartFaceSearch
Gets the label detection results of a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartLabelDetection
Gets the path tracking results of a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartPersonTracking
Gets the segment detection results of a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartSegmentDetection
Detects faces in the input image and adds them to the specified collection
Returns list of collection IDs in your account
Returns metadata for faces in the specified collection
Gets a list of stream processors that you have created with CreateStreamProcessor
Returns an array of celebrities recognized in the input image
For a given input face ID, searches for matching faces in the collection the face belongs to
For a given input image, first detects the largest face in the image, and then searches the specified collection for matching faces
Starts asynchronous recognition of celebrities in a stored video
Starts asynchronous detection of unsafe content in a stored video
Starts asynchronous detection of faces in a stored video
Starts the asynchronous search for faces in a collection that match the faces of persons detected in the stream
Starts asynchronous detection of labels in a stored video
Starts the asynchronous tracking of a person’s path in a stored video
Starts the running of the version of a model
Starts asynchronous detection of segment detection in a stored video
Starts processing a stream processor
Starts asynchronous detection of text in a stored video
Stops a running model
Stops a running stream processor that was created by CreateStreamProcessor

Examples

```r
## 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(
```
resourcegroups

Description

AWS Resource Groups lets you organize AWS resources such as Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon Relational Database Service databases, and Amazon S3 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, lifecycle stages, regions, application layers, or virtually any criteria. Resource Groups enable you to automate management tasks, such as those in AWS Systems Manager Automation documents, on tag-related resources in AWS Systems Manager. Groups of tagged resources also let you quickly view a custom console in AWS Systems Manager that shows AWS 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 AWS Resource Groups User Guide.

AWS 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 ARNs so they can be returned as search results
- Getting data about resources that are members of a group
- Searching AWS resources based on a resource query

Usage

resourcegroups(config = list())
Arguments

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

Service syntax

```r
csvc <- resourcegroups(
    config = list(  
        credentials = list(  
            creds = list(  
                access_key_id = "string",  
                secret_access_key = "string",  
                session_token = "string"  
            ),  
            profile = "string"  
        ),  
        endpoint = "string",  
        region = "string"  
    )
)
```

Operations

- `create_group` Creates a resource group with the specified name and description
- `delete_group` Deletes the specified resource group
- `get_group` Returns information about a specified resource group
- `get_group_configuration` Returns 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 ARN
- `group_resources` Adds the specified resources to the specified group
- `list_group_resources` Returns a list of ARNs of the resources that are members of a specified resource group
- `list_groups` Returns a list of existing resource groups in your account
- `put_group_configuration` Attaches a service configuration to the specified group
- `search_resources` Returns a list of AWS resource identifiers that matches the specified query
- `tag` Adds tags to a resource group with the specified ARN
- `ungroup_resources` Removes the specified resources from the specified group
- `untag` Deletes tags from a specified resource group
- `update_group` Updates the description for an existing group
- `update_group_query` Updates the resource query of a group

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- resourcegroups()
svc$create_group(
    Foo = 123
)
```
Resource Groups Tagging API

This guide describes the API operations for the resource groups tagging.

A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. A tag consists of a key and a value, both of which you define. For example, if you have two Amazon EC2 instances, you might assign both a tag key of "Stack." But the value of "Stack" might be "Testing" for one and "Production" for the other.

Do not store personally identifiable information (PII) or other confidential or sensitive information in tags. We use tags to provide you with billing and administration services. Tags are not intended to be used for private or sensitive data.

Tagging can help you organize your resources and enables you to simplify resource management, access management and cost allocation.

You can use the resource groups tagging API operations to complete the following tasks:

- Tag and untag supported resources located in the specified Region for the AWS account.
- Use tag-based filters to search for resources located in the specified Region for the AWS account.
- List all existing tag keys in the specified Region for the AWS account.
- List all existing values for the specified key in the specified Region for the AWS account.

To use resource groups tagging API operations, you must add the following permissions to your IAM policy:

- tag:GetResources
- tag:TagResources
- tag:UntagResources
- tag:GetTagKeys
- tag:GetTagValues

You’ll also need permissions to access the resources of individual services so that you can tag and untag those resources.

For more information on IAM policies, see Managing IAM Policies in the IAM User Guide.

Services that support the Resource Groups Tagging API

You can use the Resource Groups Tagging API to tag resources for the following AWS services.
• Alexa for Business (a4b)
• API Gateway
• Amazon AppStream
• AWS AppSync
• AWS App Mesh
• Amazon Athena
• Amazon Aurora
• AWS Backup
• AWS Certificate Manager
• AWS Certificate Manager Private CA
• Amazon Cloud Directory
• AWS Cloud Map
• AWS CloudFormation
• Amazon CloudFront
• AWS CloudHSM
• AWS CloudTrail
• Amazon CloudWatch (alarms only)
• Amazon CloudWatch Events
• Amazon CloudWatch Logs
• Amazon Cloudwatch Synthetics
• AWS CodeBuild
• AWS CodeCommit
• AWS CodeGuru Profiler
• AWS CodePipeline
• AWS CodeStar
• AWS CodeStar Connections
• Amazon Cognito Identity
• Amazon Cognito User Pools
• Amazon Comprehend
• AWS Config
• Amazon Connect
• AWS Data Exchange
• AWS Data Pipeline
• AWS Database Migration Service
• AWS DataSync
• AWS Device Farm
• AWS Direct Connect
• AWS Directory Service
• Amazon DynamoDB
• Amazon EBS
• Amazon EC2
• EC2 Image Builder
• Amazon ECR
• Amazon ECS
• Amazon EKS
• AWS Elastic Beanstalk
• Amazon Elastic File System
• Elastic Load Balancing
• Amazon Elastic Inference
• Amazon ElastiCache
• Amazon Elasticsearch Service
• AWS Elemental MediaLive
• AWS Elemental MediaPackage
• AWS Elemental MediaPackage VoD
• AWS Elemental MediaTailor
• Amazon EMR
• Amazon EventBridge Schema
• AWS Firewall Manager
• Amazon Forecast
• Amazon Fraud Detector
• Amazon FSx
• Amazon S3 Glacier
• AWS Global Accelerator
• AWS Ground Station
• AWS Glue
• Amazon GuardDuty
• Amazon Inspector
• Amazon Interactive Video Service
• AWS IoT Analytics
• AWS IoT Core
• AWS IoT Device Defender
• AWS IoT Device Management
• AWS IoT Events
• AWS IoT Greengrass
• AWS IoT 1-Click
• AWS IoT Sitewise
• AWS IoT Things Graph
• Amazon Kendra
• AWS Key Management Service
• Amazon Kinesis
• Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics
• Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
• AWS Lambda
• Amazon Lex
• AWS License Manager
• Amazon Lightsail
• Amazon Macie
• Amazon Machine Learning
• Amazon MQ
• Amazon MSK
• Amazon MSK
• Amazon Neptune
• AWS Network Manager
• AWS OpsWorks
• AWS OpsWorks CM
• AWS Organizations
• Amazon Pinpoint
• Amazon Quantum Ledger Database (QLDB)
• Amazon RDS
• Amazon Redshift
• AWS Resource Access Manager
• AWS Resource Groups
• AWS RoboMaker
• Amazon Route 53
• Amazon Route 53 Resolver
• Amazon S3 (buckets only)
• Amazon SageMaker
• Savings Plans
• AWS Secrets Manager
• AWS Security Hub
• AWS Service Catalog
• Amazon Simple Email Service (SES)
• Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
• Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS)
• Amazon Simple Workflow Service
• AWS Step Functions
• AWS Storage Gateway
• AWS Systems Manager
• AWS Transfer for SFTP
• Amazon VPC
• AWS WAF
• AWS WAF Regional
• Amazon WorkLink
• Amazon WorkSpaces

Usage

calendarresourcegroupstaggingapi(config = list())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- resourcegroupstaggingapi(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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 Region for the AWS account
get_tag_keys Returns all tag keys in the specified Region for the AWS account
route53

**get_tag_values**

Returns all tag values for the specified key in the specified Region for the AWS account

**start_report_creation**

Generates a report that lists all tagged resources in accounts across your organization and tells whether each resource is compliant with the effective tag policy

**tag_resources**

Applies one or more tags to the specified resources

**untag_resources**

Removes the specified tags from the specified resources

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- resourcegroupstaggingapi()
svc$describe_report_creation(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

route53

*Amazon Route 53*

Description

Amazon Route 53 is a highly available and scalable Domain Name System (DNS) web service.

Usage

```r
route53(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```r
svc <- route53(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```
Operations

activate_key_signing_key
associate_vpc_with_hosted_zone
change_resource_record_sets
change_tags_for_resource
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
create_traffic_policy_version
create_vpc_association_authorization
deactivate_key_signing_key
delete_health_check
delete_hosted_zone
delete_key_signing_key
delete_query_logging_config
delete_reusable_delegation_set
delete_traffic_policy
delete_traffic_policy_instance
delete_vpc_association_authorization
disable_hosted_zone_dnssec
disassociate_vpc_from_hosted_zone
enable_hosted_zone_dnssec
get_account_limit
get_change
get_checker_ip_ranges
get_dnssec
get_geo_location
get_health_check
get_health_check_count
get_health_check_last_failure_reason
get_health_check_status
get_hosted_zone
get_hosted_zone_count
get_hosted_zone_limit
get_query_logging_config
get_reusable_delegation_set
get_reusable_delegation_set_limit
get_traffic_policy
get_traffic_policy_instance
get_traffic_policy_instance_count
list_geo_locations
list_health_checks
list_hosted_zones

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 a resource record set, which contains authoritative DNS information.
Adds, edits, or deletes tags for a health check or a hosted zone.
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 resource record sets in a specified hosted zone based on the settings in a traffic policy.
Creates a new version of an existing traffic policy.
Authorizes the AWS account that created a specified VPC to submit an AssociateVPCWithHostedZone request.
Deactivates a key signing key (KSK) so that it will not be used for signing by DNSSEC.
Deletes a health check.
Deletes a hosted zone.
Deletes a key signing key (KSK).
Deletes a configuration for DNS query logging.
Deletes a reusable delegation set.
Deletes a traffic policy.
Deletes a traffic policy instance and all of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 created for the traffic policy.
Removes authorization to submit an AssociateVPCWithHostedZone request to associate the specified VPC with a specified hosted zone.
Disassociates an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) from an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone.
Enables DNSSEC signing in a specific hosted zone.
Gets the specified limit for the current account, for example, the maximum number of health checks.
Returns the current status of a change batch request.
GetCheckerIpRanges still works, but we recommend that you download ip-ranges.
Returns information about DNSSEC for a specific hosted zone, including the KSKs and ZSKs.
Gets information about whether a specified geographic location is supported for Amazon Route 53 geolocation resource record sets.
Gets information about a specified health check.
Retrieves the number of health checks that are associated with the current AWS account.
Gets the reason that a specified health check failed most recently.
Gets status of a specified health check.
Gets information about a specified hosted zone including the four name servers.
Retrieves the number of hosted zones that are associated with the current AWS account.
Gets the specified limit for a specified hosted zone, for example, the maximum number of records.
Gets information about a specified configuration for DNS query logging.
Retrieves information about a specified reusable delegation set, including the four name servers.
Gets the maximum number of hosted zones that you can associate with the specified traffic policy version.
Gets information about a specified traffic policy instance.
Gets the number of traffic policy instances that are associated with the current AWS account.
Retrieves a list of supported geographic locations.
Retrieve a list of the health checks that are associated with the current AWS account.
Retrieves a list of the public and private hosted zones that are associated with the current AWS account.
### Description

Amazon Route 53 API actions let you register domain names and perform related operations.

### Usage

```r
route53domains(config = list())
```
Arguments

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

Service syntax

```
svc <- route53domains(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

- `accept_domain_transfer_from_another_aws_account` Accepts the transfer of a domain from another AWS account to the current AWS account
- `cancel_domain_transfer_to_another_aws_account` Cancels the transfer of a domain from the current AWS account to another
- `check_domain_availability` This operation checks the availability of one domain name
- `check_domain_transferability` Checks whether a domain name can be transferred to Amazon Route 53
- `delete_tags_for_domain` This operation deletes the specified tags for a domain
- `disable_domain_auto_renew` This operation disables automatic renewal of domain registration for the specified domain
- `disable_domain_transfer_lock` This operation removes the transfer lock on the domain (specifically the clientTransferProhibited status) to allow domain transfers
- `enable_domain_auto_renew` This operation configures Amazon Route 53 to automatically renew the specified domain before the domain registration expires
- `enable_domain_transfer_lock` This operation sets the transfer lock on the domain (specifically the clientTransferProhibited status) to prevent domain transfers
- `get_contact_reachability_status` For operations that require confirmation that the email address for the registrant contact is correct, this operation returns information about whether the registrant contact has responded
- `get_domain_detail` This operation returns detailed information about a specified domain that is associated with the current AWS account
- `get_domain_suggestions` The GetDomainSuggestions operation returns a list of suggested domain names
- `get_operation_detail` This operation returns the current status of an operation that is not completed
- `list_domains` This operation returns all the domain names registered with Amazon Route 53 for the current AWS account
- `list_operations` Returns information about all of the operations that return an operation ID and that have ever been performed on domains that were registered by the current account
- `list_tags_for_domain` This operation returns all of the tags that are associated with the specified domain
- `register_domain` This operation registers a domain
- `reject_domain_transfer_from_another_aws_account` Rejects the transfer of a domain from another AWS account to the current AWS 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 registrant contact is correct, this operation resends the confirmation email to the current email address for the registrant contact
- `retrieve_domain_auth_code` This operation returns the AuthCode 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 AWS account to another AWS 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

**Amazon Route 53 Resolver**

**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 ELB 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 AWS 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 theAmazon 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.

---

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
svc <- route53domains()
svc$accept_domain_transfer_from_another_aws_account(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```
Usage

route53resolver(config = list())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- route53resolver(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

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_resolver_endpoint Creates a Resolver endpoint
create_resolver_query_log_config Creates a Resolver query logging configuration, which defines where you want Resolver to save DNS query logs that originate in your VPCs
create_resolver_rule For DNS queries that originate in your VPCs, specifies which Resolver endpoint the queries pass through, one domain name that you want to forward to your network, and the IP addresses of the DNS resolvers in your network
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_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_resolver_dnssec_config Gets DNSSEC validation information for a specified resource
get_resolver_endpoint Gets information about a specified Resolver endpoint, such as whether it’s an inbound or outbound endpoint
get_resolver_query_log_config Gets information about a specified Resolver query logging configuration, such as the Amazon VPC it’s associated with
get_resolver_query_log_config_association Gets information about a specified association between a Resolver query logging configuration and an Amazon VPC
get_resolver_query_log_config_policy Gets information about a query logging policy
get_resolver_rule Gets information about a specified Resolver rule, such as the domain name that it forwards queries for
get_resolver_rule_association Gets information about an association between a specified Resolver rule and a specified VPC
get_resolver_rule_policy Gets information about the Resolver rule policy for a specified rule
list_resolver_dnssec_configs Lists the configurations for DNSSEC validation that are associated with the current AWS account
list_resolver_endpoint_ip_addresses Gets the IP addresses for a specified Resolver endpoint
s3

Amazon Simple Storage Service

Description
Amazon Simple Storage Service

Usage
s3(config = list())

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

Service syntax
svc <- s3(
  config = list(  
    credentials = list(  
      creds = list(  
        
Examples
## Not run:
svc <- route53resolver()
svc$associate_resolver_endpoint_ip_address(  
  Foo = 123  
)

## End(Not run)
access_key_id = "string",
secret_access_key = "string",
session_token = "string"
),

profile = "string"
),

endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

Operations

abort_multipart_upload
complete_multipart_upload
copy_object
create_bucket
create_multipart_upload
delete_bucket
delete_bucket_analytics_configuration
delete_bucket_cors
delete_bucket_encryption
delete_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configuration
delete_bucket_inventory_configuration
delete_bucket_lifecycle
delete_bucket_metrics_configuration
delete_bucket_ownership_controls
delete_bucket_policy
delete_bucket_replication
delete_bucket_tagging
delete_bucket_website
delete_object
delete_objects
delete_object_tagging
delete_public_access_block
get_bucket_accelerate_configuration
get_bucket_accl
get_bucket_analytics_configuration
get_bucket_cors
get_bucket_encryption
get_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configuration
get_bucket_inventory_configuration
get_bucket_lifecycle
get_bucket_lifecycle_configuration
get_bucket_location
get_bucket_logging
get_bucket_metrics_configuration
get_bucket_notification

This operation aborts a multipart upload
Completes a multipart upload by assembling previously uploaded parts
Creates a copy of an object that is already stored in Amazon S3
Creates a new S3 bucket
This operation initiates a multipart upload and returns an upload ID
Deletes the S3 bucket
Deletes an analytics configuration for the bucket (specified by the analytics configuration ID)
Deletes the cors configuration information set for the bucket
This implementation of the DELETE operation removes default encryption
Deletes the S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration from the specified bucket
Deletes an inventory configuration (identified by the inventory ID) from the bucket
Deletes the lifecycle configuration from the specified bucket
Deletes a metrics configuration for the Amazon CloudWatch request metrics
Removes OwnershipControls for an Amazon S3 bucket
This implementation of the DELETE operation uses the policy subresource
Deletes a replication configuration from the bucket
Deletes the tags from the bucket
This operation removes the website configuration for a bucket
Removes the null version (if there is one) of an object and inserts a delete marker
This operation enables you to delete multiple objects from a bucket using a single GET request
Removes the entire tag set from the specified object
Removes the PublicAccessBlock configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket
This implementation of the GET operation uses the accelerate subresource to return the Transfer Acceleration state of a bucket
This implementation of the GET operation uses the acl subresource to return the access control list (ACL) of a bucket
This implementation of the GET operation returns an analytics configuration
Returns the cors configuration information set for the bucket
Returns the default encryption configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket
Gets the S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration from the specified bucket
Returns an inventory configuration (identified by the inventory configuration ID)
For an updated version of this API, see GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration
Bucket lifecycle configuration now supports specifying a lifecycle rule using an object key name prefix, one or more object tags, or a combination of both
Returns the Region the bucket resides in
Returns the logging status of a bucket and the permissions users have to view it
Gets a metrics configuration (specified by the metrics configuration ID) from a bucket
No longer used, see GetBucketNotificationConfiguration
get_bucket_notification_configuration
get_bucket_ownership_controls
get_bucket_policy
get_bucket_policy_status
get_bucket_replication
get_bucket_request_payment
get_bucket_tagging
get_bucket_versioning
get_bucket_website
get_object
get_object_acl
get_object_legal_hold
get_object_lock_configuration
get_object_retention
get_object_tagging
get_object_torrent
get_public_access_block
head_bucket
head_object
list_bucket_analytics_configurations
list_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configurations
list_bucket_inventory_configurations
list_bucket_metrics_configurations
list_buckets
list_multipart_uploads
list_objects
list_objects_v2
list_object_versions
list_parts
put_bucket_accelerate_configuration
put_bucket_acl
put_bucket_analytics_configuration
put_bucket_cors
put_bucket_encryption
put_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configuration
put_bucket_inventory_configuration
put_bucket_lifecycle
put_bucket_lifecycle_configuration
put_bucket_logging
put_bucket_metrics_configuration
put_bucket_notification
put_bucket_notification_configuration
put_bucket_ownership_controls
put_bucket_policy
put_bucket_replication
put_bucket_request_payment
put_bucket_tagging
put_bucket_versioning

get_bucket_notification_configuration
Returns the notification configuration of a bucket
get_bucket_ownership_controls
Retrieves OwnershipControls for an Amazon S3 bucket
get_bucket_policy
Returns the policy of a specified bucket
get_bucket_policy_status
Retrieves the policy status for an Amazon S3 bucket, indicating whether the bucket is public or private
get_bucket_replication
Returns the replication configuration of a bucket
get_bucket_request_payment
Returns the request payment configuration of a bucket
get_bucket_tagging
Returns the tag set associated with the bucket
get_bucket_versioning
Returns the versioning state of a bucket
get_bucket_website
Returns the website configuration for a bucket
get_object
Retrieves objects from Amazon S3
get_object_acl
Returns the access control list (ACL) of an object
get_object_legal_hold
Gets an object’s current Legal Hold status
get_object_lock_configuration
Gets the Object Lock configuration for a bucket
get_object_retention
Retrieves an object’s retention settings
get_object_tagging
Returns the tag-set of an object
get_object_torrent
Returns torrent files from a bucket
get_public_access_block
Retrieves the PublicAccessBlock configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket
head_bucket
This operation is useful to determine if a bucket exists and you have permission to access it
head_object
The HEAD operation retrieves metadata from an object without returning the object
list_bucket_analytics_configurations
Lists the analytics configurations for the bucket
list_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configurations
Lists the S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration from the specified bucket
list_bucket_inventory_configurations
Returns a list of inventory configurations for the bucket
list_bucket_metrics_configurations
Lists the metrics configurations for the bucket
list_buckets
Returns a list of all buckets owned by the authenticated sender of the request
list_multipart_uploads
This operation lists in-progress multipart uploads
list_objects
Returns some or all (up to 1,000) of the objects in a bucket
list_objects_v2
Returns some or all (up to 1,000) of the objects in a bucket
list_object_versions
Returns metadata about all versions of the objects in a bucket
list_parts
Lists the parts that have been uploaded for a specific multipart upload
put_bucket_accelerate_configuration
Sets the accelerate configuration of an existing bucket
put_bucket_acl
Sets the permissions on an existing bucket using access control lists (ACL)
put_bucket_analytics_configuration
Sets an analytics configuration for the bucket (specified by the analytics configuration ID)
put_bucket_cors
Sets the cors configuration for your bucket
put_bucket_encryption
This operation uses the encryption subresource to configure default encryption
put_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configuration
Puts a S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration to the specified bucket
put_bucket_inventory_configuration
This implementation of the PUT operation adds an inventory configuration (not a lifecycle configuration)
put_bucket_lifecycle
For an updated version of this API, see PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration
Creates a new lifecycle configuration for the bucket or replaces an existing one
put_bucket_lifecycle_configuration
Set the logging parameters for a bucket and to specify permissions for who can use the logs
put_bucket_logging
Sets a metrics configuration (specified by the metrics configuration ID) for the bucket
put_bucket_metrics_configuration
No longer used, see the PutBucketLoggingConfiguration operation
put_bucket_notification
Enables notifications of specified events for a bucket
put_bucket_notification_configuration
Creates or modifies OwnershipControls for an Amazon S3 bucket
put_bucket_ownership_controls
Applies an Amazon S3 bucket policy to an Amazon S3 bucket
put_bucket_policy
Creates a replication configuration or replaces an existing one
put_bucket_replication
Sets the request payment configuration for a bucket
put_bucket_request_payment
Sets the tags for a bucket
put_bucket_tagging
Sets the versioning state of an existing bucket
put_bucket_versioning
put_bucket_website
put_object
put_object_acl
put_object_legal_hold
put_object_lock_configuration
put_object_retention
put_object_tagging
put_public_access_block
restore_object
select_object_content
upload_part
upload_part_copy

Sets the configuration of the website that is specified in the website subresource
Adds an object to a bucket
Uses the acl subresource to set the access control list (ACL) permissions for an object
Applies a Legal Hold configuration to the specified object
Places an Object Lock configuration on the specified bucket
Places an Object Retention configuration on an object
Sets the supplied tag-set to an object that already exists in a bucket
Creates or modifies the PublicAccessBlock configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket
Restores an archived copy of an object back into Amazon S3
This operation filters the contents of an Amazon S3 object based on a simple SQL query
Uploads a part in a multipart upload
Uploads a part by copying data from an existing object as data source

Examples

## Not run:
svc <- s3()
# The following example aborts a multipart upload.
svc$abort_multipart_upload(
    Bucket = "examplebucket",
    Key = "bigobject",
    UploadId = "xadcOB_7YPBOJuoFiQ9cz4P3Pe6F1Zw04f7wN93uHsNBEw97p15eNwzExg0LA..."
)

## End(Not run)

---

s3control  
AWS S3 Control

Description

AWS S3 Control provides access to Amazon S3 control plane operations.

Usage

s3control(config = list())

Arguments

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

```r
svc <- s3control(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

- create_access_point: Creates an access point and associates it with the specified bucket
- create_bucket: This API operation creates an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
- create_job: S3 Batch Operations performs large-scale Batch Operations on Amazon S3 objects
- delete_access_point: Deletes the specified access point
- delete_access_point_policy: Deletes the access point policy for the specified access point
- delete_bucket: This API operation deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
- delete_bucket_lifecycle_configuration: This API action deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket’s lifecycle configuration
- delete_bucket_policy: This API operation deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket policy
- delete_bucket_tagging: This operation deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket’s tags
- delete_job_tagging: Removes the entire tag set from the specified S3 Batch Operations job
- delete_public_access_block: Removes the PublicAccessBlock configuration for an AWS account
- delete_storage_lens_configuration: Deletes the Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration
- delete_storage_lens_configuration_tagging: Deletes the Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration tags
- describe_job: Retrieves the configuration parameters and status for a Batch Operations job
- get_access_point: Returns configuration information about the specified access point
- get_access_point_policy: Returns the access point policy associated with the specified access point
- get_access_point_policy_status: Indicates whether the specified access point currently has a policy that allows public access
- get_bucket: Gets an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
- get_bucket_lifecycle_configuration: This operation gets an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket’s lifecycle configuration
- get_bucket_policy: This action gets a bucket policy for an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
- get_bucket_tagging: This operation gets an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket’s tags
- get_job_tagging: Returns the tags on an S3 Batch Operations job
- get_public_access_block: Retrieves the PublicAccessBlock configuration for an AWS account
- get_storage_lens_configuration: Gets the Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration
- get_storage_lens_configuration_tagging: Gets the tags of Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration
- list_access_points: Returns a list of the access points currently associated with the specified bucket
- list_jobs: Lists current S3 Batch Operations jobs and jobs that have ended within the last 30 days
- list_regional_buckets: Returns a list of all Outposts buckets in an Outpost that are owned by the authenticated AWS account
- list_storage_lens_configurations: Gets a list of Amazon S3 Storage Lens configurations
- put_access_point_policy: Associates an access policy with the specified access point
put_bucket_lifecycle_configuration
put_bucket_policy
put_bucket_tagging
put_job_tagging
put_public_access_block
put_storage_lens_configuration
put_storage_lens_configuration_tagging
update_job_priority
update_job_status

This action puts a lifecycle configuration to an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
This action puts a bucket policy to an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
This action puts tags on an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
Sets the supplied tag-set on an S3 Batch Operations job
Creates or modifies the PublicAccessBlock configuration for an AWS account
Puts an Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration
Put or replace tags on an existing Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration
Updates an existing S3 Batch Operations job’s priority
Updates the status for the specified job

Examples

```r
# Not run:
svc <- s3control()
svc$s3control()
svc$create_access_point(
  Foo = 123
)

# End(Not run)
```

---

**sagemaker**

*Amazon SageMaker Service*

---

**Description**

Provides APIs for creating and managing Amazon SageMaker resources.

Other Resources:

- Amazon SageMaker Developer Guide
- Amazon Augmented AI Runtime API Reference

**Usage**

`sagemaker(config = list())`

**Arguments**

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

svc <- sagemaker(
  config = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
)

Operations

- add_association
- add_tags
- associate_trial_component
- create_action
- create_algorithm
- create_app
- create_app_image_config
- create_artifact
- create_auto_ml_job
- create_code_repository
- create_compilation_job
- create_context
- create_data_quality_job_definition
- create_device_fleet
- create_domain
- create_edge_packaging_job
- create_endpoint
- create_endpoint_config
- create_experiment
- create_feature_group
- create_flow_definition
- create_human_task_ui
- create_hyper_parameter_tuning_job
- create_image
- create_image_version
- create_labeling_job
- create_model
- create_model_bias_job_definition
- create_model_explainability_job_definition
- create_model_package

- Creates an association between the source and the destination
- Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified Amazon SageMaker resource
- Associates a trial component with a trial
- Creates an action
- Create a machine learning algorithm that you can use in Amazon SageMaker
- Creates a running App for the specified UserProfile
- Creates a configuration for running a SageMaker image as a KernelGateway app
- Creates an artifact
- Creates an Autopilot job
- Creates a Git repository as a resource in your Amazon SageMaker account
- Starts a model compilation job
- Creates a context
- Creates a definition for a job that monitors data quality and drift
- Creates a device fleet
- Creates a Domain used by Amazon SageMaker Studio
- Starts a SageMaker Edge Manager model packaging job
- Creates an endpoint using the endpoint configuration specified in the request
- Creates an endpoint configuration that Amazon SageMaker hosting services uses to deploy models
- Creates an SageMaker experiment
- Create a new FeatureGroup
- Creates a flow definition
- Defines the settings you will use for the human review workflow user interface
- Starts a hyperparameter tuning job
- Creates a custom SageMaker image
- Creates a version of the SageMaker image specified by ImageName
- Creates a job that uses workers to label the data objects in your input data
- Creates a model in Amazon SageMaker
- Creates the definition for a model bias job
- Creates the definition for a model explainability job
- Creates a model package that you can use to create Amazon SageMaker models
create_model_package_group
create_model_quality_job_definition
create_monitoring_schedule
create_notebook_instance
create_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config
create_pipeline
create_presigned_domain_url
create_presigned_notebook_instance_url
create_processing_job
create_project
create_training_job
create_transform_job
create_trial
create_trial_component
create_user_profile
create_workforce
create_workteam
delete_action
delete_algorithm
delete_app
delete_app_image_config
delete_artifact
delete_association
delete_code_repository
delete_context
delete_data_quality_job_definition
delete_device_fleet
delete_domain
delete_endpoint
delete_endpoint_config
delete_experiment
delete_feature_group
delete_flow_definition
delete_human_task_ui
delete_image
delete_image_version
delete_model
delete_model_bias_job_definition
delete_model_explainability_job_definition
delete_model_package
delete_model_package_group
delete_model_package_group_policy
delete_model_quality_job_definition
delete_monitoring_schedule
delete_notebook_instance
delete_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config
delete_pipeline
delete_project

Create a model group
Creates a definition for a job that monitors model quality and drift
Creates a schedule that regularly starts Amazon SageMaker Processing Jobs
Creates an Amazon SageMaker notebook instance
Creates a lifecycle configuration that you can associate with a notebook instance
Creates a pipeline using a JSON pipeline definition
Creates a URL for a specified UserProfile in a Domain
Returns a URL that you can use to connect to the Jupyter server from a notebook instance
Creates a processing job
Creates a machine learning (ML) project that can contain one or more templates that set up an ML pipeline from training to deploying an approved model
Starts a model training job
Starts a transform job
Creates an Amazon SageMaker trial
Creates a trial component, which is a stage of a machine learning trial
Creates a user profile
Use this operation to create a workforce
Creates a new work team for labeling your data
Deletes an action
Removes the specified algorithm from your account
Used to stop and delete an app
Deletes an AppImageConfig
Deletes an artifact
Deletes an association
Deletes the specified Git repository from your account
Deletes an context
Deletes a data quality monitoring job definition
Deletes a fleet
Used to delete a domain
Deletes an endpoint
Deletes an endpoint configuration
Deletes an Amazon SageMaker experiment
Delete the FeatureGroup and any data that was written to the OnlineStore
Deletes the specified flow definition
Use this operation to delete a human task user interface (worker task template)
Deletes a SageMaker image and all versions of the image
Deletes a version of a SageMaker image
Deletes a model
Deletes an Amazon SageMaker model bias job definition
Deletes an Amazon SageMaker model explainability job definition
Deletes a model package
Deletes the specified model group
Deletes a model group resource policy
Deletes the specified model quality monitoring job definition
Deletes a monitoring schedule
Deletes an Amazon SageMaker notebook instance
Deletes a notebook instance lifecycle configuration
Deletes a pipeline if there are no in-progress executions
Delete the specified project
delete_tags
delete_trial
delete_trial_component
delete_user_profile
delete_workspace
delete_workteam
deregister_devices
describe_action
describe_algorithm
describe_app
describe_app_image_config
describe_artifact
describe_auto_ml_job
describe_code_repository
describe_compilation_job
describe_context
describe_data_quality_job_definition
describe_device
describe_device_fleet
describe_domain
describe_edge_packaging_job
describe_endpoint
describe_endpoint_config
describe_experiment
describe_feature_group
describe_flow_definition
describe_human_task_ui
describe_hyper_parameter_tuning_job
describe_image
describe_image_version
describe_labeling_job
describe_model
describe_model_bias_job_definition
describe_model_explainability_job_definition
describe_model_package
describe_model_package_group
describe_model_quality_job_definition
describe_monitoring_schedule
describe_notebook_instance
describe_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config
describe_pipeline
describe_pipeline_definition_for_execution
describe_pipeline_execution
describe_processing_job
describe_project
describe_subscribed_workteam
describe_training_job
describe_transform_job

Deletes the specified tags from an Amazon SageMaker resource
Deletes the specified trial
Deletes the specified trial component
Deletes a user profile
Use this operation to delete a workforce
Deletes an existing work team
Deregisters the specified devices
Describes an action
Returns a description of the specified algorithm that is in your account
Describes the app
Describes an AppImageConfig
Describes an artifact
Returns information about an Amazon SageMaker job
Gets details about the specified Git repository
Returns information about a model compilation job
Describes a context
Gets the details of a data quality monitoring job definition
Describes the device
A description of the fleet the device belongs to
The description of the domain
A description of edge packaging jobs
Returns the description of an endpoint
Returns the description of an endpoint configuration created using the CreateEndpointConfig API
Provides a list of an experiment’s properties
Use this operation to describe a FeatureGroup
Returns information about the specified flow definition
Returns information about the requested human task user interface (worker task template)
Gets a description of a hyperparameter tuning job
Describes a SageMaker image
Describes a version of a SageMaker image
Gets information about a labeling job
Describes a model that you created using the CreateModel API
Returns a description of a model bias job definition
Returns a description of a model explainability job definition
Returns a description of the specified model package, which is used to describe a SageMaker image
Gets a description for the specified model group
Returns a description of a model quality job definition
Describes the schedule for a monitoring job
Returns information about a notebook instance
Returns a description of a notebook instance lifecycle configuration
Describes the details of a pipeline
Describes the details of an execution’s pipeline definition
Describes the details of a pipeline execution
Returns a description of a processing job
Describes the details of a project
Gets information about a work team provided by a vendor
Returns information about a training job
Returns information about a transform job
describe_trial
describe_trial_component
describe_user_profile
describe_workforce
describe_workteam
disable_sagemaker_servicecatalog_portfolio
disassociate_trial_component
enable_sagemaker_servicecatalog_portfolio
get_device_fleet_report
get_model_package_group_policy
get_sagemaker_servicecatalog_portfolio_status
get_search_suggestions
list_actions
list_algorithms
list_app_image_configs
list_apps
list_artifacts
list_associations
list_auto_ml_jobs
list_candidates_for_auto_ml_job
list_code_repositories
list_compilation_jobs
list_contexts
list_data_quality_job_definitions
list_device_fleets
list_devices
list_domains
list_edge_packaging_jobs
list_endpoint_configs
list_endpoints
list_experiments
list_feature_groups
list_flow_definitions
list_human_task_uis
list_hyper_parameter_tuning_jobs
list_images
list_image_versions
list_labeling_jobs
list_labeling_jobs_for_workteam
list_model_bias_job_definitions
list_model_explainability_job_definitions
list_model_package_groups
list_model_packages
list_model_quality_job_definitions
list_models
list_monitoring_executions
list_monitoring_schedules
list_notebook_instance_lifecycle_configs

Provides a list of a trial’s properties
Provides a list of trials component’s properties
Describes a user profile
Lists private workforce information, including workforce name, Amazon Resource Name (ARN), and, if applicable, allowed IP address ranges (CIDRs)
Disassociates a trial component from a trial
Enables using Service Catalog in SageMaker
Describes a fleet
An auto-complete API for the search functionality in the Amazon SageMaker console
Lists the actions in your account and their properties
Lists the machine learning algorithms that have been created
Lists the artifacts in your account and their properties
Lists apps
Lists the associations in your account and their properties
Request a list of jobs
List the Candidates created for the job
Gets a list of the Git repositories in your account
Lists model compilation jobs that satisfy various filters
Lists the contexts in your account and their properties
Lists the data quality job definitions in your account
Returns a list of devices in the fleet
A list of devices
Lists the domains
Returns a list of edge packaging jobs
Lists endpoint configurations
Lists endpoints
Lists all the experiments in your account
List FeatureGroups based on given filter and order
Returns information about the flow definitions in your account
Returns information about the human task user interfaces in your account
Gets a list of HyperParameterTuningJobSummary objects that describe
Lists the images in your account and their properties
Lists the versions of a specified image and their properties
Gets a list of labeling jobs
Gets a list of labeling jobs assigned to a specified work team
Lists model bias jobs definitions that satisfy various filters
Lists model explainability job definitions that satisfy various filters
Gets a list of the model groups in your AWS account
Lists the model packages that have been created
Gets a list of model quality monitoring job definitions in your account
Lists models created with the CreateModel API
Returns list of all monitoring job executions
Returns list of all monitoring schedules
Lists notebook instance lifestyle configurations created with the CreateNotebookInstanceLifecycleConfig API
list_notebook_instances
list_pipeline_executions
list_pipeline_execution_steps
list_pipeline_parameters_for_execution
list_pipelines
list_processing_jobs
list_projects
list_subscribed_workteams
list_tags
list_training_jobs
list_training_jobs_for_hyper_parameter_tuning_job
list_transform_jobs
list_trial_components
list_trials
list_user_profiles
list_workforces
list_workteams
put_model_package_group_policy
register_devices
render_ui_template
search
start_monitoring_schedule
start_notebook_instance
start_pipeline_execution
stop_auto_ml_job
stop_compilation_job
stop_edge_packaging_job
stop_hyper_parameter_tuning_job
stop_labeling_job
stop_monitoring_schedule
stop_notebook_instance
stop_pipeline_execution
stop_processing_job
stop_training_job
stop_transform_job
update_action
update_app_image_config
update_artifact
update_code_repository
update_context
update_device_fleet
update_devices
update_domain
update_endpoint
update_endpoint_weights_and_capacities
update_experiment
update_image
update_model_package

Returns a list of the Amazon SageMaker notebook instances in the request.
Gets a list of the pipeline executions
Gets a list of PipelineExecutionStep objects
Gets a list of parameters for a pipeline execution
Gets a list of pipelines
Lists processing jobs that satisfy various filters
Gets a list of the projects in an AWS account
Gets a list of the work teams that you are subscribed to in the AWS Marketplace
Returns the tags for the specified Amazon SageMaker resource
Lists training jobs
Gets a list of TrainingJobSummary objects that describe the training jobs
Lists transform jobs
Lists the trial components in your account
Lists the trials in your account
Lists user profiles
Use this operation to list all private and vendor workforces in an AWS Region.
Gets a list of private work teams that you have defined in a region
Adds a resource policy to control access to a model group
Register devices
Renders the UI template so that you can preview the worker’s experience
Finds Amazon SageMaker resources that match a search query
Starts a previously stopped monitoring schedule
Launches an ML compute instance with the latest version of the libraries
Starts a pipeline execution
A method for forcing the termination of a running job
Stops a model compilation job
Request to stop an edge packaging job
Stops a running hyperparameter tuning job and all running training jobs
Stops a running labeling job
Stops a previously started monitoring schedule
Terminates the ML compute instance
Stops a pipeline execution
Stops a processing job
Stops a training job
Stops a transform job
Updates an action
Updates the properties of an AppImageConfig
Updates an artifact
Updates the specified Git repository with the specified values
Updates a context
Updates a fleet of devices
Updates one or more devices in a fleet
Updates the default settings for new user profiles in the domain
Deploys the new EndpointConfig specified in the request, switches to using newly created endpoint, and then deletes resources provisioned for the endpoint using the previous EndpointConfig (there is no availability loss)
Updates variant weight of one or more variants associated with an existing endpoint
Adds, updates, or removes the description of an experiment
Updates the properties of a SageMaker image
Updates a versioned model
Examples

```r
# Not run:
svc <- sagemaker()
svc$add_association(
    Foo = 123
)

# End(Not run)
```

The Amazon SageMaker runtime API.

### Arguments

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

### Service syntax

```r
svc <- sagemakerruntime(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
            )
        )
    )
)
```
session_token = "string"
),
profile = "string"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)
)

Operations

invoke_endpoint  After you deploy a model into production using Amazon SageMaker hosting services, your client applications use this API to get inferences from the model hosted at the specified endpoint

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- sagemakerruntime()
svc$invoke_endpoint(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

Description

AWS Secrets Manager API Reference

AWS 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 AWS Secrets Manager User Guide.

API Version

This version of the Secrets Manager API Reference documents the Secrets Manager API version 2017-10-17.

As an alternative to using the API, you can use one of the AWS SDKs, which consist of libraries and sample code for various programming languages and platforms such as Java, Ruby, .NET, iOS, and Android. The SDKs provide a convenient way to create programmatic access to AWS Secrets Manager. For example, the SDKs provide cryptographically signing requests, managing errors, and retrying requests automatically. For more information about the AWS SDKs, including downloading and installing them, see Tools for Amazon Web Services.
We recommend you use the AWS SDKs to make programmatic API calls to Secrets Manager. However, you also can use the Secrets Manager HTTP Query API to make direct calls to the Secrets Manager web service. To learn more about the Secrets Manager HTTP Query API, see Making Query Requests in the AWS Secrets Manager User Guide.

Secrets Manager API supports GET and POST requests for all actions, and doesn’t require you to use GET for some actions and POST for others. However, GET requests are subject to the limitation size of a URL. Therefore, for operations that require larger sizes, use a POST request.

**Support and Feedback for AWS Secrets Manager**

We welcome your feedback. Send your comments to awssecretsmanager-feedback@amazon.com, or post your feedback and questions in the AWS Secrets Manager Discussion Forum. For more information about the AWS Discussion Forums, see Forums Help.

**How examples are presented**

The JSON that AWS Secrets Manager expects as your request parameters and the service returns as a response to HTTP query requests contain single, long strings without line breaks or white space formatting. The JSON shown in the examples displays the code formatted with both line breaks and white space to improve readability. When example input parameters can also cause long strings extending beyond the screen, you can insert line breaks to enhance readability. You should always submit the input as a single JSON text string.

**Logging API Requests**

AWS Secrets Manager supports AWS CloudTrail, a service that records AWS API calls for your AWS account and delivers log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. By using information that’s collected by AWS 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 AWS Secrets Manager and support for AWS CloudTrail, see Logging AWS Secrets Manager Events with AWS CloudTrail in the AWS Secrets Manager User Guide. To learn more about CloudTrail, including enabling it and find your log files, see the AWS CloudTrail User Guide.

**Usage**

```
secretsmanager(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

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

Operations

cancel_rotate_secret
create_secret
delete_resource_policy
delete_secret
describe_secret
generate_random_password
generate_secret_policy
generate_secret_value
list_secrets
list_secret_version_ids
put_resource_policy
put_secret_value
restore_secret
rotate_secret
tag_resource
untag_resource
update_secret
update_secret_version_stage
validate_resource_policy

Disables automatic scheduled rotation and cancels the rotation of a secret if currently in progress.

Creates a new secret.

Delete the resource-based permission policy attached to the secret.

Deletes an entire secret and all of its versions.

Retrieves the details of a secret.

Generates a random password of the specified complexity.

Retrieves the JSON text of the resource-based policy document attached to the specified secret.

Retrieves the contents of the encrypted fields SecretString or SecretBinary from the specified version of a secret.

Lists all of the secrets that are stored by Secrets Manager in the AWS account.

Lists all of the versions attached to the specified secret.

Attaches the contents of the specified resource-based permission policy to a secret.

Stores a new encrypted secret value in the specified secret.

Cancels the scheduled deletion of a secret by removing the DeletedDate timestamp.

Configures and starts the asynchronous process of rotating this secret.

Attaches one or more tags, each consisting of a key name and a value, to the specified secret.

Removes one or more tags from the specified secret.

Modifies many of the details of the specified secret.

Modifies the staging labels attached to a version of a secret.

Validates the JSON text of the resource-based policy document attached to the specified secret.

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$cancels_rotate_secret(
    SecretId = "MyTestDatabaseSecret"
)
## End(Not run)
Description

Security Hub provides you with a comprehensive view of the security state of your AWS environment and resources. It also provides you with the readiness status of your environment based on controls from supported security standards. Security Hub collects security data from AWS accounts, services, and integrated third-party products and helps you analyze security trends in your environment to identify the highest priority security issues. For more information about Security Hub, see the AWS Security Hub User Guide.

When you use operations in the Security Hub API, the requests are executed only in the AWS Region that is currently active or in the specific AWS 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, execute the same command for each Region to apply the change to.

For example, if your Region is set to us-west-2, when you use create_members to add a member account to Security Hub, the association of the member account with the master account is created only in the us-west-2 Region. Security Hub must be enabled for the member account in the same Region that the invitation was sent from.

The following throttling limits apply to using 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.
- `update_findings` - RateLimit of 1 request per second, BurstLimit of 5 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

```r
securityhub(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```r
csvc <- securityhub(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(  
        access_key_id = "string",  
        secret_access_key = "string",  
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string"
  ),
```
Operations

accept_invitation
batch_disable_standards
batch_enable_standards
batch_import_findings
batch_update_findings
create_action_target
create_insight
create_members
decline_invitations
delete_action_target
delete_insight
delete_invitations
delete_members
describe_action_targets
describe_hub
describe_organization_configuration
describe_products
describe_standards
describe_standards_controls
disable_import_findings_for_product
disable_organization_admin_account
disable_security_hub
disassociate_from_master_account
disassociate_members
enable_import_findings_for_product
enable_organization_admin_account
enable_security_hub
get_enabled_standards
get_findings
get_insight_results
get_insights
get_invitations_count
get_master_account
get_members
invite_members
list_enabled_products_for_import
list_invitations
list_members
list_organization_admin_accounts
list_tags_for_resource

Accepts the invitation to be a member account and be monitored by the Security Hub master account
Disables the standards specified by the provided StandardsSubscriptionArns
Enables the standards specified by the provided StandardsArn
Imports security findings generated from an integrated third-party product into Security Hub
Used by Security Hub customers to update information about their investigation into a finding
Creates a custom action target in Security Hub
Creates a custom insight in Security Hub
Creates a member association in Security Hub between the specified accounts and the master account
Declines invitations to become a member account
Deletes a custom action target from Security Hub
Deletes the insight specified by the InsightArn
Deletes invitations received by the AWS account to become a member account
Deletes the specified member accounts from Security Hub
Returns a list of the custom action targets in Security Hub in your account
Returns details about the Hub resource in your account, including the HubArn and the time when you enabled Security Hub
Returns information about the Organizations configuration for Security Hub
Returns information about the available products that you can subscribe to and integrate with Security Hub
Returns a list of the available standards in Security Hub
Returns a list of security standards controls
Disables the integration of the specified product with Security Hub
Disables a Security Hub administrator account
Disables Security Hub in your account only in the current Region
Disassociates the current Security Hub member account from the associated master account
Disassociates the specified member accounts from the associated master account
Enables the integration of a partner product with Security Hub
Designates the Security Hub administrator account for an organization
Enables Security Hub for your account in the current Region or the Region you specify
Returns a list of the standards that are currently enabled
Returns a list of findings that match the specified criteria
Lists the results of the Security Hub insight specified by the insight ARN
Lists and describes insights for the specified insight ARNs
Returns the count of all Security Hub membership invitations that were sent to the current account
Provides the details for the Security Hub master account for the current member account
Returns the details for the Security Hub member accounts for the specified account ID
Invites other AWS accounts to become member accounts for the Security Hub master
Lists all findings-generating solutions (products) that you are subscribed to receive findings from
Lists all Security Hub membership invitations that were sent to the current AWS account
Lists details about all member accounts for the current Security Hub master account
Lists the Security Hub administrator accounts
Returns a list of tags associated with a resource
Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- securityhub()
svc$accept_invitation(
    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())

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- serverlessapplicationrepository(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string"
        ),
        endpoint = "string",
        region = "string"
    )
)

Operations

create_application
create_application_version
create_cloud_formation_change_set
create_cloud_formation_template
delete_application
get_application
get_application_policy
get_cloud_formation_template
list_application_dependencies
list_applications
list_application_versions
put_application_policy
unshare_application
update_application

Creates an application, optionally including an AWS SAM file to create the first application version.
Creates an application version.
Creates an AWS CloudFormation change set for the given application.
Creates an AWS CloudFormation template.
Deletes the specified application.
Gets the specified application.
Retrieves the policy for the application.
Gets the specified AWS CloudFormation template.
Retrieves the list of applications nested in the containing application.
Lists applications owned by the requester.
Lists versions for the specified application.
Sets the permission policy for an application.
Unshares an application from an AWS Organization.
Updates the specified application.
Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- serverlessapplicationrepository()
svc$create_application(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**servicecatalog**     **AWS Service Catalog**

**Description**

*AWS Service Catalog* enables organizations to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for AWS. To get the most out of this documentation, you should be familiar with the terminology discussed in *AWS Service Catalog Concepts*.

**Usage**

```r
servicecatalog(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```r
svc <- servicecatalog(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

**Operations**
accept_portfolio_share
associate_budget_with_resource
associate_principal_with_portfolio
associate_product_with_portfolio
associate_service_action_with_provisioning_artifact
associate_tag_option_with_resource
batch_associate_service_action_with_provisioning_artifact
batch_disassociate_service_action_from_provisioning_artifact
copy_product
create_constraint
create_portfolio
create_portfolio_share
create_product
create_provisioned_product_plan
create_provisioning_artifact
create_service_action
create_tag_option
delete_constraint
delete_portfolio
delete_portfolio_share
delete_product
delete_provisioned_product_plan
delete_provisioning_artifact
delete_service_action
delete_tag_option
describe_constraint
describe_copy_product_status
describe_portfolio
describe_portfolio_shares
describe_portfolio_share_status
describe_product
describe_product_as_admin
describe_product_view
describe_provisioned_product
describe_provisioned_product_plan
describe_provisioning_artifact
describe_provisioning_parameters
describe_record
describe_service_action
describe_service_action_execution_parameters
describe_tag_option
disable_aws_organizations_access
disassociate_budget_from_resource
disassociate_principal_from_portfolio
disassociate_product_from_portfolio
disassociate_service_action_from_provisioning_artifact
disassociate_tag_option_from_resource
enable_aws_organizations_access

Accepts an offer to share the specified portfolio
Associates the specified budget with the specified resource
Associates the specified principal ARN with the specified portfolio
Associates the specified product with the specified portfolio
Associates a self-service action with a provisioning artifact
Associate the specified TagOption with the specified portfolio
Associates multiple self-service actions with provisioning artifacts
Disassociates a batch of self-service actions from the specified provisioning artifact
Copies the specified source product to the specified target product
Creates a constraint
Creates a portfolio
Shares the specified portfolio with the specified account or organization node
Creates a product
Creates a plan
Creates a provisioning artifact (also known as a version) for the specified product
Creates a self-service action
Creates a TagOption
Deletes the specified constraint
Deletes the specified portfolio
Stops sharing the specified portfolio with the specified account or organization node
Deletes the specified product
Deletes the specified plan
Deletes the specified provisioning artifact (also known as a version) for the specified product
Deletes a self-service action
Deletes the specified TagOption
Gets information about the specified constraint
Gets the status of the specified copy product operation
Gets information about the specified portfolio
Returns a summary of each of the portfolio shares that were created for the specified portfolio
Gets the status of the specified portfolio share operation
Gets information about the specified product
Gets information about the specified product
Gets information about the specified product
Gets information about the specified provisioned product
Gets information about the resource changes for the specified product
Gets information about the specified provisioning artifact (also known as a version)
Gets information about the configuration required to provision the specified product
Gets information about the specified request operation
Describes a self-service action
Finds the default parameters for a specific self-service action
Gets information about the specified TagOption
Disable portfolio sharing through AWS Organizations feature
Disassociates the specified budget from the specified resource
Disassociates a previously associated principal ARN from a specified portfolio
Disassociates the specified product from the specified portfolio
Disassociates the specified self-service action association from the specified provisioning artifact
Disassociates the specified TagOption from the specified resource
Enable portfolio sharing feature through AWS Organizations
execute_provisioned_product_plan
execute_provisioned_product_service_action
get_aws_organizations_access_status
get_provisioned_product_outputs
import_as_provisioned_product
list_accepted_portfolio_shares
list_budgets_for_resource
list_constraints_for_portfolio
list_launch_paths
list_organization_portfolio_access
list_portfolio_access
list_portfolios
list_portfolios_for_product
list_principals_for_portfolio
list_provisioned_product_plans
list_provisioning_artifacts
list_provisioning_artifacts_for_service_action
list_record_history
list_resources_for_tag_option
list_service_actions
list_service_actions_for_provisioning_artifact
list_stack_instances_for_provisioned_product
list_tag_options
provision_product
reject_portfolio_share
scan_provisioned_products
search_products
search_products_as_admin
search_provisioned_products
terminate_provisioned_product
update_constraint
update_portfolio
update_portfolio_share
update_product
update_provisioned_product
update_provisioned_product_properties
update_provisioning_artifact
update_service_action
update_tag_option

Provisions or modifies a product based on the resource changes
Executes a self-service action against a provisioned product
Get the Access Status for AWS Organization portfolio share
This API takes either a ProvisionedProductId or a ProvisionedProductName
Requests the import of a resource as a Service Catalog provisioned product
Lists all portfolios for which sharing was accepted by this account
Lists the constraints for the specified portfolio and product
Lists the paths to the specified product
Lists the organization nodes that have access to the specified portfolio
Lists the account IDs that have access to the specified portfolio
Lists all portfolios in the catalog
Lists all portfolios that the specified product is associated with
Lists all principal ARNs associated with the specified portfolio
Lists the plans for the specified provisioned product or all plans
Lists all provisioning artifacts (also known as versions) for the specified portfolio
Lists all provisioning artifacts (also known as versions) for the specified product
Lists the specified requests or all performed requests
Lists the resources associated with the specified TagOption
Lists all self-service actions
Returns a paginated list of self-service actions associated with the specified product
Returns summary information about stack instances that are associated with a specified provisioned product
Lists the specified TagOptions or all TagOptions
Provisions the specified product
Rejects an offer to share the specified portfolio
Lists the provisioned products that are available (not terminated)
Gets information about the products to which the caller has access
Gets information about the products for the specified portfolio
Gets information about the provisioned products that meet the criteria
Terminates the specified provisioned product
Updates the specified constraint
Updates the specified portfolio
Updates the specified portfolio share
Updates the specified product
Requests updates to the configuration of the specified provisioned product
Requests updates to the properties of the specified provisioned product
Updates the specified provisioning artifact (also known as a version)
Updates a self-service action
Updates the specified TagOption

Examples

## Not run:
svc <- servicecatalog()
svc$accept_portfolio_share(
  Foo = 123
)
## Description

AWS Cloud Map lets you configure public DNS, private DNS, or HTTP namespaces that your microservice applications run in. When an instance of the service becomes available, you can call the AWS Cloud Map API to register the instance with AWS Cloud Map. For public or private DNS namespaces, AWS 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

```r
servicediscovery(config = list())
```

### Arguments

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

### Service syntax

```r
csvc <- servicediscovery(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

### Operations

- **create_http_namespace**: Creates an HTTP namespace
- **create_private_dns_namespace**: Creates a private namespace based on DNS, which will be visible only inside a specified Amazon VPC
- **create_public_dns_namespace**: Creates a public namespace based on DNS, which will be visible on the internet
- **create_service**: Creates a service, which defines the configuration for the following entities:
### Examples

```r
## 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)
```

---

### Service Quotas

**Description**

With Service Quotas, you can view and manage your quotas easily as your AWS workloads grow. Quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of resources that you can create in your AWS account. For more information, see the Service Quotas User Guide.

**Usage**

```r
servicequotas(config = list())
```
Arguments

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

Service syntax

```r
csvc <- servicequotas(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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 quota request template
- `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 quota request template
- `list_aws_default_service_quotas`: Lists the default values for the quotas for the specified AWS service
- `list_requested_service_quota_change_history`: Retrieves the quota increase requests for the specified service
- `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 AWS service
- `list_services`: Lists the names and codes for the services integrated with Service Quotas
- `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

```r
## Not run:
svc <- servicequotas()
```
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.

Usage

```
ses(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

clone_receipt_rule_set
create_configuration_set
create_configuration_set_event_destination
create_configuration_set_tracking_options
create_custom_verification_email_template
create_receipt_filter
create_receipt_rule
create_receipt_rule_set
create_template
delete_configuration_set
delete_configuration_set_event_destination
delete_configuration_set_tracking_options
delete_custom_verification_email_template
delete_identity
delete_identity_policy
delete_receipt_filter
delete_receipt_rule
delete_receipt_rule_set
delete_template
delete_verified_email_address
describe_active_receipt_rule_set
describe_configuration_set
describe_receipt_rule
describe_receipt_rule_set
get_account_sending_enabled
get_custom_verification_email_template
get_identity_dkim_attributes
get_identity_mail_from_domain_attributes
get_identity_notification_attributes
get_identity_policies
get_identity_verification_attributes
get_send_quota
get_send_statistics
get_template
list_configuration_sets
list_configuration_sets_event_destination
list_configuration_sets_tracking_options
list_custom_verification_email_templates
list_identities
list_identity_policies
list_receipt_filters
list_receipt_rule_sets
list_templates
list_verified_email_addresses
put_configuration_set_delivery_options
put_identity_policy
reorder_receipt_rule_set
send_bounce

Creates a receipt rule set by cloning an existing one
Creates a configuration set
Creates a configuration set event destination
Creates an association between a configuration set and a custom domain
Creates a new custom verification email template
Creates a new IP address filter
Creates a receipt rule
Creates an empty receipt rule set
Creates an email template
Deletes a configuration set
Deletes a configuration set event destination
Deletes an association between a configuration set and a custom domain
Deletes an existing custom verification email template
Deletes the specified identity (an email address or a domain) from the list of verified identities
Deletes the specified sending authorization policy for the given identity
Deletes the specified IP address filter
Deletes the specified receipt rule
Deletes the specified receipt rule set and all of the receipt rules it contains
Deletes an email template
Deprecated

Returns the metadata and receipt rules for the receipt rule set that is currently active
Returns the details of the specified configuration set
Returns the details of the specified receipt rule
Returns the details of the specified receipt rule set
Returns the email sending status of the Amazon SES account for the current AWS Region
Returns the current status of Easy DKIM signing for an entity
Returns the custom MAIL FROM attributes for a list of identities (email addresses and/or domains), regardless of their verification status
Returns the requested sending authorization policies for the given identity
Returns the custom MAIL FROM attributes for a list of identities (email addresses and/or domains), regardless of their verification status
Provides the sending limits for the Amazon SES account
Provides sending statistics for the current AWS Region
Displays the template object (which includes the Subject line, HTML part, and text part) for the specified template
Provides a list of the configuration sets associated with your Amazon SES account
Lists the existing custom verification email templates for your account
Returns a list containing all of the identities (email addresses and/or domains) associated with your Amazon SES account
Returns a list of sending authorization policies that are attached to the specified identity
Lists the IP address filters associated with your AWS account in the current AWS Region
Lists the receipt rule sets that exist under your AWS account in the current AWS Region
Lists the email templates present in your Amazon SES account in the current AWS Region

Deprecated

Adds or updates the delivery options for a configuration set
Adds or updates a sending authorization policy for the specified identity
Reorders the receipt rules within a receipt rule set
Generates and sends a bounce message to the sender of an email you received through Amazon SES.
send_bulk_templated_email
send_custom_verification_email
send_email
send_raw_email
send_templated_email
set_active_receipt_rule_set
set_identity_dkim_enabled
set_identity_feed_forwarding_enabled
set_identity_headers_in_notifications_enabled
set_identity_mail_from_domain
set_identity_notification_topic
set_receipt_rule_position
test_render_template
update_account_sending_enabled
update_configuration_set_event_destination
update_configuration_set_reputation_metrics_enabled
update_configuration_set_sending_enabled
update_configuration_set_tracking_options
update_custom_verification_email_template
update_receipt_rule
update_template
verify_domain_dkim
verify_domain_identity
verify_email_address
verify_email_identity

Composes an email message to multiple destinations
Adds an email address to the list of identities for your Amazon SES account
Composes an email message and immediately queues it for sending
Composes an email message using an email template and immediately queues it for sending
Sets the specified receipt rule set as the active receipt rule set
Enables or disables Easy DKIM signing of email sent from an identity
Given an identity (an email address or a domain), enables or disables whether Amazon SES forwards bounce and complaint notifications as email
Given an identity (an email address or a domain), sets whether Amazon SES includes the original email headers in the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications of a specified type
Enables or disables the custom MAIL FROM domain setup for a verified identity
Sets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to use when delivering notifications
Sets the position of the specified receipt rule in the receipt rule set
Creates a preview of the MIME content of an email when provided with a template and a set of replacement data
Updates the event destination of a configuration set
Enables or disables email sending across your entire Amazon SES account
Updates the event destination of a configuration set
Enables or disables the publishing of reputation metrics for emails sent using a specific configuration set
Updates an existing custom verification email template
Updates a receipt rule
Updates an email template
Returns a set of DKIM tokens for a domain identity
Deprecates an identity (an email address or a domain)
Adds an email address to the list of identities for your Amazon SES account

Examples

```r
## 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)
```

---

sfn

AWS Step Functions
Description

AWS Step Functions is a service that lets you coordinate 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 AWS, your own servers, or any system that has access to AWS. You can access and use Step Functions using the console, the AWS SDKs, or an HTTP API. For more information about Step Functions, see the AWS Step Functions Developer Guide.

Usage

`sfn(config = list())`

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```r
svc <- sfn(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string"
        ),
        endpoint = "string",
        region = "string"
    )
)
```

Operations

- `create_activity` Creates an activity
- `create_state_machine` Creates a state machine
- `delete_activity` Deletes an activity
- `delete_state_machine` Deletes a state machine
- `describe_activity` Describes an activity
- `describe_execution` Describes an execution
- `describe_state_machine` Describes a state machine
### AWS Shield Advanced API Reference

This is the **AWS Shield Advanced API Reference**. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the AWS Shield Advanced API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about AWS WAF and AWS Shield Advanced features and an overview of how to use the AWS WAF and AWS Shield Advanced APIs, see the [AWS WAF and AWS Shield Developer Guide](#).

#### Usage

```r
shield(config = list())
```

### Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- sfn()
svc$create_activity(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

---

### Description

**AWS Shield Advanced**

This is the **AWS Shield Advanced API Reference**. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the AWS Shield Advanced API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about AWS WAF and AWS Shield Advanced features and an overview of how to use the AWS WAF and AWS Shield Advanced APIs, see the [AWS WAF and AWS Shield Developer Guide](#).

#### Usage

```r
shield(config = list())
```
Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- shield(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

associate_drt_log_bucket Authorizes the DDoS Response Team (DRT) to access the specified Amazon S3 bucket containing your AWS WAF logs
associate_drt_role Authorizes the DDoS Response Team (DRT), using the specified role, to access your AWS account
associate_health_check Adds health-based detection to the Shield Advanced protection for a resource
associate_proactive_engagement_details Initializes proactive engagement and sets the list of contacts for the DDoS Response Team (DRT)
create_protection Enables AWS Shield Advanced for a specific AWS resource
create_protection_group Creates a grouping of protected resources so they can be handled as a collective
create_subscription Activates AWS Shield Advanced for an account
delete_protection Deletes an AWS Shield Advanced Protection
delete_protection_group Removes the specified protection group
delete_subscription Removes AWS Shield Advanced from an account
describe_attack Describes the details of a DDoS attack
describe_attack_statistics Provides information about the number and type of attacks AWS Shield has detected in the last year for all resources that belong to your account
describe_drt_access Returns the current role and list of Amazon S3 log buckets used by the DDoS Response Team (DRT)
describe_emergency_contact_settings A list of email addresses and phone numbers that the DDoS Response Team (DRT) can use to contact you if you have proactive engagement enabled, for escalations to the DRT and to initiate proactive customer support
describe_protection Lists the details of a Protection object
describe_protection_group Returns the specification for the specified protection group
describe_subscription Provides details about the AWS Shield Advanced subscription for an account
disable_proactive_engagement Removes authorization from the DDoS Response Team (DRT) to notify contacts about escalations to the DRT and to initiate proactive customer support
disassociate_drt_log_bucket Removes the DDoS Response Team’s (DRT) access to the specified Amazon S3 bucket
disassociate_drt_role Removes the DDoS Response Team’s (DRT) access to your AWS account
disassociate_health_check Removes health-based detection from the Shield Advanced protection for a resource
disable_proactive_engagement Initiates proactive engagement and sets the list of contacts for the DDoS Response Team (DRT)
get_subscription_state Returns the SubscriptionState, either Active or Inactive
list_attacks Retreives the ProtectionGroup objects for the account
list_protection_groups Lists all Protection objects for the account
list_protections
simpledb

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.


Usage

simpledb(config = list())

Arguments

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

Examples

## Not run:
svc <- shield()
svc$associate_drt_log_bucket(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
Service syntax

```r
svc <- simpledb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      endpoint = "string",
      region = "string"
    )
  )
)
```

Operations

- **batch_delete_attributes**: Performs multiple DeleteAttributes operations in a single call, which reduces round trips and latencies.
- **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 and attributes in the domain, and the size of the attribute names and values.
- **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

```r
## Not run:
svc <- simpledb()
svc$batch_delete_attributes(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

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 https://aws.amazon.com/sns. 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

```r
sns(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```r
svc <- sns(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

- `add_permission`: Adds a statement to a topic’s access control policy, granting access for the specified AWS accounts to the specified actions.
- `check_if_phone_number_is_opted_out`: Accepts a phone number and indicates whether the phone holder has opted out of receiving SMS messages from your account.
- `confirm_subscription`: Verifies an endpoint owner’s intent to receive messages by validating the token sent in an earlier Subscribe action.
- `create_platform_application`: Creates a platform application object for one of the supported push notification services, such as APNS and GCM (Firebase Cloud Messaging), to which devices and mobile apps may register.
- `create_platform_endpoint`: Creates an endpoint for a device and mobile app on one of the supported push notification services, such as GCM (Firebase Cloud Messaging) and APNS.
- `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 services.
delete_topic
get_endpoint_attributes
get_platform_application_attributes
get_sms_attributes
get_topic_attributes
list_endpoints_by_platform_application
list_phone_numbers_opted_out
list_platform_applications
list_subscriptions
list_subscriptions_by_topic
list_tags_for_resource
list_topics
opt_in_phone_number
publish
remove_permission
set_endpoint_attributes
set_platform_application_attributes
set_sms_attributes
set_subscription_attributes
set_topic_attributes
subscribe
tag_resource
unsubscribe
untag_resource

---

**Examples**

---

```
## Not run:
svc <- sns()
svc$add_permission(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**Amazon Simple Queue Service**

---

**Description**

Welcome to the *Amazon Simple Queue Service API Reference*.

Amazon Simple Queue Service (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 Simple Queue Service Developer Guide*.

You can use AWS 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 Simple Queue Service Developer Guide*
  - Making API Requests
  - Amazon SQS Message Attributes
  - Amazon SQS Dead-Letter Queues
- Amazon SQS in the *AWS CLI Command Reference*
- *Amazon Web Services General Reference*
  - Regions and Endpoints

**Usage**

```r
sqs(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```r
svc <- sqs(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

**Operations**
**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
svc <- sqs()
svc$add_permission(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**ssm**  
*Amazon Simple Systems Manager (SSM)*

**Description**

**AWS Systems Manager**

AWS Systems Manager is a collection of capabilities that helps you automate management tasks such as collecting system inventory, applying operating system (OS) patches, automating the creation of Amazon Machine Images (AMIs), and configuring operating systems (OSs) and applications at scale. Systems Manager lets you remotely and securely manage the configuration of your managed instances. A **managed instance** is any Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud instance (EC2 instance), or any on-premises server or virtual machine (VM) in your hybrid environment that has been configured for Systems Manager.
This reference is intended to be used with the AWS Systems Manager User Guide.
To get started, verify prerequisites and configure managed instances. For more information, see Setting up AWS Systems Manager in the AWS Systems Manager User Guide.
For information about other API actions you can perform on EC2 instances, see the Amazon EC2 API Reference. For information about how to use a Query API, see Making API requests.

Usage

\[
\text{ssm}(\text{config} = \text{list}(\text{)))}
\]

Arguments

\[
\text{config} \quad \text{Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.}
\]

Service syntax

\[
\text{svc <- ssm(}
\text{config = list(}
\text{credentials = list(}
\text{creds = list(}
\text{access_key_id = "string",}
\text{secret_access_key = "string",}
\text{session_token = "string"}
\text{)},
\text{profile = "string"}
\text{),}
\text{endpoint = "string",}
\text{region = "string"}
\text{)}
\text{)}
\]

Operations

- **add_tags_to_resource** Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified resource
- **cancel_command** 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 your on-premises server or virtual machine (VM) with Systems Manager
- **create_association** A State Manager association defines the state that you want to maintain on your instances
- **create_association_batch** Associates the specified Systems Manager document with the specified instances or targets
- **create_document** Creates a 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, Systems Manager calls this API action to specify information about the new application, including the application type
- **create_patch_baseline** Creates a patch baseline
- **create_resource_data_sync** A resource data sync helps you view data from multiple sources in a single location
- **delete_activation** Deletes an activation
- **delete_association** Disassociates the specified Systems Manager document from the specified instances
- **delete_document** Deletes the Systems Manager document and all instance associations
delete_inventory
delete_maintenance_window
delete_ops_metadata
delete_parameter
delete_parameters
delete_patch_baseline
delete_resource_data_sync
deregister_managed_instance
deregister_patch_baseline_for_patch_group
deregister_target_from_maintenance_window
deregister_task_from_maintenance_window
describe_activations
describe_association
describe_association_executions
describe_association_execution_targets
describe_automation_executions
describe_automation_step_executions
describe_available_patches
describe_document
describe_document_permission
describe_effective_instance_associations
describe_effective_patches_for_patch_baseline
describe_instance_associations_status
describe_instance_information
describe_instance_patches
describe_instance_patch_states
describe_instance_patch_states_for_patch_group
describe_inventory_deletions
describe_maintenance_window_executions
describe_maintenance_window_execution_task_invocations
describe_maintenance_window_execution_tasks
describe_maintenance_windows
describe_maintenance_window_schedule
describe_maintenance_windows_for_target
describe_maintenance_window_targets
describe_maintenance_window_tasks
describe_ops_items
describe_parameters
describe_patch_baselines
describe_patch_groups
describe_patch_group_state
describe_patch_properties
describe_sessions
get_automation_execution
get_calendar_state
get_command_invocation
get_connection_status
get_default_patch_baseline

Delete a custom inventory type or the data associated with a custom inventory type.
Delete a maintenance window.
Delete OpsMetadata related to an application.
Delete a parameter from the system.
Delete a list of parameters.
Deletes a patch baseline.
Deletes a Resource Data Sync configuration.
Removes the server or virtual machine from the list of registered targets.
Removes a patch group from a patch baseline.
Removes a target from a maintenance window.
Removes a task from a maintenance window.
Describes details about the activation, such as the date and time the activation started.
Describes the association for the specified target or instance.
Use this API action to view all executions for a specific association.
Use this API action to view information about a specific execution.
Provides details about all active and terminated Automation executions.
Information about all active and terminated step executions in a maintenance window.
Lists all patches eligible to be included in a patch baseline.
Describes the specified Systems Manager document.
Describes the permissions for a Systems Manager document.
All associations for the instance(s).
Retrieves the current effective patches (the patch and the approval state).
The status of the associations for the instance(s).
Describes one or more of your instances, including information about the operating system platform, the version of SSM Agent installed on the instance, instance status, and so on.
Retrieves information about the patches on the specified instance.
Retrieves the high-level patch state of one or more instances.
Retrieves the high-level patch state for the instances in the specified patch group.
Describes a specific delete inventory operation.
Lists the executions of a maintenance window.
Retrieves the individual task executions (one per target) for a patch baseline.
For a given maintenance window execution, lists the tasks that were run.
Retrieves the maintenance windows in an AWS account.
Retrieves information about upcoming executions of a maintenance window.
Retrieves information about the maintenance window targets or this specific window.
Lists the targets registered with the maintenance window.
Lists the tasks in a maintenance window.
Query a set of OpsItems.
Get information about a parameter.
Lists the patch baselines in your AWS account.
Lists all patch groups that have been registered with patch baselines.
Returns high-level aggregated patch compliance state for a patch group.
Lists the properties of available patches organized by product, product family, classification, severity, and other properties of available patches.
Retrieves a list of all active sessions (both connected and disconnected).
Get detailed information about a particular Automation execution.
Gets the state of the AWS Systems Manager Change Calendar.
Returns detailed information about command execution for an instance.
Retrieves the Session Manager connection status for an instance.
Retrieves the default patch baseline.
get_deployable_patch_snapshot_for_instance
get_document
get_inventory
get_inventory_schema
get_maintenance_window
get_maintenance_window_execution
get_maintenance_window_execution_task
get_maintenance_window_execution_task_invocation
get_maintenance_window_task
get_ops_item
get_ops_metadata
get_ops_summary
get_parameter
get_parameter_history
get_parameters
get_parameters_by_path
get_patch_baseline
get_patch_baseline_for_patch_group
get_service_setting
get_tag_key_for_resource
list_associations
list_association_versions
list_command_invocations
list_commands
list_compliance_items
list_compliance_summaries
list_document_metadata_history
list_documents
list_document_versions
list_inventory_entries
list_ops_item_events
list_ops_metadata
list_resource_compliance_summaries
list_resource_data_sync
list_tags_for_resource
modify_document_permission
put_compliance_items
put_inventory
put_parameter
register_default_patch_baseline
register_patch_baseline_for_patch_group
register_target_with_maintenance_window
register_task_with_maintenance_window
remove_tags_from_resource
reset_service_setting
resume_session
send_automation_signal
send_command

Retrieves the current snapshot for the patch baseline the instance uses
Gets the contents of the specified Systems Manager document
Query inventory information
Return a list of inventory type names for the account, or return a list of item type names for a specific resource type
Retrieves a maintenance window
Retrieves details about a specific a maintenance window execution
Retrieves the details about a specific task run as part of a maintenance window execution
Retrieves information about a specific task running on a specific target
Lists the tasks in a maintenance window
Get information about an OpsItem by using the ID
View operational metadata related to an application in Application Manager
View a summary of OpsItems based on specified filters and aggregators
Get information about a parameter by using the parameter name
Retrieves the history of all changes to a parameter
Get details of a parameter
Retrieve information about one or more parameters in a specified hierarchy
Retrieves information about a parameter
Retrieves the patch baseline that should be used for the specified patch group
ServiceSetting is an account-level setting for an AWS service
A parameter label is a user-defined alias to help you manage different versions of a parameter
Returns all State Manager associations in the current AWS account, or returns all versions of an association for a specific association ID
Retrieves all versions of an association for a specific association ID
An invocation is copy of a command sent to a specific instance
Lists the commands requested by users of the AWS account
For a specified resource ID, this API action returns a list of compliant and non-compliant resources
Returns a summary count of compliant and non-compliant resources
Information about approval reviews for a version of an SSM document
Returns all Systems Manager (SSM) documents in the current AWS account
List all versions for a document
A list of inventory items returned by the request
Returns a list of all OpsItem events in the current AWS account
Systems Manager calls this API action when displaying all Application Manager jobs
Returns a resource-level summary count
Lists your resource data sync configurations
Returns a list of the tags assigned to the specified resource
Shares a Systems Manager document publicly or privately
Registers a compliance type and other compliance details on a designated resource
Bulk update custom inventory items on one more instance
Add a parameter to the system
Defines the default patch baseline for the relevant operating system
Registers a patch baseline for a patch group
Registers a target with a maintenance window
Adds a new task to a maintenance window
Removes tag keys from the specified resource
ServiceSetting is an account-level setting for an AWS service
Reconnects a session to an instance after it has been disconnected
Sends a signal to an Automation execution to change the current behavior or status of the execution
Runs commands on one or more managed instances
Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

---

**storagegateway**  
*AWS Storage Gateway*

---

**Description**

AWS Storage Gateway Service

AWS 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 AWS storage infrastructure. The service enables you to securely upload data to the AWS Cloud for cost effective backup and rapid disaster recovery.

Use the following links to get started using the *AWS Storage Gateway Service API Reference*:
AWS Storage Gateway required request headers: Describes the required headers that you must send with every POST request to AWS Storage Gateway.

Signing requests: AWS Storage Gateway requires that you authenticate every request you send; this topic describes how sign such a request.

Error responses: Provides reference information about AWS Storage Gateway errors.

Operations in AWS Storage Gateway: Contains detailed descriptions of all AWS Storage Gateway operations, their request parameters, response elements, possible errors, and examples of requests and responses.

AWS Storage Gateway endpoints and quotas: Provides a list of each AWS Region and the endpoints available for use with AWS Storage Gateway.

AWS 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:

```
```

A snapshot ID with the longer ID format looks like the following: snap-78e226633445566ee.

For more information, see Announcement: Heads-up – Longer AWS Storage Gateway volume and snapshot IDs coming in 2016.

Usage

```
storagegateway(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```
svc <- storagegateway(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    region = "string",
    endpoint = "string",
    path = "string",
    method = "string",
    headers = list(
      "string": "string"
    )
  ),
  operation = "string",
  request = "string",
  response = "string"
)
```
Operations

activate_gateway
add_cache
add_tags_to_resource
add_upload_buffer
add_working_storage
assign_tape_pool
attach_volume
cancel_archival
cancel_retrieval
create_cachedi_scsi_volume
create_nfs_file_share
create_smb_file_share
create_snapshot
create_snapshot_from_volume_recovery_point
create_storedi_scsi_volume
create_tape_pool
create_tapes
create_tape_with_barcode
delete_automatic_tape_creation_policy
delete_bandwidth_rate_limit
delete_chap_credentials
delete_file_share
delete_gateway
delete_snapshot_schedule
delete_tape
delete_tape_archive
delete_tape_pool
delete_volume
describe_availability_monitor_test
describe_bandwidth_rate_limit
describe_bandwidth_rate_limit_schedule
describe_cache
describe_cachedi_scsi_volumes
describe_chap_credentials
describe_gateway_information
describe_maintenance_start_time
describe_nfs_file_shares
describe_smb_file_shares
describe_smb_settings
describe_snapshot_schedule

Activates the gateway you previously deployed on your host
Configures one or more gateway local disks as cache for a gateway
Adds one or more tags to the specified resource
Configures one or more gateway local disks as upload buffer for a specified gateway
Configures one or more gateway local disks as working storage for a gateway
Assigns a tape to a tape pool for archiving
Connects a volume to an iSCSI connection and then attaches the volume to the gateway
Cancels archiving of a virtual tape to the virtual tape shelf (VTS) after the archiving process is initiated
Cancels retrieval of a virtual tape from the virtual tape shelf (VTS) to a gateway
Creates a cached volume on a specified cached volume gateway
Creates a Network File System (NFS) file share on an existing file gateway
Creates a Server Message Block (SMB) file share on an existing file gateway
Initiates a snapshot of a volume
Initiates a snapshot of a gateway from a volume recovery point
Creates a volume on a specified gateway
Creates a new custom tape pool
Creates one or more virtual tapes
Creates a virtual tape by using your own barcode
Deletes the automatic tape creation policy of a gateway
Deletes the bandwidth rate limits of a gateway
Deletes Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) credentials for a gateway
Deletes a file share from a file gateway
Deletes a gateway
Deletes a snapshot of a volume
Deletes the specified virtual tape
Deletes the specified virtual tape from the virtual tape shelf (VTS)
Delete a custom tape pool
Deletes the specified storage volume that you previously created using the CreateCachediSCSIVolume or CreateStrorediSCSIVolume API
Returns information about the most recent High Availability monitoring test
Returns the bandwidth rate limits of a gateway
Returns information about the bandwidth rate limit schedule of a gateway
Returns information about the cache of a gateway
Returns a description of the gateway volumes specified in the request
Returns an array of Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) credentials for a gateway
Returns metadata about a gateway such as its name, network interfaces, configuration, and state
Returns your gateway’s weekly maintenance start time including the day and time of the week
Gets a description for one or more Network File System (NFS) file shares from a file gateway
Gets a description for one or more Server Message Block (SMB) file shares from a file gateway
Gets a description of a Server Message Block (SMB) file share settings from a file gateway
Describes the snapshot schedule for the specified gateway volume
describe_storedi_scsi_volumes
describe_tape_archives
describe_tape_recovery_points
describe_tapes
describe_upload_buffer
describe_vtl_devices
describe_working_storage
detach_volume
disable_gateway
join_domain
list_automatic_tape_creation_policies
list_file_shares
list_gateways
list_local_disks
list_tags_for_resource
list_tape_pools
list_tapes
list_volume_initiators
list_volume_recovery_points
list_volumes
notify_when_uploaded
refresh_cache
remove_tags_from_resource
reset_cache
retrieve_tape_archive
retrieve_tape_recovery_point
set_local_console_password
set_smb_guest_password
shutdown_gateway
start_availability_monitor_test
start_gateway
update_automatic_tape_creation_policy
update_bandwidth_rate_limit
update_bandwidth_rate_limit_schedule
update_chap_credentials
update_gateway_information
update_gateway_software_now
update_maintenance_start_time
update_nfs_file_share
update_smb_file_share
update_smb_file_share_visibility
update_smb_security_strategy
update_snapshot_schedule
update_vtl_device_type

Returns the description of the gateway volumes specified in the request
Returns a description of specified virtual tapes in the virtual tape shelf (VTS)
Returns a list of virtual tape recovery points that are available for the specified tape
Returns a description of the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of virtual tapes
Returns information about the upload buffer of a gateway
Returns a description of virtual tape library (VTL) devices for the specified tape
Returns information about the working storage of a gateway
Disconnects a volume from an iSCSI connection and then detaches the volume
Disables a tape gateway when the gateway is no longer functioning
Adds a file gateway to an Active Directory domain
Lists the automatic tape creation policies for a gateway
Gets a list of the file shares for a specific file gateway, or the list of file shares for all file gateways owned by an AWS account in an AWS Region specified in the request
Returns a list of the gateway’s local disks
Lists the tags that have been added to the specified resource
Lists custom tape pools
Lists virtual tapes in your virtual tape library (VTL) and your virtual tape shelf
Lists iSCSI initiators that are connected to a volume
Lists the recovery points for a specified gateway
Lists the iSCSI stored volumes of a gateway
Sends you notification through CloudWatch Events when all files written to your file share have been uploaded to Amazon S3
Refreshes the cache for the specified file share
Removes one or more tags from the specified resource
Resets all cache disks that have encountered an error and makes the disks available again
Retrieves an archived virtual tape from the virtual tape shelf (VTS) to a tape gateway
Retrieves the recovery point for the specified virtual tape
Sets the password for your VM local console
Sets the password for the guest user smbguest
Shuts down a gateway
Start a test that verifies that the specified gateway is configured for High Availability monitoring in your host environment
Starts a gateway that you previously shut down (see ShutdownGateway)
Updates the automatic tape creation policy of a gateway
Updates the bandwidth rate limits of a gateway
Updates the bandwidth rate limit schedule for a specified gateway
Updates the Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) credentials on a gateway
Updates a gateway’s metadata, which includes the gateway’s name and time zone
Updates the gateway virtual machine (VM) software
Updates a gateway’s weekly maintenance start time information, including day of the week and time
Updates a Network File System (NFS) file share
Updates a Server Message Block (SMB) file share
Controls whether the shares on a gateway are visible in a net view or browse list
Updates the SMB security strategy on a file gateway
Updates a snapshot schedule configured for a gateway volume
Updates the type of medium changer in a tape gateway
## Description

AWS Security Token Service (STS) enables you to request temporary, limited-privilege credentials for AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) users or for users that you authenticate (federated users). This guide provides descriptions of the STS API. For more information about using this service, see Temporary Security Credentials.

## Usage

```r
sts(config = list())
```

## Arguments

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

## Service syntax

```r
svc <- sts(
config = list(
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string",
  credentials = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)"
```

**Example**

```r
## Not run:
svc <- storagegateway()
# Activates the gateway you previously deployed on your host.
svc$activate_gateway(
  ActivationKey = "29AV1-3OFV9-VVIUB-NKT0I-LRO6V",
  GatewayName = "My_Gateway",
  GatewayRegion = "us-east-1",
  GatewayTimezone = "GMT-12:00",
  GatewayType = "STORED",
  MediumChangerType = "AWS-Gateway-VTL",
  TapeDriveType = "IBM-ULT3580-TD5"
)
## End(Not run)
```
region = "string"
)
)

Operations

assume_role
assume_role_with_saml
assume_role_with_web_identity
decode_authorization_message
get_access_key_info
get_caller_identity
get_federation_token
get_session_token

Returns a set of temporary security credentials that you can use to access AWS resources that you might not normally have access to.

Returns a set of temporary security credentials for users who have been authenticated via a SAML authentication response.

Returns a set of temporary security credentials for users who have been authenticated in a mobile or web application with a web identity provider.

Decodes additional information about the authorization status of a request from an encoded message.

Returns the account identifier for the specified access key ID.

Returns details about the IAM user or role whose credentials are used to call the operation.

Returns a set of temporary security credentials (consisting of an access key ID, a secret access key, and a security token) for a federated user.

Returns a set of temporary credentials for an AWS account or IAM user.

Examples

## Not run:

```r
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)
```
Description

The AWS Support API reference is intended for programmers who need detailed information about the AWS Support operations and data types. This service enables you to manage your AWS Support cases programmatically. It uses HTTP methods that return results in JSON format.

- You must have a Business or Enterprise support plan to use the AWS Support API.
- If you call the AWS Support API from an account that does not have a Business or Enterprise support plan, the SubscriptionRequiredException error message appears. For information about changing your support plan, see AWS Support.

The AWS Support service also exposes a set of AWS Trusted Advisor features. You can retrieve a list of checks and their descriptions, get check results, specify checks to refresh, and get the refresh status of checks.

The following list describes the AWS Support case management operations:

- **Service names, issue categories, and available severity levels.** The describe_services and describe_severity_levels operations return AWS service names, service codes, service categories, and problem severity levels. You use these values when you call the create_case operation.

- **Case creation, case details, and case resolution.** The create_case, describe_cases, describe_attachment, and resolve_case operations create AWS Support cases, retrieve information about cases, and resolve cases.

- **Case communication.** The describe_communications, add_communication_to_case, and add_attachments_to_set operations retrieve and add communications and attachments to AWS Support cases.

The following list describes the operations available from the AWS Support service for Trusted Advisor:

- **describe_trusted_advisor_checks** returns the list of checks that run against your AWS resources.
- Using the checkId for a specific check returned by describe_trusted_advisor_checks, you can call describe_trusted_advisor_check_result to obtain the results for the check that you specified.
- **describe_trusted_advisor_check_summaries** returns summarized results for one or more Trusted Advisor checks.
- **refresh_trusted_advisor_check** requests that Trusted Advisor rerun a specified check.
- **describe_trusted_advisor_check_refresh_statuses** reports the refresh status of one or more checks.

For authentication of requests, AWS Support uses Signature Version 4 Signing Process.

See About the AWS Support API in the AWS Support User Guide for information about how to use this service to create and manage your support cases, and how to call Trusted Advisor for results of checks on your resources.
Usage

support(config = list())

Arguments

cfg

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

Service syntax

```r
svc <- support(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

- `add_attachments_to_set`: Adds one or more attachments to an attachment set
- `add_communication_to_case`: Adds additional customer communication to an AWS Support case
- `create_case`: Creates a case in the AWS Support Center
- `describe_attachment`: Returns the attachment that has the specified ID
- `describe_cases`: Returns a list of cases that you specify by passing one or more case IDs
- `describe_communications`: Returns communications and attachments for one or more support cases
- `describe_services`: Returns the current list of AWS services and a list of service categories for each service
- `describe_severity_levels`: Returns the list of severity levels that you can assign to an AWS Support case
- `describe_trusted_advisor_check_refresh_statuses`: Returns the refresh status of the AWS Trusted Advisor checks that have the specified IDs
- `describe_trusted_advisor_check_result`: Returns the results of the AWS Trusted Advisor check that has the specified ID
- `describe_trusted_advisor_checks`: Returns information about all available AWS Trusted Advisor checks, including the name, ID, category, description, and metadata
- `describe_trusted_advisor_check_summaries`: Returns the results for the AWS Trusted Advisor check summaries for the specified check IDs
- `refresh_trusted_advisor_check`: Refreshes the AWS Trusted Advisor check that you specify using the check ID
- `resolve_case`: Resolves a support case

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- support()
svc$add_attachments_to_set(
```

swf

Foo = 123

## End(Not run)

---

### Description

The Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF) makes it easy to build applications that use Amazon’s cloud to coordinate work across distributed components. In Amazon SWF, a task represents a logical unit of work that is performed by a component of your workflow. Coordinating tasks in a workflow involves managing intertask dependencies, scheduling, and concurrency in accordance with the logical flow of the application.

Amazon SWF gives you full control over implementing tasks and coordinating them without worrying about underlying complexities such as tracking their progress and maintaining their state.

This documentation serves as reference only. For a broader overview of the Amazon SWF programming model, see the Amazon SWF Developer Guide.

### Usage

```r
swf(config = list())
```

### Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>config</td>
<td>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Service syntax

```r
svc <- swf(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

### Operations
### count_closed_workflow_executions
- Returns the number of closed workflow executions within the given domain that meet the specified filtering criteria.

### count_open_workflow_executions
- Returns the number of open workflow executions within the given domain that meet the specified filtering criteria.

### 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.

### deprecate_activity_type
- Deprecated the specified activity type.

### deprecate_domain
- Deprecated the specified domain.

### deprecate_workflow_type
- Deprecated 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_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 the specified name and registration status.

### list_closed_workflow_executions
- Returns a list of closed workflow executions in the specified domain that meet the filtering criteria.

### 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 filtering criteria.

### list_tags_for_resource
- Lists 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 task list.

### poll_for_decision_task
- Used by deciders to get a DecisionTask from the specified decision task list.

### record_activity_task_heartbeat
- Used by activity workers to report to the service that the ActivityTask represented by the taskToken is still making progress.

### 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.

### 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 decision task for the workflow execution.

### start_workflow_execution
- Starts an execution of the workflow type in the specified domain using the provided workflowId and input data.

### tag_resource
- Adds a tag to an 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
- Removes a tag from an Amazon SWF domain.

---

#### Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- swf()
svc$count_closed_workflow_executions(
  Foo = 123
)

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

Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- textract(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

analyze_document Analyzes an input document for relationships between detected items

detect_document_text Detects text in the input document

gget_document_analysis Gets the results for an Amazon Textract asynchronous operation that analyzes text in a document

gget_document_text_detection Gets the results for an Amazon Textract asynchronous operation that detects text in a document

gstart_document_analysis Starts the asynchronous analysis of an input document for relationships between detected items

gstart_document_text_detection Starts the asynchronous detection of text in a document
Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- textract()
svc$analyze_document(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

### transcribeservice

**Amazon Transcribe Service**

**Description**

Operations and objects for transcribing speech to text.

**Usage**

```r
transcribeservice(config = list())
```

**Arguments**

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

**Service syntax**

```r
svc <- transcribeservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

**Operations**

- `create_language_model`:
  - Creates a new custom language model
- `create_medical_vocabulary`:
  - Creates a new custom vocabulary that you can use to change how Amazon Transcribe Medical transcribes your audio file
- `create_vocabulary`:
  - Creates a new custom vocabulary that you can use to change the way Amazon Transcribe handles transcription of an audio file
create_vocabulary_filter  Creates a new vocabulary filter that you can use to filter words, such as profane words, from the output of a transcription job.

delete_language_model  Deletes a custom language model using its name.

delete_medical_transcription_job  Deletes a transcription job generated by Amazon Transcribe Medical and any related information.

delete_medical_vocabulary  Deletes a vocabulary from Amazon Transcribe Medical.

delete_transcription_job  Deletes a previously submitted transcription job along with any other generated results such as the transcription, models, and so on.

delete_vocabulary  Deletes a vocabulary from Amazon Transcribe.

delete_vocabulary_filter  Removes a vocabulary filter.

describe_language_model  Gets information about a single custom language model.

delete_medical_vocabulary  Deletes a vocabulary from Amazon Transcribe Medical.

describe_language_model  Returns information about a transcription job from Amazon Transcribe Medical.

describe_language_model  Retrieves information about a medical vocabulary.

describe_language_model  Returns information about a transcription job.

describe_language_model  Gets information about a vocabulary.

describe_language_model  Returns information about a vocabulary filter.

list_language_models  Provides more information about the custom language models you’ve created.

list_medical_transcription_jobs  Lists medical transcription jobs with a specified status or substring that matches their names.

list_medical_vocabularies  Returns a list of vocabularies that match the specified criteria.

list_transcription_jobs  Lists transcription jobs with the specified status.

list_vocabulary  Returns a list of vocabularies that match the specified criteria.

list_vocabulary  Gets information about vocabulary filters.

list_vocabulary  Starts a batch job to transcribe medical speech to text.

list_vocabulary  Starts an asynchronous job to transcribe speech to text.

list_vocabulary  Updates a vocabulary with new values that you provide in a different text file from the one you used to create the vocabulary.

list_vocabulary  Updates an existing vocabulary with new values.

list_vocabulary  Updates a vocabulary filter with a new list of filtered words.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
svc <- transcribeservice()
svc$create_language_model(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

translate  

Amazon Translate

Description

Provides translation between one source language and another of the same set of languages.

Usage

```r
translate(config = list())
```
Arguments

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

Service syntax

svc <- translate(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

Operations

create_parallel_data Creates a parallel data resource in Amazon Translate by importing an input file from Amazon S3
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, and status
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 or not one already exists for the given terminology name
list_parallel_data Provides a list of your parallel data resources in Amazon Translate
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
translate_text Translates input text from the source language to the target language
update_parallel_data Updates a previously created parallel data resource by importing a new input file from Amazon S3

Examples

## Not run:
svc <- translate()
svc$create_parallel_data(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
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

```r
waf(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```r
svc <- waf(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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
Examples

```r
## 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)
```
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

```r
wafregional(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Service syntax

```r
svc <- wafregional(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    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
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</table>
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Examples

```r
# Not run:
svc <- wafregional()

# The following example creates an IP match set named MyIPSetFriendlyName.
svc$create_ip_set(
  ChangeToken = "abcd12f2-46da-4fd8-b8d5-fbd4c466928f",
  Name = "MyIPSetFriendlyName"
)

# End(Not run)
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