Package ‘paws’

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`accessanalyzer` *Access Analyzer*

Description

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

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

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`account` *AWS Account*

Description

Operations for Amazon Web Services Account Management

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`acm` *AWS Certificate Manager*

Description

Certificate Manager

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

---

acmpca *AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority*

Description

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

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

tag_certificate_authority	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

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

## End(Not run)
```

---

apigateway *Amazon API Gateway*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e`
  `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

create_api_key	Create an ApiKey resource
create_authorizer	Adds a new Authorizer resource to an existing RestApi resource
create_base_path_mapping	Creates a new BasePathMapping resource
create_deployment	Creates a Deployment resource, which makes a specified RestApi callable over th
create_documentation_part	Creates a documentation part
create_documentation_version	Creates a documentation version
create_domain_name	Creates a new domain name
create_domain_name_access_association	Creates a domain name access association resource between an access association
create_model	Adds a new Model resource to an existing RestApi resource
create_request_validator	Creates a RequestValidator of a given RestApi
create_resource	Creates a Resource resource
create_rest_api	Creates a new RestApi resource
create_stage	Creates a new Stage resource that references a pre-existing Deployment for the A
create_usage_plan	Creates a usage plan with the throttle and quota limits, as well as the associated A
create_usage_plan_key	Creates a usage plan key for adding an existing API key to a usage plan
create_vpc_link	Creates a VPC link, under the caller's account in a selected region, in an asynchro
delete_api_key	Deletes the ApiKey resource
delete_authorizer	Deletes an existing Authorizer resource
delete_base_path_mapping	Deletes the BasePathMapping resource
delete_client_certificate	Deletes the ClientCertificate resource
delete_deployment	Deletes a Deployment resource
delete_documentation_part	Deletes a documentation part
delete_documentation_version	Deletes a documentation version
delete_domain_name	Deletes the DomainName resource
delete_domain_name_access_association	Deletes the DomainNameAccessAssociation resource
delete_gateway_response	Clears any customization of a GatewayResponse of a specified response type on t
delete_integration	Represents a delete integration
delete_integration_response	Represents a delete integration response
delete_method	Deletes an existing Method resource
delete_method_response	Deletes an existing MethodResponse resource
delete_model	Deletes a model

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

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`apigatewaymanagementapi` *AmazonApiGatewayManagementApi*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

delete_connection	Delete the connection with the provided id
get_connection	Get information about the connection with the provided id
post_to_connection	Sends the provided data to the specified connection

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`apigatewayv2` *AmazonApiGatewayV2*

Description

Amazon API Gateway V2

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

```
svc <- apigatewayv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

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

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

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`appfabric` *AppFabric*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`applicationautoscaling` *Application Auto Scaling*

Description

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

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

To learn more about Application Auto Scaling, see the Application Auto Scaling User Guide.

API Summary

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`applicationcostprofiler`

AWS Application Cost Profiler

Description

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- applicationcostprofiler()
svc$delete_report_definition(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`applicationinsights` *Amazon CloudWatch Application Insights*

Description

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`appmesh` *AWS App Mesh*

Description

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`appregistry` *AWS Service Catalog App Registry*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`apprunner` *AWS App Runner*

Description

App Runner

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

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

For more information about App Runner, see the App Runner Developer Guide. For release information, see the App Runner Release Notes.

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

Endpoints

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`appstream` *Amazon AppStream*

Description

Amazon AppStream 2.0

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

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

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

- Amazon AppStream 2.0 product page
- Amazon AppStream 2.0 documentation

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

associate_app_block_builder_app_block	Associates the specified app block builder with the specified app block
associate_application_fleet	Associates the specified application with the specified fleet
associate_application_to_entitlement	Associates an application to entitle
associate_fleet	Associates the specified fleet with the specified stack
batch_associate_user_stack	Associates the specified users with the specified stacks
batch_disassociate_user_stack	Disassociates the specified users from the specified stacks
copy_image	Copies the image within the same region or to a new region within the
create_app_block	Creates an app block
create_app_block_builder	Creates an app block builder
create_app_block_builder_streaming_url	Creates a URL to start a create app block builder streaming session
create_application	Creates an application
create_directory_config	Creates a Directory Config object in AppStream 2
create_entitlement	Creates a new entitlement
create_fleet	Creates a fleet
create_image_builder	Creates an image builder
create_image_builder_streaming_url	Creates a URL to start an image builder streaming session
create_stack	Creates a stack to start streaming applications to users
create_streaming_url	Creates a temporary URL to start an AppStream 2
create_theme_for_stack	Creates custom branding that customizes the appearance of the stream
create_updated_image	Creates a new image with the latest Windows operating system update

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

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`arczonalshift` *AWS ARC - Zonal Shift*

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`athena` *Amazon Athena*

Description

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

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

update_capacity_reservation	Updates the number of requested data processing units for the capacity reservation
update_data_catalog	Updates the data catalog that has the specified name
update_named_query	Updates a NamedQuery object
update_notebook	Updates the contents of a Spark notebook
update_notebook_metadata	Updates the metadata for a notebook
update_prepared_statement	Updates a prepared statement
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)
```

`auditmanager` *AWS Audit Manager*

Description

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

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

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

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

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

If you're new to Audit Manager, we recommend that you review the Audit Manager User Guide.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

associate_assessment_report_evidence_folder	Associates an evidence folder to an assessment report in an Audit Ma
batch_associate_assessment_report_evidence	Associates a list of evidence to an assessment report in an Audit Man
batch_create_delegation_by_assessment	Creates a batch of delegations for an assessment in Audit Manager
batch_delete_delegation_by_assessment	Deletes a batch of delegations for an assessment in Audit Manager
batch_disassociate_assessment_report_evidence	Disassociates a list of evidence from an assessment report in Audit M
batch_import_evidence_to_assessment_control	Adds one or more pieces of evidence to a control in an Audit Manage
create_assessment	Creates an assessment in Audit Manager
create_assessment_framework	Creates a custom framework in Audit Manager
create_assessment_report	Creates an assessment report for the specified assessment
create_control	Creates a new custom control in Audit Manager
delete_assessment	Deletes an assessment in Audit Manager
delete_assessment_framework	Deletes a custom framework in Audit Manager
delete_assessment_framework_share	Deletes a share request for a custom framework in Audit Manager

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

validate_assessment_report_integrity	Validates the integrity of an assessment report in Audit Manager

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`augmentedairuntime` *Amazon Augmented AI Runtime*

Description

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

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

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`autoscaling` *Auto Scaling*

Description

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

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

For more information, see the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide and the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling API Reference.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

	- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter - **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`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

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

Arguments

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

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

---

backup *AWS Backup*

Description

Backup

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

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

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

---

backupgateway *AWS Backup Gateway*

Description

Backup gateway

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

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

---

batch *AWS Batch*

Description

Batch

Using Batch, you can run batch computing workloads on the Amazon Web Services Cloud. Batch computing is a common means for developers, scientists, and engineers to access large amounts of compute resources. Batch uses the advantages of the batch computing to remove the undifferentiated heavy lifting of configuring and managing required infrastructure. At the same time, it also adopts a familiar batch computing software approach. You can use Batch to efficiently provision resources, and work toward eliminating capacity constraints, reducing your overall compute costs, and delivering results more quickly.

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`bedrock` *Amazon Bedrock*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`bedrockagent` *Agents for Amazon Bedrock*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`bedrockagentruntime` *Agents for Amazon Bedrock Runtime*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`bedrockdataautomation` *Data Automation for Amazon Bedrock*

Description

Amazon Bedrock Data Automation BuildTime

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

	• **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`bedrockdataautomationruntime` *Runtime for Amazon Bedrock Data Automation*

Description

Amazon Bedrock Data Automation Runtime

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`bedrockruntime` *Amazon Bedrock Runtime*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

apply_guardrail	The action to apply a guardrail
converse	Sends messages to the specified Amazon Bedrock model
converse_stream	Sends messages to the specified Amazon Bedrock model and returns the response in a

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`billing` *AWS Billing*

Description

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

The Billing API provides the following endpoint:
`https://billing.us-east-1.api.aws`

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e`
  `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`billingconductor` *AWSBillingConductor*

Description

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

associate_accounts	Connects an array of account IDs in a consolidated billing family to
associate_pricing_rules	Connects an array of PricingRuleArns to a defined PricingPlan
batch_associate_resources_to_custom_line_item	Associates a batch of resources to a percentage custom line item
batch_disassociate_resources_from_custom_line_item	Disassociates a batch of resources from a percentage custom line ite
create_billing_group	Creates a billing group that resembles a consolidated billing family t
create_custom_line_item	Creates a custom line item that can be used to create a one-time fixed
create_pricing_plan	Creates a pricing plan that is used for computing Amazon Web Servi
create_pricing_rule	Creates a pricing rule can be associated to a pricing plan, or a set of
delete_billing_group	Deletes a billing group
delete_custom_line_item	Deletes the custom line item identified by the given ARN in the curr
delete_pricing_plan	Deletes a pricing plan
delete_pricing_rule	Deletes the pricing rule that's identified by the input Amazon Resou
disassociate_accounts	Removes the specified list of account IDs from the given billing grou
disassociate_pricing_rules	Disassociates a list of pricing rules from a pricing plan
get_billing_group_cost_report	Retrieves the margin summary report, which includes the Amazon W
list_account_associations	This is a paginated call to list linked accounts that are linked to the p
list_billing_group_cost_reports	A paginated call to retrieve a summary report of actual Amazon Web
list_billing_groups	A paginated call to retrieve a list of billing groups for the given billin
list_custom_line_items	A paginated call to get a list of all custom line items (FFLIs) for the
list_custom_line_item_versions	A paginated call to get a list of all custom line item versions
list_pricing_plans	A paginated call to get pricing plans for the given billing period
list_pricing_plans_associated_with_pricing_rule	A list of the pricing plans that are associated with a pricing rule
list_pricing_rules	Describes a pricing rule that can be associated to a pricing plan, or se
list_pricing_rules_associated_to_pricing_plan	Lists the pricing rules that are associated with a pricing plan
list_resources_associated_to_custom_line_item	List the resources that are associated to a custom line item
list_tags_for_resource	A list the tags for a resource
tag_resource	Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified resourc
untag_resource	Deletes specified tags from a resource
update_billing_group	This updates an existing billing group
update_custom_line_item	Update an existing custom line item in the current or previous billing
update_pricing_plan	This updates an existing pricing plan
update_pricing_rule	Updates an existing pricing rule

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`braket` *Braket*

Description

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

Additional Resources:

- Amazon Braket Developer Guide

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

---

budgets *AWS Budgets*

Description

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

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

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

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

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

Service Endpoint

The Amazon Web Services Budgets API provides the following endpoint:

- https://budgets.amazonaws.com

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`chatbot` *AWS Chatbot*

Description

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

AWS Chatbot APIs are currently available in the following Regions:

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`cleanroomsml` *AWS Clean Rooms ML*

Description

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

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

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

To learn more about SQL commands, functions, and conditions supported in Clean Rooms, see the Clean Rooms SQL Reference.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

cancel_trained_model	Submits a request to cancel the trained model job
cancel_trained_model_inference_job	Submits a request to cancel a trained model inference job
create_audience_model	Defines the information necessary to create an audience mode
create_configured_audience_model	Defines the information necessary to create a configured audie
create_configured_model_algorithm	Creates a configured model algorithm using a container image
create_configured_model_algorithm_association	Associates a configured model algorithm to a collaboration fo
create_ml_input_channel	Provides the information to create an ML input channel
create_trained_model	Creates a trained model from an associated configured model

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

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

---

cloud9 *AWS Cloud9*

Description

Cloud9

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

For more information about Cloud9, see the Cloud9 User Guide.

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

Cloud9 supports these operations:

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`cloudcontrolapi` *AWS Cloud Control API*

Description

For more information about Amazon Web Services Cloud Control API, see the Amazon Web Services Cloud Control API User Guide.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`clouddirectory` *Amazon CloudDirectory*

Description

Amazon Cloud Directory

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

create_typed_link_facet	Creates a TypedLinkFacet
delete_directory	Deletes a directory
delete_facet	Deletes a given Facet
delete_object	Deletes an object and its associated attributes
delete_schema	Deletes a given schema
delete_typed_link_facet	Deletes a TypedLinkFacet
detach_from_index	Detaches the specified object from the specified index
detach_object	Detaches a given object from the parent object
detach_policy	Detaches a policy from an object
detach_typed_link	Detaches a typed link from a specified source and target object
disable_directory	Disables the specified directory
enable_directory	Enables the specified directory
get_applied_schema_version	Returns current applied schema version ARN, including the minor version in use
get_directory	Retrieves metadata about a directory
get_facet	Gets details of the Facet, such as facet name, attributes, Rules, or ObjectType
get_link_attributes	Retrieves attributes that are associated with a typed link
get_object_attributes	Retrieves attributes within a facet that are associated with an object
get_object_information	Retrieves metadata about an object
get_schema_as_json	Retrieves a JSON representation of the schema
get_typed_link_facet_information	Returns the identity attribute order for a specific TypedLinkFacet
list_applied_schema_arns	Lists schema major versions applied to a directory
list_attached_indices	Lists indices attached to the specified object
list_development_schema_arns	Retrieves each Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of schemas in the development state
list_directories	Lists directories created within an account
list_facet_attributes	Retrieves attributes attached to the facet
list_facet_names	Retrieves the names of facets that exist in a schema
list_incoming_typed_links	Returns a paginated list of all the incoming TypedLinkSpecifier information for an object
list_index	Lists objects attached to the specified index
list_managed_schema_arns	Lists the major version families of each managed schema
list_object_attributes	Lists all attributes that are associated with an object
list_object_children	Returns a paginated list of child objects that are associated with a given object
list_object_parent_paths	Retrieves all available parent paths for any object type such as node, leaf node, policy nod
list_object_parents	Lists parent objects that are associated with a given object in pagination fashion
list_object_policies	Returns policies attached to an object in pagination fashion
list_outgoing_typed_links	Returns a paginated list of all the outgoing TypedLinkSpecifier information for an object
list_policy_attachments	Returns all of the ObjectIdentifiers to which a given policy is attached
list_published_schema_arns	Lists the major version families of each published schema
list_tags_for_resource	Returns tags for a resource
list_typed_link_facet_attributes	Returns a paginated list of all attribute definitions for a particular TypedLinkFacet
list_typed_link_facet_names	Returns a paginated list of TypedLink facet names for a particular schema
lookup_policy	Lists all policies from the root of the Directory to the object specified
publish_schema	Publishes a development schema with a major version and a recommended minor version
put_schema_from_json	Allows a schema to be updated using JSON upload
remove_facet_from_object	Removes the specified facet from the specified object
tag_resource	An API operation for adding tags to a resource
untag_resource	An API operation for removing tags from a resource
update_facet	Does the following:
update_link_attributes	Updates a given typed link's attributes

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

---

cloudformation *AWS CloudFormation*

Description

CloudFormation

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

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

For more information about CloudFormation, see the CloudFormation product page.

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

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

register_type	Registers an extension with the CloudFormation service
rollback_stack	When specifying RollbackStack, you preserve the state of previously provisioned re
set_stack_policy	Sets a stack policy for a specified stack
set_type_configuration	Specifies the configuration data for a registered CloudFormation extension, in the g
set_type_default_version	Specify the default version of an extension
signal_resource	Sends a signal to the specified resource with a success or failure status
start_resource_scan	Starts a scan of the resources in this account in this Region
stop_stack_set_operation	Stops an in-progress operation on a stack set and its associated stack instances
test_type	Tests a registered extension to make sure it meets all necessary requirements for bei
update_generated_template	Updates a generated template
update_stack	Updates a stack as specified in the template
update_stack_instances	Updates the parameter values for stack instances for the specified accounts, within t
update_stack_set	Updates the stack set, and associated stack instances in the specified accounts and A
update_termination_protection	Updates termination protection for the specified stack
validate_template	Validates a specified template

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`cloudfront` *Amazon CloudFront*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

associate_alias	Associates an alias (also known as a CNAME or an alternate domain nam
copy_distribution	Creates a staging distribution using the configuration of the provided prin
create_anycast_ip_list	Creates an Anycast static IP list
create_cache_policy	Creates a cache policy
create_cloud_front_origin_access_identity	Creates a new origin access identity
create_continuous_deployment_policy	Creates a continuous deployment policy that distributes traffic for a custo
create_distribution	Creates a CloudFront distribution
create_distribution_with_tags	Create a new distribution with tags
create_field_level_encryption_config	Create a new field-level encryption configuration
create_field_level_encryption_profile	Create a field-level encryption profile
create_function	Creates a CloudFront function
create_invalidation	Create a new invalidation
create_key_group	Creates a key group that you can use with CloudFront signed URLs and s
create_key_value_store	Specifies the key value store resource to add to your account
create_monitoring_subscription	Enables additional CloudWatch metrics for the specified CloudFront distr
create_origin_access_control	Creates a new origin access control in CloudFront
create_origin_request_policy	Creates an origin request policy
create_public_key	Uploads a public key to CloudFront that you can use with signed URLs a
create_realtime_log_config	Creates a real-time log configuration
create_response_headers_policy	Creates a response headers policy

create_streaming_distribution	This API is deprecated
create_streaming_distribution_with_tags	This API is deprecated
create_vpc_origin	Create an Amazon CloudFront VPC origin
delete_anycast_ip_list	Deletes an Anycast static IP list
delete_cache_policy	Deletes a cache policy
delete_cloud_front_origin_access_identity	Delete an origin access identity
delete_continuous_deployment_policy	Deletes a continuous deployment policy
delete_distribution	Delete a distribution
delete_field_level_encryption_config	Remove a field-level encryption configuration
delete_field_level_encryption_profile	Remove a field-level encryption profile
delete_function	Deletes a CloudFront function
delete_key_group	Deletes a key group
delete_key_value_store	Specifies the key value store to delete
delete_monitoring_subscription	Disables additional CloudWatch metrics for the specified CloudFront dist
delete_origin_access_control	Deletes a CloudFront origin access control
delete_origin_request_policy	Deletes an origin request policy
delete_public_key	Remove a public key you previously added to CloudFront
delete_realtime_log_config	Deletes a real-time log configuration
delete_response_headers_policy	Deletes a response headers policy
delete_streaming_distribution	Delete a streaming distribution
delete_vpc_origin	Delete an Amazon CloudFront VPC origin
describe_function	Gets configuration information and metadata about a CloudFront functio
describe_key_value_store	Specifies the key value store and its configuration
get_anycast_ip_list	Gets an Anycast static IP list
get_cache_policy	Gets a cache policy, including the following metadata:
get_cache_policy_config	Gets a cache policy configuration
get_cloud_front_origin_access_identity	Get the information about an origin access identity
get_cloud_front_origin_access_identity_config	Get the configuration information about an origin access identity
get_continuous_deployment_policy	Gets a continuous deployment policy, including metadata (the policy's id
get_continuous_deployment_policy_config	Gets configuration information about a continuous deployment policy
get_distribution	Get the information about a distribution
get_distribution_config	Get the configuration information about a distribution
get_field_level_encryption	Get the field-level encryption configuration information
get_field_level_encryption_config	Get the field-level encryption configuration information
get_field_level_encryption_profile	Get the field-level encryption profile information
get_field_level_encryption_profile_config	Get the field-level encryption profile configuration information
get_function	Gets the code of a CloudFront function
get_invalidation	Get the information about an invalidation
get_key_group	Gets a key group, including the date and time when the key group was las
get_key_group_config	Gets a key group configuration
get_monitoring_subscription	Gets information about whether additional CloudWatch metrics are enabl
get_origin_access_control	Gets a CloudFront origin access control, including its unique identifier
get_origin_access_control_config	Gets a CloudFront origin access control configuration
get_origin_request_policy	Gets an origin request policy, including the following metadata:
get_origin_request_policy_config	Gets an origin request policy configuration
get_public_key	Gets a public key
get_public_key_config	Gets a public key configuration
get_realtime_log_config	Gets a real-time log configuration

get_response_headers_policy	Gets a response headers policy, including metadata (the policy's identifie
get_response_headers_policy_config	Gets a response headers policy configuration
get_streaming_distribution	Gets information about a specified RTMP distribution, including the distr
get_streaming_distribution_config	Get the configuration information about a streaming distribution
get_vpc_origin	Get the details of an Amazon CloudFront VPC origin
list_anycast_ip_lists	Lists your Anycast static IP lists
list_cache_policies	Gets a list of cache policies
list_cloud_front_origin_access_identities	Lists origin access identities
list_conflicting_aliases	Gets a list of aliases (also called CNAMEs or alternate domain names) th
list_continuous_deployment_policies	Gets a list of the continuous deployment policies in your Amazon Web S
list_distributions	List CloudFront distributions
list_distributions_by_anycast_ip_list_id	Lists the distributions in your account that are associated with the specifie
list_distributions_by_cache_policy_id	Gets a list of distribution IDs for distributions that have a cache behavior
list_distributions_by_key_group	Gets a list of distribution IDs for distributions that have a cache behavior
list_distributions_by_origin_request_policy_id	Gets a list of distribution IDs for distributions that have a cache behavior
list_distributions_by_realtime_log_config	Gets a list of distributions that have a cache behavior that's associated wi
list_distributions_by_response_headers_policy_id	Gets a list of distribution IDs for distributions that have a cache behavior
list_distributions_by_vpc_origin_id	List CloudFront distributions by their VPC origin ID
list_distributions_by_web_acl_id	List the distributions that are associated with a specified WAF web ACL
list_field_level_encryption_configs	List all field-level encryption configurations that have been created in Cl
list_field_level_encryption_profiles	Request a list of field-level encryption profiles that have been created in
list_functions	Gets a list of all CloudFront functions in your Amazon Web Services acc
list_invalidations	Lists invalidation batches
list_key_groups	Gets a list of key groups
list_key_value_stores	Specifies the key value stores to list
list_origin_access_controls	Gets the list of CloudFront origin access controls (OACs) in this Amazon
list_origin_request_policies	Gets a list of origin request policies
list_public_keys	List all public keys that have been added to CloudFront for this account
list_realtime_log_configs	Gets a list of real-time log configurations
list_response_headers_policies	Gets a list of response headers policies
list_streaming_distributions	List streaming distributions
list_tags_for_resource	List tags for a CloudFront resource
list_vpc_origins	List the CloudFront VPC origins in your account
publish_function	Publishes a CloudFront function by copying the function code from the D
tag_resource	Add tags to a CloudFront resource
test_function	Tests a CloudFront function
untag_resource	Remove tags from a CloudFront resource
update_cache_policy	Updates a cache policy configuration
update_cloud_front_origin_access_identity	Update an origin access identity
update_continuous_deployment_policy	Updates a continuous deployment policy
update_distribution	Updates the configuration for a CloudFront distribution
update_distribution_with_staging_config	Copies the staging distribution's configuration to its corresponding prima
update_field_level_encryption_config	Update a field-level encryption configuration
update_field_level_encryption_profile	Update a field-level encryption profile
update_function	Updates a CloudFront function
update_key_group	Updates a key group
update_key_value_store	Specifies the key value store to update
update_origin_access_control	Updates a CloudFront origin access control

update_origin_request_policy	Updates an origin request policy configuration
update_public_key	Update public key information
update_realtime_log_config	Updates a real-time log configuration
update_response_headers_policy	Updates a response headers policy
update_streaming_distribution	Update a streaming distribution
update_vpc_origin	Update an Amazon CloudFront VPC origin in your account

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`cloudfrontkeyvaluestore`

Amazon CloudFront KeyValueStore

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e
  html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`cloudhsm` *Amazon CloudHSM*

Description

AWS CloudHSM Service

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

For information about the current version of AWS CloudHSM, see AWS CloudHSM, the AWS CloudHSM User Guide, and the AWS CloudHSM API Reference.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

add_tags_to_resource	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
create_hapg	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
create_hsm	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
create_luna_client	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
delete_hapg	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
delete_hsm	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
delete_luna_client	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
describe_hapg	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
describe_hsm	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
describe_luna_client	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
get_config	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
list_available_zones	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
list_hapgs	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic

list_hsms	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
list_luna_clients	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
list_tags_for_resource	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
modify_hapg	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
modify_hsm	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
modify_luna_client	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
remove_tags_from_resource	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

---

cloudhsmv2 *AWS CloudHSM V2*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

```
svc <- cloudhsmv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`cloudsearch` *Amazon CloudSearch*

Description

Amazon CloudSearch Configuration Service

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`cloudsearchdomain` *Amazon CloudSearch Domain*

Description

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

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

For more information, see the Amazon CloudSearch Developer Guide.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`cloudtrail` *AWS CloudTrail*

Description

CloudTrail

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

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

add_tags	Adds one or more tags to a trail, event data store, dashboard, or channel, up to a li
cancel_query	Cancels a query if the query is not in a terminated state, such as CANCELLED, F
create_channel	Creates a channel for CloudTrail to ingest events from a partner or external sourc
create_dashboard	Creates a custom dashboard or the Highlights dashboard
create_event_data_store	Creates a new event data store
create_trail	Creates a trail that specifies the settings for delivery of log data to an Amazon S3
delete_channel	Deletes a channel
delete_dashboard	Deletes the specified dashboard
delete_event_data_store	Disables the event data store specified by EventDataStore, which accepts an event
delete_resource_policy	Deletes the resource-based policy attached to the CloudTrail event data store, dasl
delete_trail	Deletes a trail
deregister_organization_delegated_admin	Removes CloudTrail delegated administrator permissions from a member account
describe_query	Returns metadata about a query, including query run time in milliseconds, numbe
describe_trails	Retrieves settings for one or more trails associated with the current Region for yo
disable_federation	Disables Lake query federation on the specified event data store
enable_federation	Enables Lake query federation on the specified event data store
generate_query	Generates a query from a natural language prompt
get_channel	Returns information about a specific channel
get_dashboard	Returns the specified dashboard
get_event_data_store	Returns information about an event data store specified as either an ARN or the II

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`cloudtraildataservice` *AWS CloudTrail Data Service*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

put_audit_events	Ingests your application events into CloudTrail Lake

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`cloudwatch` *Amazon CloudWatch*

Description

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

delete_alarms	Deletes the specified alarms
delete_anomaly_detector	Deletes the specified anomaly detection model from your account
delete_dashboards	Deletes all dashboards that you specify
delete_insight_rules	Permanently deletes the specified Contributor Insights rules
delete_metric_stream	Permanently deletes the metric stream that you specify
describe_alarm_history	Retrieves the history for the specified alarm
describe_alarms	Retrieves the specified alarms
describe_alarms_for_metric	Retrieves the alarms for the specified metric
describe_anomaly_detectors	Lists the anomaly detection models that you have created in your account
describe_insight_rules	Returns a list of all the Contributor Insights rules in your account
disable_alarm_actions	Disables the actions for the specified alarms
disable_insight_rules	Disables the specified Contributor Insights rules
enable_alarm_actions	Enables the actions for the specified alarms
enable_insight_rules	Enables the specified Contributor Insights rules
get_dashboard	Displays the details of the dashboard that you specify
get_insight_rule_report	This operation returns the time series data collected by a Contributor Insights rule
get_metric_data	You can use the GetMetricData API to retrieve CloudWatch metric values
get_metric_statistics	Gets statistics for the specified metric
get_metric_stream	Returns information about the metric stream that you specify
get_metric_widget_image	You can use the GetMetricWidgetImage API to retrieve a snapshot graph of one or more Amaz

list_dashboards	Returns a list of the dashboards for your account
list_managed_insight_rules	Returns a list that contains the number of managed Contributor Insights rules in your account
list_metrics	List the specified metrics
list_metric_streams	Returns a list of metric streams in this account
list_tags_for_resource	Displays the tags associated with a CloudWatch resource
put_anomaly_detector	Creates an anomaly detection model for a CloudWatch metric
put_composite_alarm	Creates or updates a composite alarm
put_dashboard	Creates a dashboard if it does not already exist, or updates an existing dashboard
put_insight_rule	Creates a Contributor Insights rule
put_managed_insight_rules	Creates a managed Contributor Insights rule for a specified Amazon Web Services resource
put_metric_alarm	Creates or updates an alarm and associates it with the specified metric, metric math expression,
put_metric_data	Publishes metric data to Amazon CloudWatch
put_metric_stream	Creates or updates a metric stream
set_alarm_state	Temporarily sets the state of an alarm for testing purposes
start_metric_streams	Starts the streaming of metrics for one or more of your metric streams
stop_metric_streams	Stops the streaming of metrics for one or more of your metric streams
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified CloudWatch resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified resource

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`cloudwatchapplicationsignals`

Amazon CloudWatch Application Signals

Description

Use CloudWatch Application Signals for comprehensive observability of your cloud-based applications. It enables real-time service health dashboards and helps you track long-term performance trends against your business goals. The application-centric view provides you with unified visibility across your applications, services, and dependencies, so you can proactively monitor and efficiently triage any issues that may arise, ensuring optimal customer experience.

Application Signals provides the following benefits:

- Automatically collect metrics and traces from your applications, and display key metrics such as call volume, availability, latency, faults, and errors.

- Create and monitor service level objectives (SLOs).
- See a map of your application topology that Application Signals automatically discovers, that gives you a visual representation of your applications, dependencies, and their connectivity.

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

batch_get_service_level_objective_budget_report	Use this operation to retrieve one or more service level objective (SLO) bu
create_service_level_objective	Creates a service level objective (SLO), which can help you ensure that yo
delete_service_level_objective	Deletes the specified service level objective
get_service	Returns information about a service discovered by Application Signals

get_service_level_objective	Returns information about one SLO created in the account
list_service_dependencies	Returns a list of service dependencies of the service that you specify
list_service_dependents	Returns the list of dependents that invoked the specified service during the
list_service_level_objectives	Returns a list of SLOs created in this account
list_service_operations	Returns a list of the operations of this service that have been discovered by
list_services	Returns a list of services that have been discovered by Application Signals
list_tags_for_resource	Displays the tags associated with a CloudWatch resource
start_discovery	Enables this Amazon Web Services account to be able to use CloudWatch
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified CloudWatch re
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified resource
update_service_level_objective	Updates an existing service level objective (SLO)

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`cloudwatchevidently` *Amazon CloudWatch Evidently*

Description

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

batch_evaluate_feature	This operation assigns feature variation to user sessions
create_experiment	Creates an Evidently experiment
create_feature	Creates an Evidently feature that you want to launch or test
create_launch	Creates a launch of a given feature
create_project	Creates a project, which is the logical object in Evidently that can contain features, launches,
create_segment	Use this operation to define a segment of your audience
delete_experiment	Deletes an Evidently experiment
delete_feature	Deletes an Evidently feature
delete_launch	Deletes an Evidently launch
delete_project	Deletes an Evidently project
delete_segment	Deletes a segment
evaluate_feature	This operation assigns a feature variation to one given user session
get_experiment	Returns the details about one experiment
get_experiment_results	Retrieves the results of a running or completed experiment
get_feature	Returns the details about one feature
get_launch	Returns the details about one launch
get_project	Returns the details about one launch
get_segment	Returns information about the specified segment
list_experiments	Returns configuration details about all the experiments in the specified project
list_features	Returns configuration details about all the features in the specified project

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`cloudwatchinternetmonitor`

Amazon CloudWatch Internet Monitor

Description

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

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

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

For more information, see Using Amazon CloudWatch Internet Monitor in the *Amazon CloudWatch User Guide*.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`cloudwatchlogs` *Amazon CloudWatch Logs*

Description

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

You can use CloudWatch Logs to:

- **Monitor logs from EC2 instances in real time**: You can use CloudWatch Logs to monitor applications and systems using log data. For example, CloudWatch Logs can track the number of errors that occur in your application logs. Then, it can send you a notification whenever the rate of errors exceeds a threshold that you specify. CloudWatch Logs uses your log data for monitoring so no code changes are required. For example, you can monitor application logs for specific literal terms (such as "NullReferenceException"). You can also count the number of occurrences of a literal term at a particular position in log data (such as "404" status codes in an Apache access log). When the term you are searching for is found, CloudWatch Logs reports the data to a CloudWatch metric that you specify.

- **Monitor CloudTrail logged events**: You can create alarms in CloudWatch and receive notifications of particular API activity as captured by CloudTrail. You can use the notification to perform troubleshooting.
- **Archive log data**: You can use CloudWatch Logs to store your log data in highly durable storage. You can change the log retention setting so that any log events earlier than this setting are automatically deleted. The CloudWatch Logs agent helps to quickly send both rotated and non-rotated log data off of a host and into the log service. You can then access the raw log data when you need it.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

get_delivery_destination_policy	Retrieves the delivery destination policy assigned to the delivery destination that you spe
get_delivery_source	Retrieves complete information about one delivery source
get_integration	Returns information about one integration between CloudWatch Logs and OpenSearch S
get_log_anomaly_detector	Retrieves information about the log anomaly detector that you specify
get_log_events	Lists log events from the specified log stream
get_log_group_fields	Returns a list of the fields that are included in log events in the specified log group
get_log_record	Retrieves all of the fields and values of a single log event
get_query_results	Returns the results from the specified query
get_transformer	Returns the information about the log transformer associated with this log group
list_anomalies	Returns a list of anomalies that log anomaly detectors have found
list_integrations	Returns a list of integrations between CloudWatch Logs and other services in this accou
list_log_anomaly_detectors	Retrieves a list of the log anomaly detectors in the account
list_log_groups_for_query	Returns a list of the log groups that were analyzed during a single CloudWatch Logs Ins
list_tags_for_resource	Displays the tags associated with a CloudWatch Logs resource
list_tags_log_group	The ListTagsLogGroup operation is on the path to deprecation
put_account_policy	Creates an account-level data protection policy, subscription filter policy, or field index p
put_data_protection_policy	Creates a data protection policy for the specified log group
put_delivery_destination	Creates or updates a logical delivery destination
put_delivery_destination_policy	Creates and assigns an IAM policy that grants permissions to CloudWatch Logs to delive
put_delivery_source	Creates or updates a logical delivery source
put_destination	Creates or updates a destination
put_destination_policy	Creates or updates an access policy associated with an existing destination
put_index_policy	Creates or updates a field index policy for the specified log group
put_integration	Creates an integration between CloudWatch Logs and another service in this account
put_log_events	Uploads a batch of log events to the specified log stream
put_metric_filter	Creates or updates a metric filter and associates it with the specified log group
put_query_definition	Creates or updates a query definition for CloudWatch Logs Insights
put_resource_policy	Creates or updates a resource policy allowing other Amazon Web Services services to pu
put_retention_policy	Sets the retention of the specified log group
put_subscription_filter	Creates or updates a subscription filter and associates it with the specified log group
put_transformer	Creates or updates a log transformer for a single log group
start_live_tail	Starts a Live Tail streaming session for one or more log groups
start_query	Starts a query of one or more log groups using CloudWatch Logs Insights
stop_query	Stops a CloudWatch Logs Insights query that is in progress
tag_log_group	The TagLogGroup operation is on the path to deprecation
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified CloudWatch Logs resource
test_metric_filter	Tests the filter pattern of a metric filter against a sample of log event messages
test_transformer	Use this operation to test a log transformer
untag_log_group	The UntagLogGroup operation is on the path to deprecation
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified resource
update_anomaly	Use this operation to suppress anomaly detection for a specified anomaly or pattern
update_delivery_configuration	Use this operation to update the configuration of a delivery to change either the S3 path p
update_log_anomaly_detector	Updates an existing log anomaly detector

Examples

```
## Not run:
```

```
svc <- cloudwatchlogs()
svc$associate_kms_key(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`cloudwatchobservabilityaccessmanager`

CloudWatch Observability Access Manager

Description

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`cloudwatchrum` *CloudWatch RUM*

Description

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

---

codeartifact *CodeArtifact*

Description

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

CodeArtifact concepts

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

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

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

  Although an organization can have multiple domains, we recommend a single production domain that contains all published artifacts so that teams can find and share packages across their organization.
- **Package**: A *package* is a bundle of software and the metadata required to resolve dependencies and install the software. CodeArtifact supports npm, PyPI, Maven, NuGet, Swift, Ruby, Cargo, and generic package formats. For more information about the supported package formats and how to use CodeArtifact with them, see the CodeArtifact User Guide.

  In CodeArtifact, a package consists of:
  - A *name* (for example, `webpack` is the name of a popular npm package)
  - An optional namespace (for example, `@types` in `@types/node`)
  - A set of versions (for example, `1.0.0`, `1.0.1`, `1.0.2`, etc.)
  - Package-level metadata (for example, npm tags)
- **Package group**: A group of packages that match a specified definition. Package groups can be used to apply configuration to multiple packages that match a defined pattern using package format, package namespace, and package name. You can use package groups to more conveniently configure package origin controls for multiple packages. Package origin controls are used to block or allow ingestion or publishing of new package versions, which protects users from malicious actions known as dependency substitution attacks.
- **Package version**: A version of a package, such as `@types/node 12.6.9`. The version number format and semantics vary for different package formats. For example, npm package versions must conform to the Semantic Versioning specification. In CodeArtifact, a package version consists of the version identifier, metadata at the package version level, and a set of assets.
- **Upstream repository**: One repository is *upstream* of another when the package versions in it can be accessed from the repository endpoint of the downstream repository, effectively merging the contents of the two repositories from the point of view of a client. CodeArtifact allows creating an upstream relationship between two repositories.

- **Asset**: An individual file stored in CodeArtifact associated with a package version, such as an npm `.tgz` file or Maven POM and JAR files.

CodeArtifact supported API operations

- `associate_external_connection`: Adds an existing external connection to a repository.
- `copy_package_versions`: Copies package versions from one repository to another repository in the same domain.
- `create_domain`: Creates a domain.
- `create_package_group`: Creates a package group.
- `create_repository`: Creates a CodeArtifact repository in a domain.
- `delete_domain`: Deletes a domain. You cannot delete a domain that contains repositories.
- `delete_domain_permissions_policy`: Deletes the resource policy that is set on a domain.
- `delete_package`: Deletes a package and all associated package versions.
- `delete_package_group`: Deletes a package group. Does not delete packages or package versions that are associated with a package group.
- `delete_package_versions`: Deletes versions of a package. After a package has been deleted, it can be republished, but its assets and metadata cannot be restored because they have been permanently removed from storage.
- `delete_repository`: Deletes a repository.
- `delete_repository_permissions_policy`: Deletes the resource policy that is set on a repository.
- `describe_domain`: Returns a `DomainDescription` object that contains information about the requested domain.
- `describe_package`: Returns a PackageDescription object that contains details about a package.
- `describe_package_group`: Returns a PackageGroup object that contains details about a package group.
- `describe_package_version`: Returns a PackageVersionDescription object that contains details about a package version.
- `describe_repository`: Returns a `RepositoryDescription` object that contains detailed information about the requested repository.
- `dispose_package_versions`: Disposes versions of a package. A package version with the status `Disposed` cannot be restored because they have been permanently removed from storage.
- `disassociate_external_connection`: Removes an existing external connection from a repository.
- `get_associated_package_group`: Returns the most closely associated package group to the specified package.
- `get_authorization_token`: Generates a temporary authorization token for accessing repositories in the domain. The token expires the authorization period has passed. The default authorization period is 12 hours and can be customized to any length with a maximum of 12 hours.

- `get_domain_permissions_policy`: Returns the policy of a resource that is attached to the specified domain.
- `get_package_version_asset`: Returns the contents of an asset that is in a package version.
- `get_package_version_readme`: Gets the readme file or descriptive text for a package version.
- `get_repository_endpoint`: Returns the endpoint of a repository for a specific package format. A repository has one endpoint for each package format:
  - `cargo`
  - `generic`
  - `maven`
  - `npm`
  - `nuget`
  - `pypi`
  - `ruby`
  - `swift`
- `get_repository_permissions_policy`: Returns the resource policy that is set on a repository.
- `list_allowed_repositories_for_group`: Lists the allowed repositories for a package group that has origin configuration set to `ALLOW_SPECIFIC_REPOSITORIES`.
- `list_associated_packages`: Returns a list of packages associated with the requested package group.
- `list_domains`: Returns a list of `DomainSummary` objects. Each returned `DomainSummary` object contains information about a domain.
- `list_packages`: Lists the packages in a repository.
- `list_package_groups`: Returns a list of package groups in the requested domain.
- `list_package_version_assets`: Lists the assets for a given package version.
- `list_package_version_dependencies`: Returns a list of the direct dependencies for a package version.
- `list_package_versions`: Returns a list of package versions for a specified package in a repository.
- `list_repositories`: Returns a list of repositories owned by the Amazon Web Services account that called this method.
- `list_repositories_in_domain`: Returns a list of the repositories in a domain.
- `list_sub_package_groups`: Returns a list of direct children of the specified package group.
- `publish_package_version`: Creates a new package version containing one or more assets.
- `put_domain_permissions_policy`: Attaches a resource policy to a domain.
- `put_package_origin_configuration`: Sets the package origin configuration for a package, which determine how new versions of the package can be added to a specific repository.
- `put_repository_permissions_policy`: Sets the resource policy on a repository that specifies permissions to access it.

- `update_package_group`: Updates a package group. This API cannot be used to update a package group's origin configuration or pattern.
- `update_package_group_origin_configuration`: Updates the package origin configuration for a package group.
- `update_package_versions_status`: Updates the status of one or more versions of a package.
- `update_repository`: Updates the properties of a repository.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

associate_external_connection	Adds an existing external connection to a repository
copy_package_versions	Copies package versions from one repository to another repository in the same
create_domain	Creates a domain

create_package_group	Creates a package group
create_repository	Creates a repository
delete_domain	Deletes a domain
delete_domain_permissions_policy	Deletes the resource policy set on a domain
delete_package	Deletes a package and all associated package versions
delete_package_group	Deletes a package group
delete_package_versions	Deletes one or more versions of a package
delete_repository	Deletes a repository
delete_repository_permissions_policy	Deletes the resource policy that is set on a repository
describe_domain	Returns a DomainDescription object that contains information about the reque
describe_package	Returns a PackageDescription object that contains information about the reque
describe_package_group	Returns a PackageGroupDescription object that contains information about the
describe_package_version	Returns a PackageVersionDescription object that contains information about th
describe_repository	Returns a RepositoryDescription object that contains detailed information abou
disassociate_external_connection	Removes an existing external connection from a repository
dispose_package_versions	Deletes the assets in package versions and sets the package versions' status to
get_associated_package_group	Returns the most closely associated package group to the specified package
get_authorization_token	Generates a temporary authorization token for accessing repositories in the do
get_domain_permissions_policy	Returns the resource policy attached to the specified domain
get_package_version_asset	Returns an asset (or file) that is in a package
get_package_version_readme	Gets the readme file or descriptive text for a package version
get_repository_endpoint	Returns the endpoint of a repository for a specific package format
get_repository_permissions_policy	Returns the resource policy that is set on a repository
list_allowed_repositories_for_group	Lists the repositories in the added repositories list of the specified restriction ty
list_associated_packages	Returns a list of packages associated with the requested package group
list_domains	Returns a list of DomainSummary objects for all domains owned by the Amaz
list_package_groups	Returns a list of package groups in the requested domain
list_packages	Returns a list of PackageSummary objects for packages in a repository that ma
list_package_version_assets	Returns a list of AssetSummary objects for assets in a package version
list_package_version_dependencies	Returns the direct dependencies for a package version
list_package_versions	Returns a list of PackageVersionSummary objects for package versions in a rep
list_repositories	Returns a list of RepositorySummary objects
list_repositories_in_domain	Returns a list of RepositorySummary objects
list_sub_package_groups	Returns a list of direct children of the specified package group
list_tags_for_resource	Gets information about Amazon Web Services tags for a specified Amazon Re
publish_package_version	Creates a new package version containing one or more assets (or files)
put_domain_permissions_policy	Sets a resource policy on a domain that specifies permissions to access it
put_package_origin_configuration	Sets the package origin configuration for a package
put_repository_permissions_policy	Sets the resource policy on a repository that specifies permissions to access it
tag_resource	Adds or updates tags for a resource in CodeArtifact
untag_resource	Removes tags from a resource in CodeArtifact
update_package_group	Updates a package group
update_package_group_origin_configuration	Updates the package origin configuration for a package group
update_package_versions_status	Updates the status of one or more versions of a package
update_repository	Update the properties of a repository

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`codebuild` *AWS CodeBuild*

Description

CodeBuild

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

batch_delete_builds	Deletes one or more builds
batch_get_build_batches	Retrieves information about one or more batch builds
batch_get_builds	Gets information about one or more builds
batch_get_fleets	Gets information about one or more compute fleets
batch_get_projects	Gets information about one or more build projects
batch_get_report_groups	Returns an array of report groups
batch_get_reports	Returns an array of reports
create_fleet	Creates a compute fleet
create_project	Creates a build project
create_report_group	Creates a report group
create_webhook	For an existing CodeBuild build project that has its source code stored in a GitHub or Bitb
delete_build_batch	Deletes a batch build
delete_fleet	Deletes a compute fleet
delete_project	Deletes a build project
delete_report	Deletes a report
delete_report_group	Deletes a report group
delete_resource_policy	Deletes a resource policy that is identified by its resource ARN
delete_source_credentials	Deletes a set of GitHub, GitHub Enterprise, or Bitbucket source credentials
delete_webhook	For an existing CodeBuild build project that has its source code stored in a GitHub or Bitb
describe_code_coverages	Retrieves one or more code coverage reports
describe_test_cases	Returns a list of details about test cases for a report
get_report_group_trend	Analyzes and accumulates test report values for the specified test reports
get_resource_policy	Gets a resource policy that is identified by its resource ARN
import_source_credentials	Imports the source repository credentials for an CodeBuild project that has its source code
invalidate_project_cache	Resets the cache for a project
list_build_batches	Retrieves the identifiers of your build batches in the current region
list_build_batches_for_project	Retrieves the identifiers of the build batches for a specific project
list_builds	Gets a list of build IDs, with each build ID representing a single build
list_builds_for_project	Gets a list of build identifiers for the specified build project, with each build identifier repr
list_curated_environment_images	Gets information about Docker images that are managed by CodeBuild
list_fleets	Gets a list of compute fleet names with each compute fleet name representing a single co
list_projects	Gets a list of build project names, with each build project name representing a single buil
list_report_groups	Gets a list ARNs for the report groups in the current Amazon Web Services account
list_reports	Returns a list of ARNs for the reports in the current Amazon Web Services account

list_reports_for_report_group	Returns a list of ARNs for the reports that belong to a ReportGroup
list_shared_projects	Gets a list of projects that are shared with other Amazon Web Services accounts or users
list_shared_report_groups	Gets a list of report groups that are shared with other Amazon Web Services accounts or u
list_source_credentials	Returns a list of SourceCredentialsInfo objects
put_resource_policy	Stores a resource policy for the ARN of a Project or ReportGroup object
retry_build	Restarts a build
retry_build_batch	Restarts a failed batch build
start_build	Starts running a build with the settings defined in the project
start_build_batch	Starts a batch build for a project
stop_build	Attempts to stop running a build
stop_build_batch	Stops a running batch build
update_fleet	Updates a compute fleet
update_project	Changes the settings of a build project
update_project_visibility	Changes the public visibility for a project
update_report_group	Updates a report group
update_webhook	Updates the webhook associated with an CodeBuild build project

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`codecatalyst` *Amazon CodeCatalyst*

Description

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

Spaces, by calling the following:

- `delete_space`, which deletes a space.
- `get_space`, which returns information about a space.

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

Projects, by calling the following:

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

Users, by calling the following:

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

Source repositories, by calling the following:

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

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

- `create_dev_environment`, which creates a Dev Environment, where you can quickly work on the code stored in the source repositories of your project.
- `delete_dev_environment`, which deletes a Dev Environment.
- `get_dev_environment`, which returns information about a Dev Environment.
- `list_dev_environments`, which retrieves a list of Dev Environments in a project.
- `list_dev_environment_sessions`, which retrieves a list of active Dev Environment sessions in a project.
- `start_dev_environment`, which starts a specified Dev Environment and puts it into an active state.
- `start_dev_environment_session`, which starts a session to a specified Dev Environment.
- `stop_dev_environment`, which stops a specified Dev Environment and puts it into an stopped state.
- `stop_dev_environment_session`, which stops a session for a specified Dev Environment.
- `update_dev_environment`, which changes one or more values for a Dev Environment.

Workflows, by calling the following:

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

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

create_access_token	Creates a personal access token (PAT) for the current user
create_dev_environment	Creates a Dev Environment in Amazon CodeCatalyst, a cloud-based development enviror
create_project	Creates a project in a specified space
create_source_repository	Creates an empty Git-based source repository in a specified project
create_source_repository_branch	Creates a branch in a specified source repository in Amazon CodeCatalyst
delete_access_token	Deletes a specified personal access token (PAT)
delete_dev_environment	Deletes a Dev Environment
delete_project	Deletes a project in a space
delete_source_repository	Deletes a source repository in Amazon CodeCatalyst
delete_space	Deletes a space
get_dev_environment	Returns information about a Dev Environment for a source repository in a project
get_project	Returns information about a project
get_source_repository	Returns information about a source repository
get_source_repository_clone_urls	Returns information about the URLs that can be used with a Git client to clone a source r
get_space	Returns information about an space
get_subscription	Returns information about the Amazon Web Services account used for billing purposes a
get_user_details	Returns information about a user
get_workflow	Returns information about a workflow
get_workflow_run	Returns information about a specified run of a workflow
list_access_tokens	Lists all personal access tokens (PATs) associated with the user who calls the API
list_dev_environments	Retrieves a list of Dev Environments in a project
list_dev_environment_sessions	Retrieves a list of active sessions for a Dev Environment in a project
list_event_logs	Retrieves a list of events that occurred during a specific time in a space
list_projects	Retrieves a list of projects
list_source_repositories	Retrieves a list of source repositories in a project
list_source_repository_branches	Retrieves a list of branches in a specified source repository
list_spaces	Retrieves a list of spaces
list_workflow_runs	Retrieves a list of workflow runs of a specified workflow
list_workflows	Retrieves a list of workflows in a specified project
start_dev_environment	Starts a specified Dev Environment and puts it into an active state
start_dev_environment_session	Starts a session for a specified Dev Environment
start_workflow_run	Begins a run of a specified workflow
stop_dev_environment	Pauses a specified Dev Environment and places it in a non-running state
stop_dev_environment_session	Stops a session for a specified Dev Environment
update_dev_environment	Changes one or more values for a Dev Environment
update_project	Changes one or more values for a project

update_space	Changes one or more values for a space
verify_session	Verifies whether the calling user has a valid Amazon CodeCatalyst login and session

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`codecommit` *AWS CodeCommit*

Description

CodeCommit

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

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

Repositories, by calling the following:

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

Branches, by calling the following:

- `create_branch`, which creates a branch in a specified repository.

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

Files, by calling the following:

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

Commits, by calling the following:

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

Merges, by calling the following:

- `batch_describe_merge_conflicts`, which returns information about conflicts in a merge between commits in a repository.
- `create_unreferenced_merge_commit`, which creates an unreferenced commit between two branches or commits for the purpose of comparing them and identifying any potential conflicts.
- `describe_merge_conflicts`, which returns information about merge conflicts between the base, source, and destination versions of a file in a potential merge.
- `get_merge_commit`, which returns information about the merge between a source and destination commit.
- `get_merge_conflicts`, which returns information about merge conflicts between the source and destination branch in a pull request.
- `get_merge_options`, which returns information about the available merge options between two branches or commit specifiers.
- `merge_branches_by_fast_forward`, which merges two branches using the fast-forward merge option.
- `merge_branches_by_squash`, which merges two branches using the squash merge option.

- `merge_branches_by_three_way`, which merges two branches using the three-way merge option.

Pull requests, by calling the following:

- `create_pull_request`, which creates a pull request in a specified repository.
- `create_pull_request_approval_rule`, which creates an approval rule for a specified pull request.
- `delete_pull_request_approval_rule`, which deletes an approval rule for a specified pull request.
- `describe_pull_request_events`, which returns information about one or more pull request events.
- `evaluate_pull_request_approval_rules`, which evaluates whether a pull request has met all the conditions specified in its associated approval rules.
- `get_comments_for_pull_request`, which returns information about comments on a specified pull request.
- `get_pull_request`, which returns information about a specified pull request.
- `get_pull_request_approval_states`, which returns information about the approval states for a specified pull request.
- `get_pull_request_override_state`, which returns information about whether approval rules have been set aside (overriden) for a pull request, and if so, the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the user or identity that overrode the rules and their requirements for the pull request.
- `list_pull_requests`, which lists all pull requests for a repository.
- `merge_pull_request_by_fast_forward`, which merges the source destination branch of a pull request into the specified destination branch for that pull request using the fast-forward merge option.
- `merge_pull_request_by_squash`, which merges the source destination branch of a pull request into the specified destination branch for that pull request using the squash merge option.
- `merge_pull_request_by_three_way`, which merges the source destination branch of a pull request into the specified destination branch for that pull request using the three-way merge option.
- `override_pull_request_approval_rules`, which sets aside all approval rule requirements for a pull request.
- `post_comment_for_pull_request`, which posts a comment to a pull request at the specified line, file, or request.
- `update_pull_request_approval_rule_content`, which updates the structure of an approval rule for a pull request.
- `update_pull_request_approval_state`, which updates the state of an approval on a pull request.
- `update_pull_request_description`, which updates the description of a pull request.
- `update_pull_request_status`, which updates the status of a pull request.
- `update_pull_request_title`, which updates the title of a pull request.

Approval rule templates, by calling the following:

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

Comments in a repository, by calling the following:

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

- `post_comment_reply`, which creates a reply to a comment.
- `put_comment_reaction`, which creates or updates an emoji reaction to a comment.
- `update_comment`, which updates the content of a comment on a commit in a repository.

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

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

Triggers, by calling the following:

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

For information about how to use CodeCommit, see the CodeCommit User Guide.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

	• **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

associate_approval_rule_template_with_repository	Creates an association between an approval rule template an
batch_associate_approval_rule_template_with_repositories	Creates an association between an approval rule template an
batch_describe_merge_conflicts	Returns information about one or more merge conflicts in th
batch_disassociate_approval_rule_template_from_repositories	Removes the association between an approval rule template a
batch_get_commits	Returns information about the contents of one or more comm
batch_get_repositories	Returns information about one or more repositories
create_approval_rule_template	Creates a template for approval rules that can then be associa
create_branch	Creates a branch in a repository and points the branch to a co
create_commit	Creates a commit for a repository on the tip of a specified bra
create_pull_request	Creates a pull request in the specified repository
create_pull_request_approval_rule	Creates an approval rule for a pull request
create_repository	Creates a new, empty repository
create_unreferenced_merge_commit	Creates an unreferenced commit that represents the result of
delete_approval_rule_template	Deletes a specified approval rule template
delete_branch	Deletes a branch from a repository, unless that branch is the
delete_comment_content	Deletes the content of a comment made on a change, file, or
delete_file	Deletes a specified file from a specified branch
delete_pull_request_approval_rule	Deletes an approval rule from a specified pull request
delete_repository	Deletes a repository
describe_merge_conflicts	Returns information about one or more merge conflicts in th
describe_pull_request_events	Returns information about one or more pull request events
disassociate_approval_rule_template_from_repository	Removes the association between a template and a repositor
evaluate_pull_request_approval_rules	Evaluates whether a pull request has met all the conditions s
get_approval_rule_template	Returns information about a specified approval rule template
get_blob	Returns the base-64 encoded content of an individual blob in
get_branch	Returns information about a repository branch, including its
get_comment	Returns the content of a comment made on a change, file, or
get_comment_reactions	Returns information about reactions to a specified comment
get_comments_for_compared_commit	Returns information about comments made on the compariso
get_comments_for_pull_request	Returns comments made on a pull request
get_commit	Returns information about a commit, including commit mess
get_differences	Returns information about the differences in a valid commit
get_file	Returns the base-64 encoded contents of a specified file and
get_folder	Returns the contents of a specified folder in a repository
get_merge_commit	Returns information about a specified merge commit
get_merge_conflicts	Returns information about merge conflicts between the befor
get_merge_options	Returns information about the merge options available for m
get_pull_request	Gets information about a pull request in a specified repositor

get_pull_request_approval_states	Gets information about the approval states for a specified pul
get_pull_request_override_state	Returns information about whether approval rules have been
get_repository	Returns information about a repository
get_repository_triggers	Gets information about triggers configured for a repository
list_approval_rule_templates	Lists all approval rule templates in the specified Amazon We
list_associated_approval_rule_templates_for_repository	Lists all approval rule templates that are associated with a sp
list_branches	Gets information about one or more branches in a repository
list_file_commit_history	Retrieves a list of commits and changes to a specified file
list_pull_requests	Returns a list of pull requests for a specified repository
list_repositories	Gets information about one or more repositories
list_repositories_for_approval_rule_template	Lists all repositories associated with the specified approval ru
list_tags_for_resource	Gets information about Amazon Web Servicestags for a spec
merge_branches_by_fast_forward	Merges two branches using the fast-forward merge strategy
merge_branches_by_squash	Merges two branches using the squash merge strategy
merge_branches_by_three_way	Merges two specified branches using the three-way merge str
merge_pull_request_by_fast_forward	Attempts to merge the source commit of a pull request into th
merge_pull_request_by_squash	Attempts to merge the source commit of a pull request into th
merge_pull_request_by_three_way	Attempts to merge the source commit of a pull request into th
override_pull_request_approval_rules	Sets aside (overrides) all approval rule requirements for a spe
post_comment_for_compared_commit	Posts a comment on the comparison between two commits
post_comment_for_pull_request	Posts a comment on a pull request
post_comment_reply	Posts a comment in reply to an existing comment on a compa
put_comment_reaction	Adds or updates a reaction to a specified comment for the use
put_file	Adds or updates a file in a branch in an CodeCommit reposit
put_repository_triggers	Replaces all triggers for a repository
tag_resource	Adds or updates tags for a resource in CodeCommit
test_repository_triggers	Tests the functionality of repository triggers by sending infor
untag_resource	Removes tags for a resource in CodeCommit
update_approval_rule_template_content	Updates the content of an approval rule template
update_approval_rule_template_description	Updates the description for a specified approval rule templat
update_approval_rule_template_name	Updates the name of a specified approval rule template
update_comment	Replaces the contents of a comment
update_default_branch	Sets or changes the default branch name for the specified rep
update_pull_request_approval_rule_content	Updates the structure of an approval rule created specifically
update_pull_request_approval_state	Updates the state of a user’s approval on a pull request
update_pull_request_description	Replaces the contents of the description of a pull request
update_pull_request_status	Updates the status of a pull request
update_pull_request_title	Replaces the title of a pull request
update_repository_description	Sets or changes the comment or description for a repository
update_repository_encryption_key	Updates the Key Management Service encryption key used t
update_repository_name	Renames a repository

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`codeconnections` *AWS CodeConnections*

Description

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

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

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

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

You can work with connections by calling:

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

You can work with hosts by calling:

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

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

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

For information about how to use Amazon Web Services CodeConnections, see the Developer Tools User Guide.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codeconnections()
svc$create_connection(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`codedeploy` *AWS CodeDeploy*

Description

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

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

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

CodeDeploy Components

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

- **Application**: A name that uniquely identifies the application you want to deploy. CodeDeploy uses this name, which functions as a container, to ensure the correct combination of revision, deployment configuration, and deployment group are referenced during a deployment.
- **Deployment group**: A set of individual instances, CodeDeploy Lambda deployment configuration settings, or an Amazon ECS service and network details. A Lambda deployment group specifies how to route traffic to a new version of a Lambda function. An Amazon ECS deployment group specifies the service created in Amazon ECS to deploy, a load balancer, and a listener to reroute production traffic to an updated containerized application. An Amazon EC2/On-premises deployment group contains individually tagged instances, Amazon EC2 instances in Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups, or both. All deployment groups can specify optional trigger, alarm, and rollback settings.
- **Deployment configuration**: A set of deployment rules and deployment success and failure conditions used by CodeDeploy during a deployment.
- **Deployment**: The process and the components used when updating a Lambda function, a containerized application in an Amazon ECS service, or of installing content on one or more instances.
- **Application revisions**: For an Lambda deployment, this is an AppSpec file that specifies the Lambda function to be updated and one or more functions to validate deployment lifecycle events. For an Amazon ECS deployment, this is an AppSpec file that specifies the Amazon ECS task definition, container, and port where production traffic is rerouted. For an EC2/On-premises deployment, this is an archive file that contains source content—source code, webpages, executable files, and deployment scripts—along with an AppSpec file. Revisions are stored in Amazon S3 buckets or GitHub repositories. For Amazon S3, a revision is uniquely identified by its Amazon S3 object key and its ETag, version, or both. For GitHub, a revision is uniquely identified by its commit ID.

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

CodeDeploy Information Resources

- CodeDeploy User Guide
- CodeDeploy API Reference Guide
- CLI Reference for CodeDeploy
- CodeDeploy Developer Forum

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

add_tags_to_on_premises_instances	Adds tags to on-premises instances
batch_get_application_revisions	Gets information about one or more application revisions
batch_get_applications	Gets information about one or more applications
batch_get_deployment_groups	Gets information about one or more deployment groups
batch_get_deployment_instances	This method works, but is deprecated
batch_get_deployments	Gets information about one or more deployments
batch_get_deployment_targets	Returns an array of one or more targets associated with a deployment
batch_get_on_premises_instances	Gets information about one or more on-premises instances

continue_deployment	For a blue/green deployment, starts the process of rerouting traffic from instanc
create_application	Creates an application
create_deployment	Deploys an application revision through the specified deployment group
create_deployment_config	Creates a deployment configuration
create_deployment_group	Creates a deployment group to which application revisions are deployed
delete_application	Deletes an application
delete_deployment_config	Deletes a deployment configuration
delete_deployment_group	Deletes a deployment group
delete_git_hub_account_token	Deletes a GitHub account connection
delete_resources_by_external_id	Deletes resources linked to an external ID
deregister_on_premises_instance	Deregisters an on-premises instance
get_application	Gets information about an application
get_application_revision	Gets information about an application revision
get_deployment	Gets information about a deployment
get_deployment_config	Gets information about a deployment configuration
get_deployment_group	Gets information about a deployment group
get_deployment_instance	Gets information about an instance as part of a deployment
get_deployment_target	Returns information about a deployment target
get_on_premises_instance	Gets information about an on-premises instance
list_application_revisions	Lists information about revisions for an application
list_applications	Lists the applications registered with the user or Amazon Web Services account
list_deployment_configs	Lists the deployment configurations with the user or Amazon Web Services acc
list_deployment_groups	Lists the deployment groups for an application registered with the Amazon Web
list_deployment_instances	The newer BatchGetDeploymentTargets should be used instead because it work
list_deployments	Lists the deployments in a deployment group for an application registered with
list_deployment_targets	Returns an array of target IDs that are associated a deployment
list_git_hub_account_token_names	Lists the names of stored connections to GitHub accounts
list_on_premises_instances	Gets a list of names for one or more on-premises instances
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of tags for the resource identified by a specified Amazon Resourc
put_lifecycle_event_hook_execution_status	Sets the result of a Lambda validation function
register_application_revision	Registers with CodeDeploy a revision for the specified application
register_on_premises_instance	Registers an on-premises instance
remove_tags_from_on_premises_instances	Removes one or more tags from one or more on-premises instances
skip_wait_time_for_instance_termination	In a blue/green deployment, overrides any specified wait time and starts termina
stop_deployment	Attempts to stop an ongoing deployment
tag_resource	Associates the list of tags in the input Tags parameter with the resource identifie
untag_resource	Disassociates a resource from a list of tags
update_application	Changes the name of an application
update_deployment_group	Changes information about a deployment group

Examples

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

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

`codeguruprofiler` *Amazon CodeGuru Profiler*

Description

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

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

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

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

For more information, see What is Amazon CodeGuru Profiler in the *Amazon CodeGuru Profiler User Guide*.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

add_notification_channels	Add up to 2 anomaly notifications channels for a profiling group
batch_get_frame_metric_data	Returns the time series of values for a requested list of frame metrics from a time pe
configure_agent	Used by profiler agents to report their current state and to receive remote configurati
create_profiling_group	Creates a profiling group
delete_profiling_group	Deletes a profiling group
describe_profiling_group	Returns a ProfilingGroupDescription object that contains information about the requ
get_findings_report_account_summary	Returns a list of FindingsReportSummary objects that contain analysis results for all
get_notification_configuration	Get the current configuration for anomaly notifications for a profiling group
get_policy	Returns the JSON-formatted resource-based policy on a profiling group
get_profile	Gets the aggregated profile of a profiling group for a specified time range
get_recommendations	Returns a list of Recommendation objects that contain recommendations for a profil
list_findings_reports	List the available reports for a given profiling group and time range
list_profile_times	Lists the start times of the available aggregated profiles of a profiling group for an ag
list_profiling_groups	Returns a list of profiling groups
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of the tags that are assigned to a specified resource
post_agent_profile	Submits profiling data to an aggregated profile of a profiling group
put_permission	Adds permissions to a profiling group's resource-based policy that are provided usin
remove_notification_channel	Remove one anomaly notifications channel for a profiling group
remove_permission	Removes permissions from a profiling group's resource-based policy that are provide
submit_feedback	Sends feedback to CodeGuru Profiler about whether the anomaly detected by the ana
tag_resource	Use to assign one or more tags to a resource
untag_resource	Use to remove one or more tags from a resource
update_profiling_group	Updates a profiling group

Examples

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

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

`codegurureviewer` *Amazon CodeGuru Reviewer*

Description

This section provides documentation for the Amazon CodeGuru Reviewer API operations. CodeGuru Reviewer is a service that uses program analysis and machine learning to detect potential defects that are difficult for developers to find and recommends fixes in your Java and Python code.

By proactively detecting and providing recommendations for addressing code defects and implementing best practices, CodeGuru Reviewer improves the overall quality and maintainability of your code base during the code review stage. For more information about CodeGuru Reviewer, see the *AmazonCodeGuru Reviewer User Guide*.

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codegurureviewer()
svc$associate_repository(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`codegurusecurity` *Amazon CodeGuru Security*

Description

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

batch_get_findings	Returns a list of requested findings from standard scans
create_scan	Use to create a scan using code uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket
create_upload_url	Generates a pre-signed URL, request headers used to upload a code resource, and code artifac
get_account_configuration	Use to get the encryption configuration for an account
get_findings	Returns a list of all findings generated by a particular scan
get_metrics_summary	Returns a summary of metrics for an account from a specified date, including number of oper
get_scan	Returns details about a scan, including whether or not a scan has completed
list_findings_metrics	Returns metrics about all findings in an account within a specified time range

list_scans	Returns a list of all scans in an account
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of all tags associated with a scan
tag_resource	Use to add one or more tags to an existing scan
untag_resource	Use to remove one or more tags from an existing scan
update_account_configuration	Use to update the encryption configuration for an account

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`codepipeline` *AWS CodePipeline*

Description

CodePipeline

Overview

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

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

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

You can work with pipelines by calling:

- `create_pipeline`, which creates a uniquely named pipeline.
- `delete_pipeline`, which deletes the specified pipeline.
- `get_pipeline`, which returns information about the pipeline structure and pipeline metadata, including the pipeline Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
- `get_pipeline_execution`, which returns information about a specific execution of a pipeline.
- `get_pipeline_state`, which returns information about the current state of the stages and actions of a pipeline.
- `list_action_executions`, which returns action-level details for past executions. The details include full stage and action-level details, including individual action duration, status, any errors that occurred during the execution, and input and output artifact location details.

- `list_pipelines`, which gets a summary of all of the pipelines associated with your account.
- `list_pipeline_executions`, which gets a summary of the most recent executions for a pipeline.
- `start_pipeline_execution`, which runs the most recent revision of an artifact through the pipeline.
- `stop_pipeline_execution`, which stops the specified pipeline execution from continuing through the pipeline.
- `update_pipeline`, which updates a pipeline with edits or changes to the structure of the pipeline.

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

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

- Source
- Build
- Test
- Deploy
- Approval
- Invoke
- Compute

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

You can work with transitions by calling:

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

Using the API to integrate with CodePipeline

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

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

You can work with jobs by calling:

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

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

You can work with third party jobs by calling:

- `acknowledge_third_party_job`, which confirms whether a job worker has received the specified job.
- `get_third_party_job_details`, which requests the details of a job for a partner action.
- `poll_for_third_party_jobs`, which determines whether there are any jobs to act on.
- `put_third_party_job_failure_result`, which provides details of a job failure.
- `put_third_party_job_success_result`, which provides details of a job success.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

acknowledge_job	Returns information about a specified job and whether that job has been received by t
acknowledge_third_party_job	Confirms a job worker has received the specified job
create_custom_action_type	Creates a new custom action that can be used in all pipelines associated with the Ama
create_pipeline	Creates a pipeline
delete_custom_action_type	Marks a custom action as deleted
delete_pipeline	Deletes the specified pipeline
delete_webhook	Deletes a previously created webhook by name
deregister_webhook_with_third_party	Removes the connection between the webhook that was created by CodePipeline and
disable_stage_transition	Prevents artifacts in a pipeline from transitioning to the next stage in the pipeline
enable_stage_transition	Enables artifacts in a pipeline to transition to a stage in a pipeline
get_action_type	Returns information about an action type created for an external provider, where the a
get_job_details	Returns information about a job
get_pipeline	Returns the metadata, structure, stages, and actions of a pipeline
get_pipeline_execution	Returns information about an execution of a pipeline, including details about artifacts
get_pipeline_state	Returns information about the state of a pipeline, including the stages and actions
get_third_party_job_details	Requests the details of a job for a third party action
list_action_executions	Lists the action executions that have occurred in a pipeline
list_action_types	Gets a summary of all CodePipeline action types associated with your account
list_pipeline_executions	Gets a summary of the most recent executions for a pipeline
list_pipelines	Gets a summary of all of the pipelines associated with your account
list_rule_executions	Lists the rule executions that have occurred in a pipeline configured for conditions wi
list_rule_types	Lists the rules for the condition
list_tags_for_resource	Gets the set of key-value pairs (metadata) that are used to manage the resource
list_webhooks	Gets a listing of all the webhooks in this Amazon Web Services Region for this accou
override_stage_condition	Used to override a stage condition
poll_for_jobs	Returns information about any jobs for CodePipeline to act on
poll_for_third_party_jobs	Determines whether there are any third party jobs for a job worker to act on
put_action_revision	Provides information to CodePipeline about new revisions to a source
put_approval_result	Provides the response to a manual approval request to CodePipeline
put_job_failure_result	Represents the failure of a job as returned to the pipeline by a job worker
put_job_success_result	Represents the success of a job as returned to the pipeline by a job worker
put_third_party_job_failure_result	Represents the failure of a third party job as returned to the pipeline by a job worker
put_third_party_job_success_result	Represents the success of a third party job as returned to the pipeline by a job worker
put_webhook	Defines a webhook and returns a unique webhook URL generated by CodePipeline
register_webhook_with_third_party	Configures a connection between the webhook that was created and the external tool
retry_stage_execution	You can retry a stage that has failed without having to run a pipeline again from the b
rollback_stage	Rolls back a stage execution
start_pipeline_execution	Starts the specified pipeline
stop_pipeline_execution	Stops the specified pipeline execution
tag_resource	Adds to or modifies the tags of the given resource

untag_resource	Removes tags from an Amazon Web Services resource
update_action_type	Updates an action type that was created with any supported integration model, where
update_pipeline	Updates a specified pipeline with edits or changes to its structure

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codepipeline()
svc$acknowledge_job(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`codestarconnections` *AWS CodeStar connections*

Description

AWS CodeStar Connections

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

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

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

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

You can work with connections by calling:

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

- `list_connections`, which lists the connections associated with your account.

You can work with hosts by calling:

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

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

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

For information about how to use Amazon Web Services CodeStar Connections, see the Developer Tools User Guide.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codestarconnections()
svc$create_connection(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`codestarnotifications` *AWS CodeStar Notifications*

Description

This AWS CodeStar Notifications API Reference provides descriptions and usage examples of the operations and data types for the AWS CodeStar Notifications API. You can use the AWS CodeStar Notifications API to work with the following objects:

Notification rules, by calling the following:

- `create_notification_rule`, which creates a notification rule for a resource in your account.
- `delete_notification_rule`, which deletes a notification rule.
- `describe_notification_rule`, which provides information about a notification rule.
- `list_notification_rules`, which lists the notification rules associated with your account.
- `update_notification_rule`, which changes the name, events, or targets associated with a notification rule.
- `subscribe`, which subscribes a target to a notification rule.
- `unsubscribe`, which removes a target from a notification rule.

Targets, by calling the following:

- `delete_target`, which removes a notification rule target from a notification rule.
- `list_targets`, which lists the targets associated with a notification rule.

Events, by calling the following:

- `list_event_types`, which lists the event types you can include in a notification rule.

Tags, by calling the following:

- `list_tags_for_resource`, which lists the tags already associated with a notification rule in your account.
- `tag_resource`, which associates a tag you provide with a notification rule in your account.
- `untag_resource`, which removes a tag from a notification rule in your account.

For information about how to use AWS CodeStar Notifications, see the Amazon Web Services Developer Tools Console User Guide.

Usage

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

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- codestarnotifications(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_notification_rule	Creates a notification rule for a resource
delete_notification_rule	Deletes a notification rule for a resource
delete_target	Deletes a specified target for notifications
describe_notification_rule	Returns information about a specified notification rule
list_event_types	Returns information about the event types available for configuring notifications
list_notification_rules	Returns a list of the notification rules for an Amazon Web Services account
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of the tags associated with a notification rule
list_targets	Returns a list of the notification rule targets for an Amazon Web Services account
subscribe	Creates an association between a notification rule and an Chatbot topic or Chatbot client so that t
tag_resource	Associates a set of provided tags with a notification rule
unsubscribe	Removes an association between a notification rule and an Chatbot topic so that subscribers to tha
untag_resource	Removes the association between one or more provided tags and a notification rule
update_notification_rule	Updates a notification rule for a resource

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codestarnotifications()
```

```
svc$create_notification_rule(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`cognitoidentity` *Amazon Cognito Identity*

Description

Amazon Cognito Federated Identities

Amazon Cognito Federated Identities is a web service that delivers scoped temporary credentials to mobile devices and other untrusted environments. It uniquely identifies a device and supplies the user with a consistent identity over the lifetime of an application.

Using Amazon Cognito Federated Identities, you can enable authentication with one or more third-party identity providers (Facebook, Google, or Login with Amazon) or an Amazon Cognito user pool, and you can also choose to support unauthenticated access from your app. Cognito delivers a unique identifier for each user and acts as an OpenID token provider trusted by AWS Security Token Service (STS) to access temporary, limited-privilege AWS credentials.

For a description of the authentication flow from the Amazon Cognito Developer Guide see Authentication Flow.

For more information see Amazon Cognito Federated Identities.

Usage

```
cognitoidentity(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

	• **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- cognitoidentity(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_identity_pool	Creates a new identity pool
delete_identities	Deletes identities from an identity pool
delete_identity_pool	Deletes an identity pool
describe_identity	Returns metadata related to the given identity, including when the identity was c
describe_identity_pool	Gets details about a particular identity pool, including the pool name, ID descrip
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
get_principal_tag_attribute_map	Use GetPrincipalTagAttributeMap to list all mappings between PrincipalTags an
list_identities	Lists the identities in an identity pool
list_identity_pools	Lists all of the Cognito identity pools registered for your account
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags that are assigned to an Amazon Cognito identity pool
lookup_developer_identity	Retrieves the IdentityID associated with a DeveloperUserIdentifier or the list of
merge_developer_identities	Merges two users having different IdentityIds, existing in the same identity pool
set_identity_pool_roles	Sets the roles for an identity pool
set_principal_tag_attribute_map	You can use this operation to use default (username and clientID) attribute or cu
tag_resource	Assigns a set of tags to the specified Amazon Cognito identity pool
unlink_developer_identity	Unlinks a DeveloperUserIdentifier from an existing identity
unlink_identity	Unlinks a federated identity from an existing account
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags from the specified Amazon Cognito identity pool
update_identity_pool	Updates an identity pool

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cognitoidentity()
svc$create_identity_pool(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

cognitoidentityprovider

Amazon Cognito Identity Provider

Description

With the Amazon Cognito user pools API, you can configure user pools and authenticate users. To authenticate users from third-party identity providers (IdPs) in this API, you can link IdP users to native user profiles. Learn more about the authentication and authorization of federated users at Adding user pool sign-in through a third party and in the User pool federation endpoints and hosted UI reference.

This API reference provides detailed information about API operations and object types in Amazon Cognito.

Along with resource management operations, the Amazon Cognito user pools API includes classes of operations and authorization models for client-side and server-side authentication of users. You can interact with operations in the Amazon Cognito user pools API as any of the following subjects.

1. An administrator who wants to configure user pools, app clients, users, groups, or other user pool functions.
2. A server-side app, like a web application, that wants to use its Amazon Web Services privileges to manage, authenticate, or authorize a user.
3. A client-side app, like a mobile app, that wants to make unauthenticated requests to manage, authenticate, or authorize a user.

For more information, see Using the Amazon Cognito user pools API and user pool endpoints in the *Amazon Cognito Developer Guide*.

With your Amazon Web Services SDK, you can build the logic to support operational flows in every use case for this API. You can also make direct REST API requests to Amazon Cognito user pools service endpoints. The following links can get you started with the `CognitoIdentityProvider` client in other supported Amazon Web Services SDKs.

- Amazon Web Services Command Line Interface
- Amazon Web Services SDK for .NET
- Amazon Web Services SDK for C++
- Amazon Web Services SDK for Go
- Amazon Web Services SDK for Java V2
- Amazon Web Services SDK for JavaScript
- Amazon Web Services SDK for PHP V3
- Amazon Web Services SDK for Python

- Amazon Web Services SDK for Ruby V3
- Amazon Web Services SDK for Kotlin

To get started with an Amazon Web Services SDK, see Tools to Build on Amazon Web Services. For example actions and scenarios, see Code examples for Amazon Cognito Identity Provider using Amazon Web Services SDKs.

Usage

```
cognitoidentityprovider(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- cognitoidentityprovider(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_custom_attributes	Adds additional user attributes to the user pool schema
admin_add_user_to_group	Adds a user to a group
admin_confirm_sign_up	Confirms user sign-up as an administrator
admin_create_user	Creates a new user in the specified user pool
admin_delete_user	Deletes a user profile in your user pool
admin_delete_user_attributes	Deletes attribute values from a user
admin_disable_provider_for_user	Prevents the user from signing in with the specified external (SAML or social
admin_disable_user	Deactivates a user profile and revokes all access tokens for the user

admin_enable_user	Activate sign-in for a user profile that previously had sign-in access disabled
admin_forget_device	Forgets, or deletes, a remembered device from a user's profile
admin_get_device	Given the device key, returns details for a user' device
admin_get_user	Given the username, returns details about a user profile in a user pool
admin_initiate_auth	Starts sign-in for applications with a server-side component, for example a tra
admin_link_provider_for_user	Links an existing user account in a user pool (DestinationUser) to an identity
admin_list_devices	Lists a user's registered devices
admin_list_groups_for_user	Lists the groups that a user belongs to
admin_list_user_auth_events	Requests a history of user activity and any risks detected as part of Amazon C
admin_remove_user_from_group	Given a username and a group name
admin_reset_user_password	Resets the specified user's password in a user pool
admin_respond_to_auth_challenge	Some API operations in a user pool generate a challenge, like a prompt for an
admin_set_user_mfa_preference	Sets the user's multi-factor authentication (MFA) preference, including which
admin_set_user_password	Sets the specified user's password in a user pool
admin_set_user_settings	This action is no longer supported
admin_update_auth_event_feedback	Provides feedback for an authentication event indicating if it was from a valid
admin_update_device_status	Updates the status of a user's device so that it is marked as remembered or no
admin_update_user_attributes	This action might generate an SMS text message
admin_user_global_sign_out	Invalidates the identity, access, and refresh tokens that Amazon Cognito issue
associate_software_token	Begins setup of time-based one-time password (TOTP) multi-factor authentica
change_password	Changes the password for a specified user in a user pool
complete_web_authn_registration	Completes registration of a passkey authenticator for the current user
confirm_device	Confirms a device that a user wants to remember
confirm_forgot_password	This public API operation accepts a confirmation code that Amazon Cognito
confirm_sign_up	This public API operation submits a code that Amazon Cognito sent to your u
create_group	Creates a new group in the specified user pool
create_identity_provider	Adds a configuration and trust relationship between a third-party identity prov
create_managed_login_branding	Creates a new set of branding settings for a user pool style and associates it w
create_resource_server	Creates a new OAuth2
create_user_import_job	Creates a user import job
create_user_pool	This action might generate an SMS text message
create_user_pool_client	Creates an app client in a user pool
create_user_pool_domain	A user pool domain hosts managed login, an authorization server and web ser
delete_group	Deletes a group from the specified user pool
delete_identity_provider	Deletes a user pool identity provider (IdP)
delete_managed_login_branding	Deletes a managed login branding style
delete_resource_server	Deletes a resource server
delete_user	Self-deletes a user profile
delete_user_attributes	Self-deletes attributes for a user
delete_user_pool	Deletes a user pool
delete_user_pool_client	Deletes a user pool app client
delete_user_pool_domain	Given a user pool ID and domain identifier, deletes a user pool domain
delete_web_authn_credential	Deletes a registered passkey, or webauthN, authenticator for the currently sign
describe_identity_provider	Given a user pool ID and identity provider (IdP) name, returns details about th
describe_managed_login_branding	Given the ID of a managed login branding style, returns detailed information
describe_managed_login_branding_by_client	Given the ID of a user pool app client, returns detailed information about the
describe_resource_server	Describes a resource server
describe_risk_configuration	Given an app client or user pool ID where threat protection is configured, desc

describe_user_import_job	Describes a user import job
describe_user_pool	Given a user pool ID, returns configuration information
describe_user_pool_client	Given an app client ID, returns configuration information
describe_user_pool_domain	Given a user pool domain name, returns information about the domain config
forget_device	Forgets the specified device
forgot_password	Calling this API causes a message to be sent to the end user with a confirmati
get_csv_header	Gets the header information for the comma-separated value (CSV) file to be u
get_device	Gets the device
get_group	Gets a group
get_identity_provider_by_identifier	Gets the specified IdP
get_log_delivery_configuration	Gets the logging configuration of a user pool
get_signing_certificate	This method takes a user pool ID, and returns the signing certificate
get_ui_customization	Gets the user interface (UI) Customization information for a particular app cli
get_user	Gets the user attributes and metadata for a user
get_user_attribute_verification_code	Generates a user attribute verification code for the specified attribute name
get_user_auth_factors	Lists the authentication options for the currently signed-in user
get_user_pool_mfa_config	Gets the user pool multi-factor authentication (MFA) configuration
global_sign_out	Invalidates the identity, access, and refresh tokens that Amazon Cognito issue
initiate_auth	Initiates sign-in for a user in the Amazon Cognito user directory
list_devices	Lists the sign-in devices that Amazon Cognito has registered to the current us
list_groups	Lists the groups associated with a user pool
list_identity_providers	Lists information about all IdPs for a user pool
list_resource_servers	Lists the resource servers for a user pool
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags that are assigned to an Amazon Cognito user pool
list_user_import_jobs	Lists user import jobs for a user pool
list_user_pool_clients	Lists the clients that have been created for the specified user pool
list_user_pools	Lists the user pools associated with an Amazon Web Services account
list_users	Lists users and their basic details in a user pool
list_users_in_group	Lists the users in the specified group
list_web_authn_credentials	Generates a list of the current user's registered passkey, or webauthN, credent
resend_confirmation_code	Resends the confirmation (for confirmation of registration) to a specific user i
respond_to_auth_challenge	Some API operations in a user pool generate a challenge, like a prompt for an
revoke_token	Revokes all of the access tokens generated by, and at the same time as, the spe
set_log_delivery_configuration	Sets up or modifies the logging configuration of a user pool
set_risk_configuration	Configures actions on detected risks
set_ui_customization	Sets the user interface (UI) customization information for a user pool's built-i
set_user_mfa_preference	Set the user's multi-factor authentication (MFA) method preference, including
set_user_pool_mfa_config	Sets the user pool multi-factor authentication (MFA) and passkey configuratio
set_user_settings	This action is no longer supported
sign_up	Registers the user in the specified user pool and creates a user name, passwor
start_user_import_job	Starts the user import
start_web_authn_registration	Requests credential creation options from your user pool for registration of a
stop_user_import_job	Stops the user import job
tag_resource	Assigns a set of tags to an Amazon Cognito user pool
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags from an Amazon Cognito user pool
update_auth_event_feedback	Provides the feedback for an authentication event, whether it was from a valid
update_device_status	Updates the device status
update_group	Updates the specified group with the specified attributes

update_identity_provider	Updates IdP information for a user pool
update_managed_login_branding	Configures the branding settings for a user pool style
update_resource_server	Updates the name and scopes of resource server
update_user_attributes	With this operation, your users can update one or more of their attributes with
update_user_pool	This action might generate an SMS text message
update_user_pool_client	Updates the specified user pool app client with the specified attributes
update_user_pool_domain	A user pool domain hosts managed login, an authorization server and web ser
verify_software_token	Use this API to register a user's entered time-based one-time password (TOT
verify_user_attribute	Verifies the specified user attributes in the user pool

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cognitoidentityprovider()
svc$add_custom_attributes(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

cognitosync *Amazon Cognito Sync*

Description

Amazon Cognito Sync provides an AWS service and client library that enable cross-device syncing of application-related user data. High-level client libraries are available for both iOS and Android. You can use these libraries to persist data locally so that it's available even if the device is offline. Developer credentials don't need to be stored on the mobile device to access the service. You can use Amazon Cognito to obtain a normalized user ID and credentials. User data is persisted in a dataset that can store up to 1 MB of key-value pairs, and you can have up to 20 datasets per user identity.

With Amazon Cognito Sync, the data stored for each identity is accessible only to credentials assigned to that identity. In order to use the Cognito Sync service, you need to make API calls using credentials retrieved with Amazon Cognito Identity service.

If you want to use Cognito Sync in an Android or iOS application, you will probably want to make API calls via the AWS Mobile SDK. To learn more, see the Developer Guide for Android and the Developer Guide for iOS.

Usage

```
cognitosync(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- cognitosync(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

bulk_publish	Initiates a bulk publish of all existing datasets for an Identity Pool to the configured stream
delete_dataset	Deletes the specific dataset
describe_dataset	Gets meta data about a dataset by identity and dataset name
describe_identity_pool_usage	Gets usage details (for example, data storage) about a particular identity pool
describe_identity_usage	Gets usage information for an identity, including number of datasets and data usage
get_bulk_publish_details	Get the status of the last BulkPublish operation for an identity pool
get_cognito_events	Gets the events and the corresponding Lambda functions associated with an identity pool
get_identity_pool_configuration	Gets the configuration settings of an identity pool
list_datasets	Lists datasets for an identity
list_identity_pool_usage	Gets a list of identity pools registered with Cognito
list_records	Gets paginated records, optionally changed after a particular sync count for a dataset and id
register_device	Registers a device to receive push sync notifications
set_cognito_events	Sets the AWS Lambda function for a given event type for an identity pool

set_identity_pool_configuration	Sets the necessary configuration for push sync
subscribe_to_dataset	Subscribes to receive notifications when a dataset is modified by another device
unsubscribe_from_dataset	Unsubscribes from receiving notifications when a dataset is modified by another device
update_records	Posts updates to records and adds and deletes records for a dataset and user

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cognitosync()
svc$bulk_publish(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`comprehend` *Amazon Comprehend*

Description

Amazon Comprehend is an Amazon Web Services service for gaining insight into the content of documents. Use these actions to determine the topics contained in your documents, the topics they discuss, the predominant sentiment expressed in them, the predominant language used, and more.

Usage

```
comprehend(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

	– **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- comprehend(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_detect_dominant_language	Determines the dominant language of the input text for a batch of documents
batch_detect_entities	Inspects the text of a batch of documents for named entities and returns informa
batch_detect_key_phrases	Detects the key noun phrases found in a batch of documents
batch_detect_sentiment	Inspects a batch of documents and returns an inference of the prevailing sentim
batch_detect_syntax	Inspects the text of a batch of documents for the syntax and part of speech of th
batch_detect_targeted_sentiment	Inspects a batch of documents and returns a sentiment analysis for each entity i
classify_document	Creates a classification request to analyze a single document in real-time
contains_pii_entities	Analyzes input text for the presence of personally identifiable information (PII
create_dataset	Creates a dataset to upload training or test data for a model associated with a fl
create_document_classifier	Creates a new document classifier that you can use to categorize documents
create_endpoint	Creates a model-specific endpoint for synchronous inference for a previously tr
create_entity_recognizer	Creates an entity recognizer using submitted files
create_flywheel	A flywheel is an Amazon Web Services resource that orchestrates the ongoing
delete_document_classifier	Deletes a previously created document classifier
delete_endpoint	Deletes a model-specific endpoint for a previously-trained custom model
delete_entity_recognizer	Deletes an entity recognizer
delete_flywheel	Deletes a flywheel
delete_resource_policy	Deletes a resource-based policy that is attached to a custom model
describe_dataset	Returns information about the dataset that you specify
describe_document_classification_job	Gets the properties associated with a document classification job
describe_document_classifier	Gets the properties associated with a document classifier
describe_dominant_language_detection_job	Gets the properties associated with a dominant language detection job
describe_endpoint	Gets the properties associated with a specific endpoint
describe_entities_detection_job	Gets the properties associated with an entities detection job
describe_entity_recognizer	Provides details about an entity recognizer including status, S3 buckets contai
describe_events_detection_job	Gets the status and details of an events detection job
describe_flywheel	Provides configuration information about the flywheel
describe_flywheel_iteration	Retrieve the configuration properties of a flywheel iteration
describe_key_phrases_detection_job	Gets the properties associated with a key phrases detection job
describe_pii_entities_detection_job	Gets the properties associated with a PII entities detection job
describe_resource_policy	Gets the details of a resource-based policy that is attached to a custom model,

describe_sentiment_detection_job	Gets the properties associated with a sentiment detection job
describe_targeted_sentiment_detection_job	Gets the properties associated with a targeted sentiment detection job
describe_topics_detection_job	Gets the properties associated with a topic detection job
detect_dominant_language	Determines the dominant language of the input text
detect_entities	Detects named entities in input text when you use the pre-trained model
detect_key_phrases	Detects the key noun phrases found in the text
detect_pii_entities	Inspects the input text for entities that contain personally identifiable informatio
detect_sentiment	Inspects text and returns an inference of the prevailing sentiment (POSITIVE,
detect_syntax	Inspects text for syntax and the part of speech of words in the document
detect_targeted_sentiment	Inspects the input text and returns a sentiment analysis for each entity identifie
detect_toxic_content	Performs toxicity analysis on the list of text strings that you provide as input
import_model	Creates a new custom model that replicates a source custom model that you im
list_datasets	List the datasets that you have configured in this Region
list_document_classification_jobs	Gets a list of the documentation classification jobs that you have submitted
list_document_classifiers	Gets a list of the document classifiers that you have created
list_document_classifier_summaries	Gets a list of summaries of the document classifiers that you have created
list_dominant_language_detection_jobs	Gets a list of the dominant language detection jobs that you have submitted
list_endpoints	Gets a list of all existing endpoints that you’ve created
list_entities_detection_jobs	Gets a list of the entity detection jobs that you have submitted
list_entity_recognizers	Gets a list of the properties of all entity recognizers that you created, including
list_entity_recognizer_summaries	Gets a list of summaries for the entity recognizers that you have created
list_events_detection_jobs	Gets a list of the events detection jobs that you have submitted
list_flywheel_iteration_history	Information about the history of a flywheel iteration
list_flywheels	Gets a list of the flywheels that you have created
list_key_phrases_detection_jobs	Get a list of key phrase detection jobs that you have submitted
list_pii_entities_detection_jobs	Gets a list of the PII entity detection jobs that you have submitted
list_sentiment_detection_jobs	Gets a list of sentiment detection jobs that you have submitted
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags associated with a given Amazon Comprehend resource
list_targeted_sentiment_detection_jobs	Gets a list of targeted sentiment detection jobs that you have submitted
list_topics_detection_jobs	Gets a list of the topic detection jobs that you have submitted
put_resource_policy	Attaches a resource-based policy to a custom model
start_document_classification_job	Starts an asynchronous document classification job using a custom classificatio
start_dominant_language_detection_job	Starts an asynchronous dominant language detection job for a collection of doc
start_entities_detection_job	Starts an asynchronous entity detection job for a collection of documents
start_events_detection_job	Starts an asynchronous event detection job for a collection of documents
start_flywheel_iteration	Start the flywheel iteration
start_key_phrases_detection_job	Starts an asynchronous key phrase detection job for a collection of documents
start_pii_entities_detection_job	Starts an asynchronous PII entity detection job for a collection of documents
start_sentiment_detection_job	Starts an asynchronous sentiment detection job for a collection of documents
start_targeted_sentiment_detection_job	Starts an asynchronous targeted sentiment detection job for a collection of docu
start_topics_detection_job	Starts an asynchronous topic detection job
stop_dominant_language_detection_job	Stops a dominant language detection job in progress
stop_entities_detection_job	Stops an entities detection job in progress
stop_events_detection_job	Stops an events detection job in progress
stop_key_phrases_detection_job	Stops a key phrases detection job in progress
stop_pii_entities_detection_job	Stops a PII entities detection job in progress
stop_sentiment_detection_job	Stops a sentiment detection job in progress
stop_targeted_sentiment_detection_job	Stops a targeted sentiment detection job in progress

stop_training_document_classifier	Stops a document classifier training job while in progress
stop_training_entity_recognizer	Stops an entity recognizer training job while in progress
tag_resource	Associates a specific tag with an Amazon Comprehend resource
untag_resource	Removes a specific tag associated with an Amazon Comprehend resource
update_endpoint	Updates information about the specified endpoint
update_flywheel	Update the configuration information for an existing flywheel

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- comprehend()
svc$batch_detect_dominant_language(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`comprehendmedical` *AWS Comprehend Medical*

Description

Amazon Comprehend Medical extracts structured information from unstructured clinical text. Use these actions to gain insight in your documents. Amazon Comprehend Medical only detects entities in English language texts. Amazon Comprehend Medical places limits on the sizes of files allowed for different API operations. To learn more, see Guidelines and quotas in the *Amazon Comprehend Medical Developer Guide*.

Usage

```
comprehendmedical(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key

        - * **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
    - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- comprehendmedical(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

describe_entities_detection_v2_job	Gets the properties associated with a medical entities detection job
describe_icd10cm_inference_job	Gets the properties associated with an InferICD10CM job
describe_phi_detection_job	Gets the properties associated with a protected health information (PHI) detection job
describe_rx_norm_inference_job	Gets the properties associated with an InferRxNorm job
describe_snomedct_inference_job	Gets the properties associated with an InferSNOMEDCT job
detect_entities	The DetectEntities operation is deprecated
detect_entities_v2	Inspects the clinical text for a variety of medical entities and returns specific information
detect_phi	Inspects the clinical text for protected health information (PHI) entities and returns the e
infer_icd10cm	InferICD10CM detects medical conditions as entities listed in a patient record and links
infer_rx_norm	InferRxNorm detects medications as entities listed in a patient record and links to the no
infer_snomedct	InferSNOMEDCT detects possible medical concepts as entities and links them to codes
list_entities_detection_v2_jobs	Gets a list of medical entity detection jobs that you have submitted
list_icd10cm_inference_jobs	Gets a list of InferICD10CM jobs that you have submitted
list_phi_detection_jobs	Gets a list of protected health information (PHI) detection jobs you have submitted
list_rx_norm_inference_jobs	Gets a list of InferRxNorm jobs that you have submitted
list_snomedct_inference_jobs	Gets a list of InferSNOMEDCT jobs a user has submitted
start_entities_detection_v2_job	Starts an asynchronous medical entity detection job for a collection of documents
start_icd10cm_inference_job	Starts an asynchronous job to detect medical conditions and link them to the ICD-10-CM
start_phi_detection_job	Starts an asynchronous job to detect protected health information (PHI)
start_rx_norm_inference_job	Starts an asynchronous job to detect medication entities and link them to the RxNorm on
start_snomedct_inference_job	Starts an asynchronous job to detect medical concepts and link them to the SNOMED-C
stop_entities_detection_v2_job	Stops a medical entities detection job in progress
stop_icd10cm_inference_job	Stops an InferICD10CM inference job in progress
stop_phi_detection_job	Stops a protected health information (PHI) detection job in progress
stop_rx_norm_inference_job	Stops an InferRxNorm inference job in progress
stop_snomedct_inference_job	Stops an InferSNOMEDCT inference job in progress

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- comprehendmedical()
svc$describe_entities_detection_v2_job(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`computeoptimizer` *AWS Compute Optimizer*

Description

Compute Optimizer is a service that analyzes the configuration and utilization metrics of your Amazon Web Services compute resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups, Lambda functions, Amazon EBS volumes, and Amazon ECS services on Fargate. It reports whether your resources are optimal, and generates optimization recommendations to reduce the cost and improve the performance of your workloads. Compute Optimizer also provides recent utilization metric data, in addition to projected utilization metric data for the recommendations, which you can use to evaluate which recommendation provides the best price-performance trade-off. The analysis of your usage patterns can help you decide when to move or resize your running resources, and still meet your performance and capacity requirements. For more information about Compute Optimizer, including the required permissions to use the service, see the Compute Optimizer User Guide.

Usage

```
computeoptimizer(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- computeoptimizer(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

delete_recommendation_preferences	Deletes a recommendation preference, such as enhanced infrastructur
describe_recommendation_export_jobs	Describes recommendation export jobs created in the last seven days
export_auto_scaling_group_recommendations	Exports optimization recommendations for Auto Scaling groups
export_ebs_volume_recommendations	Exports optimization recommendations for Amazon EBS volumes
export_ec2_instance_recommendations	Exports optimization recommendations for Amazon EC2 instances
export_ecs_service_recommendations	Exports optimization recommendations for Amazon ECS services on
export_idle_recommendations	Export optimization recommendations for your idle resources
export_lambda_function_recommendations	Exports optimization recommendations for Lambda functions
export_license_recommendations	Export optimization recommendations for your licenses
export_rds_database_recommendations	Export optimization recommendations for your Amazon Relational
get_auto_scaling_group_recommendations	Returns Auto Scaling group recommendations
get_ebs_volume_recommendations	Returns Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume recomm
get_ec2_instance_recommendations	Returns Amazon EC2 instance recommendations
get_ec2_recommendation_projected_metrics	Returns the projected utilization metrics of Amazon EC2 instance rec
get_ecs_service_recommendation_projected_metrics	Returns the projected metrics of Amazon ECS service recommendati
get_ecs_service_recommendations	Returns Amazon ECS service recommendations
get_effective_recommendation_preferences	Returns the recommendation preferences that are in effect for a given
get_enrollment_status	Returns the enrollment (opt in) status of an account to the Compute
get_enrollment_statuses_for_organization	Returns the Compute Optimizer enrollment (opt-in) status of organiz
get_idle_recommendations	Returns idle resource recommendations
get_lambda_function_recommendations	Returns Lambda function recommendations
get_license_recommendations	Returns license recommendations for Amazon EC2 instances that run
get_rds_database_recommendation_projected_metrics	Returns the projected metrics of Amazon RDS recommendations
get_rds_database_recommendations	Returns Amazon RDS recommendations
get_recommendation_preferences	Returns existing recommendation preferences, such as enhanced infra
get_recommendation_summaries	Returns the optimization findings for an account
put_recommendation_preferences	Creates a new recommendation preference or updates an existing rec
update_enrollment_status	Updates the enrollment (opt in and opt out) status of an account to th

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- computeoptimizer()
svc$delete_recommendation_preferences(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`configservice` *AWS Config*

Description

Config

Config provides a way to keep track of the configurations of all the Amazon Web Services resources associated with your Amazon Web Services account. You can use Config to get the current and historical configurations of each Amazon Web Services resource and also to get information about the relationship between the resources. An Amazon Web Services resource can be an Amazon Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance, an Elastic Block Store (EBS) volume, an elastic network Interface (ENI), or a security group. For a complete list of resources currently supported by Config, see Supported Amazon Web Services resources.

You can access and manage Config through the Amazon Web Services Management Console, the Amazon Web Services Command Line Interface (Amazon Web Services CLI), the Config API, or the Amazon Web Services SDKs for Config. This reference guide contains documentation for the Config API and the Amazon Web Services CLI commands that you can use to manage Config. The Config API uses the Signature Version 4 protocol for signing requests. For more information about how to sign a request with this protocol, see Signature Version 4 Signing Process. For detailed information about Config features and their associated actions or commands, as well as how to work with Amazon Web Services Management Console, see What Is Config in the *Config Developer Guide*.

Usage

```
configservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:

    - **creds**:
        - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
        - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
        - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
    - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- configservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_resource_types	Adds all resource types specified in the ResourceTypes list to the
batch_get_aggregate_resource_config	Returns the current configuration items for resources that are pres
batch_get_resource_config	Returns the BaseConfigurationItem for one or more requested reso
delete_aggregation_authorization	Deletes the authorization granted to the specified configuration ag
delete_config_rule	Deletes the specified Config rule and all of its evaluation results
delete_configuration_aggregator	Deletes the specified configuration aggregator and the aggregated
delete_configuration_recorder	Deletes the customer managed configuration recorder
delete_conformance_pack	Deletes the specified conformance pack and all the Config rules, r
delete_delivery_channel	Deletes the delivery channel
delete_evaluation_results	Deletes the evaluation results for the specified Config rule
delete_organization_config_rule	Deletes the specified organization Config rule and all of its evalua
delete_organization_conformance_pack	Deletes the specified organization conformance pack and all of the
delete_pending_aggregation_request	Deletes pending authorization requests for a specified aggregator a
delete_remediation_configuration	Deletes the remediation configuration
delete_remediation_exceptions	Deletes one or more remediation exceptions mentioned in the reso
delete_resource_config	Records the configuration state for a custom resource that has bee
delete_retention_configuration	Deletes the retention configuration
delete_service_linked_configuration_recorder	Deletes an existing service-linked configuration recorder
delete_stored_query	Deletes the stored query for a single Amazon Web Services accou
deliver_config_snapshot	Schedules delivery of a configuration snapshot to the Amazon S3
describe_aggregate_compliance_by_config_rules	Returns a list of compliant and noncompliant rules with the numb
describe_aggregate_compliance_by_conformance_packs	Returns a list of the existing and deleted conformance packs and t
describe_aggregation_authorizations	Returns a list of authorizations granted to various aggregator acco
describe_compliance_by_config_rule	Indicates whether the specified Config rules are compliant

describe_compliance_by_resource	Indicates whether the specified Amazon Web Services resources a
describe_config_rule_evaluation_status	Returns status information for each of your Config managed rules
describe_config_rules	Returns details about your Config rules
describe_configuration_aggregators	Returns the details of one or more configuration aggregators
describe_configuration_aggregator_sources_status	Returns status information for sources within an aggregator
describe_configuration_recorders	Returns details for the configuration recorder you specify
describe_configuration_recorder_status	Returns the current status of the configuration recorder you specif
describe_conformance_pack_compliance	Returns compliance details for each rule in that conformance pack
describe_conformance_packs	Returns a list of one or more conformance packs
describe_conformance_pack_status	Provides one or more conformance packs deployment status
describe_delivery_channels	Returns details about the specified delivery channel
describe_delivery_channel_status	Returns the current status of the specified delivery channel
describe_organization_config_rules	Returns a list of organization Config rules
describe_organization_config_rule_statuses	Provides organization Config rule deployment status for an organi
describe_organization_conformance_packs	Returns a list of organization conformance packs
describe_organization_conformance_pack_statuses	Provides organization conformance pack deployment status for an
describe_pending_aggregation_requests	Returns a list of all pending aggregation requests
describe_remediation_configurations	Returns the details of one or more remediation configurations
describe_remediation_exceptions	Returns the details of one or more remediation exceptions
describe_remediation_execution_status	Provides a detailed view of a Remediation Execution for a set of r
describe_retention_configurations	Returns the details of one or more retention configurations
disassociate_resource_types	Removes all resource types specified in the ResourceTypes list fro
get_aggregate_compliance_details_by_config_rule	Returns the evaluation results for the specified Config rule for a sp
get_aggregate_config_rule_compliance_summary	Returns the number of compliant and noncompliant rules for one
get_aggregate_conformance_pack_compliance_summary	Returns the count of compliant and noncompliant conformance pa
get_aggregate_discovered_resource_counts	Returns the resource counts across accounts and regions that are p
get_aggregate_resource_config	Returns configuration item that is aggregated for your specific reso
get_compliance_details_by_config_rule	Returns the evaluation results for the specified Config rule
get_compliance_details_by_resource	Returns the evaluation results for the specified Amazon Web Serv
get_compliance_summary_by_config_rule	Returns the number of Config rules that are compliant and noncor
get_compliance_summary_by_resource_type	Returns the number of resources that are compliant and the numbe
get_conformance_pack_compliance_details	Returns compliance details of a conformance pack for all Amazon
get_conformance_pack_compliance_summary	Returns compliance details for the conformance pack based on the
get_custom_rule_policy	Returns the policy definition containing the logic for your Config
get_discovered_resource_counts	Returns the resource types, the number of each resource type, and
get_organization_config_rule_detailed_status	Returns detailed status for each member account within an organi
get_organization_conformance_pack_detailed_status	Returns detailed status for each member account within an organi
get_organization_custom_rule_policy	Returns the policy definition containing the logic for your organiz
get_resource_config_history	For accurate reporting on the compliance status, you must record t
get_resource_evaluation_summary	Returns a summary of resource evaluation for the specified resour
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 th
list_configuration_recorders	Returns a list of configuration recorders depending on the filters y
list_conformance_pack_compliance_scores	Returns a list of conformance pack compliance scores
list_discovered_resources	Accepts a resource type and returns a list of resource identifiers fo
list_resource_evaluations	Returns a list of proactive resource evaluations
list_stored_queries	Lists the stored queries for a single Amazon Web Services accoun
list_tags_for_resource	List the tags for Config resource

put_aggregation_authorization	Authorizes the aggregator account and region to collect data from
put_config_rule	Adds or updates an Config rule to evaluate if your Amazon Web S
put_configuration_aggregator	Creates and updates the configuration aggregator with the selectec
put_configuration_recorder	Creates or updates the customer managed configuration recorder
put_conformance_pack	Creates or updates a conformance pack
put_delivery_channel	Creates or updates a delivery channel to deliver configuration info
put_evaluations	Used by an Lambda function to deliver evaluation results to Confi
put_external_evaluation	Add or updates the evaluations for process checks
put_organization_config_rule	Adds or updates an Config rule for your entire organization to eva
put_organization_conformance_pack	Deploys conformance packs across member accounts in an Amaz
put_remediation_configurations	Adds or updates the remediation configuration with a specific Cor
put_remediation_exceptions	A remediation exception is when a specified resource is no longer
put_resource_config	Records the configuration state for the resource provided in the re
put_retention_configuration	Creates and updates the retention configuration with details about
put_service_linked_configuration_recorder	Creates a service-linked configuration recorder that is linked to a s
put_stored_query	Saves a new query or updates an existing saved query
select_aggregate_resource_config	Accepts a structured query language (SQL) SELECT command ar
select_resource_config	Accepts a structured query language (SQL) SELECT command, p
start_config_rules_evaluation	Runs an on-demand evaluation for the specified Config rules agair
start_configuration_recorder	Starts the customer managed configuration recorder
start_remediation_execution	Runs an on-demand remediation for the specified Config rules aga
start_resource_evaluation	Runs an on-demand evaluation for the specified resource to detern
stop_configuration_recorder	Stops the customer managed configuration recorder
tag_resource	Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified Reso
untag_resource	Deletes specified tags from a resource

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- configservice()
svc$associate_resource_types(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`connect` *Amazon Connect Service*

Description

- Amazon Connect actions

- Amazon Connect data types

Amazon Connect is a cloud-based contact center solution that you use to set up and manage a customer contact center and provide reliable customer engagement at any scale.

Amazon Connect provides metrics and real-time reporting that enable you to optimize contact routing. You can also resolve customer issues more efficiently by getting customers in touch with the appropriate agents.

There are limits to the number of Amazon Connect resources that you can create. There are also limits to the number of requests that you can make per second. For more information, see Amazon Connect Service Quotas in the *Amazon Connect Administrator Guide*.

You can use an endpoint to connect programmatically to an Amazon Web Services service. For a list of Amazon Connect endpoints, see Amazon Connect Endpoints.

Usage

```
connect(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- connect(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

activate_evaluation_form	Activates an evaluation form in the specified Amazon Connect instance
associate_analytics_data_set	Associates the specified dataset for a Amazon Connect instance with the ta
associate_approved_origin	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chan

associate_bot	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
associate_default_vocabulary	Associates an existing vocabulary as the default
associate_flow	Associates a connect resource to a flow
associate_instance_storage_config	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
associate_lambda_function	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
associate_lex_bot	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
associate_phone_number_contact_flow	Associates a flow with a phone number claimed to your Amazon Connect
associate_queue_quick_connects	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
associate_routing_profile_queues	Associates a set of queues with a routing profile
associate_security_key	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
associate_traffic_distribution_group_user	Associates an agent with a traffic distribution group
associate_user_proficiencies	Associates a set of proficiencies with a user
batch_associate_analytics_data_set	Associates a list of analytics datasets for a given Amazon Connect instanc
batch_disassociate_analytics_data_set	Removes a list of analytics datasets associated with a given Amazon Conn
batch_get_attached_file_metadata	Allows you to retrieve metadata about multiple attached files on an associa
batch_get_flow_association	Retrieve the flow associations for the given resources
batch_put_contact	Only the Amazon Connect outbound campaigns service principal is allowe
claim_phone_number	Claims an available phone number to your Amazon Connect instance or tr
complete_attached_file_upload	Allows you to confirm that the attached file has been uploaded using the p
create_agent_status	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
create_contact	Creates a new contact
create_contact_flow	Creates a flow for the specified Amazon Connect instance
create_contact_flow_module	Creates a flow module for the specified Amazon Connect instance
create_contact_flow_version	Publishes a new version of the flow provided
create_email_address	Create new email address in the specified Amazon Connect instance
create_evaluation_form	Creates an evaluation form in the specified Amazon Connect instance
create_hours_of_operation	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
create_hours_of_operation_override	Creates an hours of operation override in an Amazon Connect hours of op
create_instance	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
create_integration_association	Creates an Amazon Web Services resource association with an Amazon C
create_participant	Adds a new participant into an on-going chat contact
create_persistent_contact_association	Enables rehydration of chats for the lifespan of a contact
create_predefined_attribute	Creates a new predefined attribute for the specified Amazon Connect insta
create_prompt	Creates a prompt
create_push_notification_registration	Creates registration for a device token and a chat contact to receive real-ti
create_queue	Creates a new queue for the specified Amazon Connect instance
create_quick_connect	Creates a quick connect for the specified Amazon Connect instance
create_routing_profile	Creates a new routing profile
create_rule	Creates a rule for the specified Amazon Connect instance
create_security_profile	Creates a security profile
create_task_template	Creates a new task template in the specified Amazon Connect instance
create_traffic_distribution_group	Creates a traffic distribution group given an Amazon Connect instance tha
create_use_case	Creates a use case for an integration association
create_user	Creates a user account for the specified Amazon Connect instance
create_user_hierarchy_group	Creates a new user hierarchy group
create_view	Creates a new view with the possible status of SAVED or PUBLISHED
create_view_version	Publishes a new version of the view identifier
create_vocabulary	Creates a custom vocabulary associated with your Amazon Connect instan

deactivate_evaluation_form	Deactivates an evaluation form in the specified Amazon Connect instance
delete_attached_file	Deletes an attached file along with the underlying S3 Object
delete_contact_evaluation	Deletes a contact evaluation in the specified Amazon Connect instance
delete_contact_flow	Deletes a flow for the specified Amazon Connect instance
delete_contact_flow_module	Deletes the specified flow module
delete_contact_flow_version	Deletes the particular version specified in flow version identifier
delete_email_address	Deletes email address from the specified Amazon Connect instance
delete_evaluation_form	Deletes an evaluation form in the specified Amazon Connect instance
delete_hours_of_operation	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
delete_hours_of_operation_override	Deletes an hours of operation override in an Amazon Connect hours of op
delete_instance	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
delete_integration_association	Deletes an Amazon Web Services resource association from an Amazon C
delete_predefined_attribute	Deletes a predefined attribute from the specified Amazon Connect instance
delete_prompt	Deletes a prompt
delete_push_notification_registration	Deletes registration for a device token and a chat contact
delete_queue	Deletes a queue
delete_quick_connect	Deletes a quick connect
delete_routing_profile	Deletes a routing profile
delete_rule	Deletes a rule for the specified Amazon Connect instance
delete_security_profile	Deletes a security profile
delete_task_template	Deletes the task template
delete_traffic_distribution_group	Deletes a traffic distribution group
delete_use_case	Deletes a use case from an integration association
delete_user	Deletes a user account from the specified Amazon Connect instance
delete_user_hierarchy_group	Deletes an existing user hierarchy group
delete_view	Deletes the view entirely
delete_view_version	Deletes the particular version specified in ViewVersion identifier
delete_vocabulary	Deletes the vocabulary that has the given identifier
describe_agent_status	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
describe_authentication_profile	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
describe_contact	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
describe_contact_evaluation	Describes a contact evaluation in the specified Amazon Connect instance
describe_contact_flow	Describes the specified flow
describe_contact_flow_module	Describes the specified flow module
describe_email_address	Describe email address form the specified Amazon Connect instance
describe_evaluation_form	Describes an evaluation form in the specified Amazon Connect instance
describe_hours_of_operation	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
describe_hours_of_operation_override	Describes the hours of operation override
describe_instance	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
describe_instance_attribute	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
describe_instance_storage_config	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
describe_phone_number	Gets details and status of a phone number that's claimed to your Amazon
describe_predefined_attribute	Describes a predefined attribute for the specified Amazon Connect instanc
describe_prompt	Describes the prompt
describe_queue	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
describe_quick_connect	Describes the quick connect
describe_routing_profile	Describes the specified routing profile
describe_rule	Describes a rule for the specified Amazon Connect instance

describe_security_profile	Gets basic information about the security profile
describe_traffic_distribution_group	Gets details and status of a traffic distribution group
describe_user	Describes the specified user
describe_user_hierarchy_group	Describes the specified hierarchy group
describe_user_hierarchy_structure	Describes the hierarchy structure of the specified Amazon Connect instanc
describe_view	Retrieves the view for the specified Amazon Connect instance and view id
describe_vocabulary	Describes the specified vocabulary
disassociate_analytics_data_set	Removes the dataset ID associated with a given Amazon Connect instance
disassociate_approved_origin	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chan
disassociate_bot	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chan
disassociate_flow	Disassociates a connect resource from a flow
disassociate_instance_storage_config	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chan
disassociate_lambda_function	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chan
disassociate_lex_bot	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chan
disassociate_phone_number_contact_flow	Removes the flow association from a phone number claimed to your Ama
disassociate_queue_quick_connects	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chan
disassociate_routing_profile_queues	Disassociates a set of queues from a routing profile
disassociate_security_key	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chan
disassociate_traffic_distribution_group_user	Disassociates an agent from a traffic distribution group
disassociate_user_proficiencies	Disassociates a set of proficiencies from a user
dismiss_user_contact	Dismisses contacts from an agent's CCP and returns the agent to an availa
get_attached_file	Provides a pre-signed URL for download of an approved attached file
get_contact_attributes	Retrieves the contact attributes for the specified contact
get_current_metric_data	Gets the real-time metric data from the specified Amazon Connect instanc
get_current_user_data	Gets the real-time active user data from the specified Amazon Connect ins
get_effective_hours_of_operations	Get the hours of operations with the effective override applied
get_federation_token	Supports SAML sign-in for Amazon Connect
get_flow_association	Retrieves the flow associated for a given resource
get_metric_data	Gets historical metric data from the specified Amazon Connect instance
get_metric_data_v2	Gets metric data from the specified Amazon Connect instance
get_prompt_file	Gets the prompt file
get_task_template	Gets details about a specific task template in the specified Amazon Conne
get_traffic_distribution	Retrieves the current traffic distribution for a given traffic distribution grou
import_phone_number	Imports a claimed phone number from an external service, such as Amazo
list_agent_statuses	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chan
list_analytics_data_associations	Lists the association status of requested dataset ID for a given Amazon Co
list_approved_origins	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chan
list_associated_contacts	Provides information about contact tree, a list of associated contacts with
list_authentication_profiles	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chan
list_bots	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chan
list_contact_evaluations	Lists contact evaluations in the specified Amazon Connect instance
list_contact_flow_modules	Provides information about the flow modules for the specified Amazon Co
list_contact_flows	Provides information about the flows for the specified Amazon Connect in
list_contact_flow_versions	Returns all the available versions for the specified Amazon Connect instan
list_contact_references	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chan
list_default_vocabularies	Lists the default vocabularies for the specified Amazon Connect instance
list_evaluation_forms	Lists evaluation forms in the specified Amazon Connect instance
list_evaluation_form_versions	Lists versions of an evaluation form in the specified Amazon Connect inst

list_flow_associations	List the flow association based on the filters
list_hours_of_operation_overrides	List the hours of operation overrides
list_hours_of_operations	Provides information about the hours of operation for the specified Amazo
list_instance_attributes	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
list_instances	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
list_instance_storage_configs	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
list_integration_associations	Provides summary information about the Amazon Web Services resource
list_lambda_functions	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
list_lex_bots	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
list_phone_numbers	Provides information about the phone numbers for the specified Amazon
list_phone_numbers_v2	Lists phone numbers claimed to your Amazon Connect instance or traffic
list_predefined_attributes	Lists predefined attributes for the specified Amazon Connect instance
list_prompts	Provides information about the prompts for the specified Amazon Connect
list_queue_quick_connects	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
list_queues	Provides information about the queues for the specified Amazon Connect
list_quick_connects	Provides information about the quick connects for the specified Amazon
list_realtime_contact_analysis_segments_v2	Provides a list of analysis segments for a real-time analysis session
list_routing_profile_queues	Lists the queues associated with a routing profile
list_routing_profiles	Provides summary information about the routing profiles for the specified
list_rules	List all rules for the specified Amazon Connect instance
list_security_keys	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
list_security_profile_applications	Returns a list of third-party applications in a specific security profile
list_security_profile_permissions	Lists the permissions granted to a security profile
list_security_profiles	Provides summary information about the security profiles for the specified
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags for the specified resource
list_task_templates	Lists task templates for the specified Amazon Connect instance
list_traffic_distribution_groups	Lists traffic distribution groups
list_traffic_distribution_group_users	Lists traffic distribution group users
list_use_cases	Lists the use cases for the integration association
list_user_hierarchy_groups	Provides summary information about the hierarchy groups for the specifie
list_user_proficiencies	Lists proficiencies associated with a user
list_users	Provides summary information about the users for the specified Amazon
list_views	Returns views in the given instance
list_view_versions	Returns all the available versions for the specified Amazon Connect instan
monitor_contact	Initiates silent monitoring of a contact
pause_contact	Allows pausing an ongoing task contact
put_user_status	Changes the current status of a user or agent in Amazon Connect
release_phone_number	Releases a phone number previously claimed to an Amazon Connect insta
replicate_instance	Replicates an Amazon Connect instance in the specified Amazon Web Ser
resume_contact	Allows resuming a task contact in a paused state
resume_contact_recording	When a contact is being recorded, and the recording has been suspended u
search_agent_statuses	Searches AgentStatuses in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional filt
search_available_phone_numbers	Searches for available phone numbers that you can claim to your Amazon
search_contact_flow_modules	Searches the flow modules in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional
search_contact_flows	Searches the flows in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional filtering
search_contacts	Searches contacts in an Amazon Connect instance
search_email_addresses	Searches email address in an instance, with optional filtering
search_hours_of_operation_overrides	Searches the hours of operation overrides

search_hours_of_operations	Searches the hours of operation in an Amazon Connect instance, with opti
search_predefined_attributes	Searches predefined attributes that meet certain criteria
search_prompts	Searches prompts in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional filtering
search_queues	Searches queues in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional filtering
search_quick_connects	Searches quick connects in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional fil
search_resource_tags	Searches tags used in an Amazon Connect instance using optional search c
search_routing_profiles	Searches routing profiles in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional fil
search_security_profiles	Searches security profiles in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional fi
search_user_hierarchy_groups	Searches UserHierarchyGroups in an Amazon Connect instance, with opti
search_users	Searches users in an Amazon Connect instance, with optional filtering
search_vocabularies	Searches for vocabularies within a specific Amazon Connect instance usin
send_chat_integration_event	Processes chat integration events from Amazon Web Services or external i
send_outbound_email	Send outbound email for outbound campaigns
start_attached_file_upload	Provides a pre-signed Amazon S3 URL in response for uploading your co
start_chat_contact	Initiates a flow to start a new chat for the customer
start_contact_evaluation	Starts an empty evaluation in the specified Amazon Connect instance, usin
start_contact_recording	Starts recording the contact:
start_contact_streaming	Initiates real-time message streaming for a new chat contact
start_email_contact	Creates an inbound email contact and initiates a flow to start the email con
start_outbound_chat_contact	Initiates a new outbound SMS contact to a customer
start_outbound_email_contact	Initiates a flow to send an agent reply or outbound email contact (created f
start_outbound_voice_contact	Places an outbound call to a contact, and then initiates the flow
start_screen_sharing	Starts screen sharing for a contact
start_task_contact	Initiates a flow to start a new task contact
start_web_rtc_contact	Places an inbound in-app, web, or video call to a contact, and then initiates
stop_contact	Ends the specified contact
stop_contact_recording	Stops recording a call when a contact is being recorded
stop_contact_streaming	Ends message streaming on a specified contact
submit_contact_evaluation	Submits a contact evaluation in the specified Amazon Connect instance
suspend_contact_recording	When a contact is being recorded, this API suspends recording whatever is
tag_contact	Adds the specified tags to the contact resource
tag_resource	Adds the specified tags to the specified resource
transfer_contact	Transfers contacts from one agent or queue to another agent or queue at an
untag_contact	Removes the specified tags from the contact resource
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags from the specified resource
update_agent_status	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
update_authentication_profile	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
update_contact	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
update_contact_attributes	Creates or updates user-defined contact attributes associated with the speci
update_contact_evaluation	Updates details about a contact evaluation in the specified Amazon Conne
update_contact_flow_content	Updates the specified flow
update_contact_flow_metadata	Updates metadata about specified flow
update_contact_flow_module_content	Updates specified flow module for the specified Amazon Connect instance
update_contact_flow_module_metadata	Updates metadata about specified flow module
update_contact_flow_name	The name of the flow
update_contact_routing_data	Updates routing priority and age on the contact (QueuePriority and Queue
update_contact_schedule	Updates the scheduled time of a task contact that is already scheduled
update_email_address_metadata	Updates an email address metadata

update_evaluation_form	Updates details about a specific evaluation form version in the specified A
update_hours_of_operation	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
update_hours_of_operation_override	Update the hours of operation override
update_instance_attribute	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
update_instance_storage_config	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
update_participant_authentication	Instructs Amazon Connect to resume the authentication process
update_participant_role_config	Updates timeouts for when human chat participants are to be considered id
update_phone_number	Updates your claimed phone number from its current Amazon Connect ins
update_phone_number_metadata	Updates a phone number's metadata
update_predefined_attribute	Updates a predefined attribute for the specified Amazon Connect instance
update_prompt	Updates a prompt
update_queue_hours_of_operation	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
update_queue_max_contacts	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
update_queue_name	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
update_queue_outbound_caller_config	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
update_queue_outbound_email_config	Updates the outbound email address Id for a specified queue
update_queue_status	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to chang
update_quick_connect_config	Updates the configuration settings for the specified quick connect
update_quick_connect_name	Updates the name and description of a quick connect
update_routing_profile_agent_availability_timer	Whether agents with this routing profile will have their routing order calcu
update_routing_profile_concurrency	Updates the channels that agents can handle in the Contact Control Panel (
update_routing_profile_default_outbound_queue	Updates the default outbound queue of a routing profile
update_routing_profile_name	Updates the name and description of a routing profile
update_routing_profile_queues	Updates the properties associated with a set of queues for a routing profile
update_rule	Updates a rule for the specified Amazon Connect instance
update_security_profile	Updates a security profile
update_task_template	Updates details about a specific task template in the specified Amazon Co
update_traffic_distribution	Updates the traffic distribution for a given traffic distribution group
update_user_hierarchy	Assigns the specified hierarchy group to the specified user
update_user_hierarchy_group_name	Updates the name of the user hierarchy group
update_user_hierarchy_structure	Updates the user hierarchy structure: add, remove, and rename user hierar
update_user_identity_info	Updates the identity information for the specified user
update_user_phone_config	Updates the phone configuration settings for the specified user
update_user_proficiencies	Updates the properties associated with the proficiencies of a user
update_user_routing_profile	Assigns the specified routing profile to the specified user
update_user_security_profiles	Assigns the specified security profiles to the specified user
update_view_content	Updates the view content of the given view identifier in the specified Ama
update_view_metadata	Updates the view metadata

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- connect()
svc$activate_evaluation_form(
  Foo = 123
)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

`connectcampaignservice` *AmazonConnectCampaignService*

Description

Provide APIs to create and manage Amazon Connect Campaigns.

Usage

```
connectcampaignservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID

  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- connectcampaignservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_campaign	Creates a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account
delete_campaign	Deletes a campaign from the specified Amazon Connect account
delete_connect_instance_config	Deletes a connect instance config from the specified AWS account
delete_instance_onboarding_job	Delete the Connect Campaigns onboarding job for the specified Amazon Connect i
describe_campaign	Describes the specific campaign
get_campaign_state	Get state of a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account
get_campaign_state_batch	Get state of campaigns for the specified Amazon Connect account
get_connect_instance_config	Get the specific Connect instance config
get_instance_onboarding_job_status	Get the specific instance onboarding job status
list_campaigns	Provides summary information about the campaigns under the specified Amazon C
list_tags_for_resource	List tags for a resource
pause_campaign	Pauses a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account
put_dial_request_batch	Creates dials requests for the specified campaign Amazon Connect account
resume_campaign	Stops a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account
start_campaign	Starts a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account
start_instance_onboarding_job	Onboard the specific Amazon Connect instance to Connect Campaigns
stop_campaign	Stops a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account
tag_resource	Tag a resource
untag_resource	Untag a resource
update_campaign_dialer_config	Updates the dialer config of a campaign
update_campaign_name	Updates the name of a campaign
update_campaign_outbound_call_config	Updates the outbound call config of a campaign

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- connectcampaignservice()
svc$create_campaign(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`connectcampaignservicev2`

AmazonConnectCampaignServiceV2

Description

Provide APIs to create and manage Amazon Connect Campaigns.

Usage

```
connectcampaignservicev2(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- connectcampaignservicev2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_campaign	Creates a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account
delete_campaign	Deletes a campaign from the specified Amazon Connect account
delete_campaign_channel_subtype_config	Deletes the channel subtype config of a campaign
delete_campaign_communication_limits	Deletes the communication limits config for a campaign
delete_campaign_communication_time	Deletes the communication time config for a campaign
delete_connect_instance_config	Deletes a connect instance config from the specified AWS account
delete_connect_instance_integration	Delete the integration for the specified Amazon Connect instance
delete_instance_onboarding_job	Delete the Connect Campaigns onboarding job for the specified Amazon Conne
describe_campaign	Describes the specific campaign
get_campaign_state	Get state of a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account
get_campaign_state_batch	Get state of campaigns for the specified Amazon Connect account
get_connect_instance_config	Get the specific Connect instance config
get_instance_onboarding_job_status	Get the specific instance onboarding job status

list_campaigns	Provides summary information about the campaigns under the specified Amazo
list_connect_instance_integrations	Provides summary information about the integration under the specified Connec
list_tags_for_resource	List tags for a resource
pause_campaign	Pauses a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account
put_connect_instance_integration	Put or update the integration for the specified Amazon Connect instance
put_outbound_request_batch	Creates outbound requests for the specified campaign Amazon Connect account
put_profile_outbound_request_batch	Takes in a list of profile outbound requests to be placed as part of an outbound c
resume_campaign	Stops a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account
start_campaign	Starts a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account
start_instance_onboarding_job	Onboard the specific Amazon Connect instance to Connect Campaigns
stop_campaign	Stops a campaign for the specified Amazon Connect account
tag_resource	Tag a resource
untag_resource	Untag a resource
update_campaign_channel_subtype_config	Updates the channel subtype config of a campaign
update_campaign_communication_limits	Updates the communication limits config for a campaign
update_campaign_communication_time	Updates the communication time config for a campaign
update_campaign_flow_association	Updates the campaign flow associated with a campaign
update_campaign_name	Updates the name of a campaign
update_campaign_schedule	Updates the schedule for a campaign
update_campaign_source	Updates the campaign source with a campaign

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- connectcampaignservicev2()
svc$create_campaign(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`connectcases` *Amazon Connect Cases*

Description

With Amazon Connect Cases, your agents can track and manage customer issues that require multiple interactions, follow-up tasks, and teams in your contact center. A case represents a customer issue. It records the issue, the steps and interactions taken to resolve the issue, and the outcome. For more information, see Amazon Connect Cases in the *Amazon Connect Administrator Guide*.

Usage

```
connectcases(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- connectcases(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_get_field	Returns the description for the list of fields in the request parameters
batch_put_field_options	Creates and updates a set of field options for a single select field in a Cases domain
create_case	If you provide a value for PerformedBy
create_domain	Creates a domain, which is a container for all case data, such as cases, fields, templates and la
create_field	Creates a field in the Cases domain
create_layout	Creates a layout in the Cases domain
create_related_item	Creates a related item (comments, tasks, and contacts) and associates it with a case
create_template	Creates a template in the Cases domain
delete_domain	Deletes a Cases domain
delete_field	Deletes a field from a cases template
delete_layout	Deletes a layout from a cases template
delete_template	Deletes a cases template
get_case	Returns information about a specific case if it exists

get_case_audit_events	Returns the audit history about a specific case if it exists
get_case_event_configuration	Returns the case event publishing configuration
get_domain	Returns information about a specific domain if it exists
get_layout	Returns the details for the requested layout
get_template	Returns the details for the requested template
list_cases_for_contact	Lists cases for a given contact
list_domains	Lists all cases domains in the Amazon Web Services account
list_field_options	Lists all of the field options for a field identifier in the domain
list_fields	Lists all fields in a Cases domain
list_layouts	Lists all layouts in the given cases domain
list_tags_for_resource	Lists tags for a resource
list_templates	Lists all of the templates in a Cases domain
put_case_event_configuration	Adds case event publishing configuration
search_cases	Searches for cases within their associated Cases domain
search_related_items	Searches for related items that are associated with a case
tag_resource	Adds tags to a resource
untag_resource	Untags a resource
update_case	If you provide a value for PerformedBy
update_field	Updates the properties of an existing field
update_layout	Updates the attributes of an existing layout
update_template	Updates the attributes of an existing template

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- connectcases()
svc$batch_get_field(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`connectcontactlens` *Amazon Connect Contact Lens*

Description

- Contact Lens actions
- Contact Lens data types

Amazon Connect Contact Lens enables you to analyze conversations between customer and agents, by using speech transcription, natural language processing, and intelligent search capabilities. It performs sentiment analysis, detects issues, and enables you to automatically categorize contacts.

Amazon Connect Contact Lens provides both real-time and post-call analytics of customer-agent conversations. For more information, see Analyze conversations using speech analytics in the *Amazon Connect Administrator Guide*.

Usage

```
connectcontactlens(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- connectcontactlens(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

list_realtime_contact_analysis_segments	Provides a list of analysis segments for a real-time analysis session

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- connectcontactlens()
svc$list_realtime_contact_analysis_segments(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`connectparticipant` *Amazon Connect Participant Service*

Description

- Participant Service actions
- Participant Service data types

Amazon Connect is an easy-to-use omnichannel cloud contact center service that enables companies of any size to deliver superior customer service at a lower cost. Amazon Connect communications capabilities make it easy for companies to deliver personalized interactions across communication channels, including chat.

Use the Amazon Connect Participant Service to manage participants (for example, agents, customers, and managers listening in), and to send messages and events within a chat contact. The APIs in the service enable the following: sending chat messages, attachment sharing, managing a participant's connection state and message events, and retrieving chat transcripts.

Usage

```
connectparticipant(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- connectparticipant(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

cancel_participant_authentication	Cancels the authentication session
complete_attachment_upload	Allows you to confirm that the attachment has been uploaded using the pre-signed URL pr
create_participant_connection	Creates the participant's connection
describe_view	Retrieves the view for the specified view token
disconnect_participant	Disconnects a participant
get_attachment	Provides a pre-signed URL for download of a completed attachment
get_authentication_url	Retrieves the AuthenticationUrl for the current authentication session for the Authenticate
get_transcript	Retrieves a transcript of the session, including details about any attachments
send_event	The application/vnd
send_message	Sends a message
start_attachment_upload	Provides a pre-signed Amazon S3 URL in response for uploading the file directly to S3

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- connectparticipant()
svc$cancel_participant_authentication(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`connectwisdomservice` *Amazon Connect Wisdom Service*

Description

Amazon Connect Wisdom delivers agents the information they need to solve customer issues as they're actively speaking with customers. Agents can search across connected repositories from within their agent desktop to find answers quickly. Use Amazon Connect Wisdom to create an assistant and a knowledge base, for example, or manage content by uploading custom files.

Usage

```
connectwisdomservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- connectwisdomservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_assistant	Creates an Amazon Connect Wisdom assistant
create_assistant_association	Creates an association between an Amazon Connect Wisdom assistant and another r
create_content	Creates Wisdom content
create_knowledge_base	Creates a knowledge base
create_quick_response	Creates a Wisdom quick response
create_session	Creates a session
delete_assistant	Deletes an assistant
delete_assistant_association	Deletes an assistant association
delete_content	Deletes the content
delete_import_job	Deletes the quick response import job
delete_knowledge_base	Deletes the knowledge base
delete_quick_response	Deletes a quick response
get_assistant	Retrieves information about an assistant

get_assistant_association	Retrieves information about an assistant association
get_content	Retrieves content, including a pre-signed URL to download the content
get_content_summary	Retrieves summary information about the content
get_import_job	Retrieves the started import job
get_knowledge_base	Retrieves information about the knowledge base
get_quick_response	Retrieves the quick response
get_recommendations	Retrieves recommendations for the specified session
get_session	Retrieves information for a specified session
list_assistant_associations	Lists information about assistant associations
list_assistants	Lists information about assistants
list_contents	Lists the content
list_import_jobs	Lists information about import jobs
list_knowledge_bases	Lists the knowledge bases
list_quick_responses	Lists information about quick response
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags for the specified resource
notify_recommendations_received	Removes the specified recommendations from the specified assistant's queue of new
query_assistant	Performs a manual search against the specified assistant
remove_knowledge_base_template_uri	Removes a URI template from a knowledge base
search_content	Searches for content in a specified knowledge base
search_quick_responses	Searches existing Wisdom quick responses in a Wisdom knowledge base
search_sessions	Searches for sessions
start_content_upload	Get a URL to upload content to a knowledge base
start_import_job	Start an asynchronous job to import Wisdom resources from an uploaded source file
tag_resource	Adds the specified tags to the specified resource
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags from the specified resource
update_content	Updates information about the content
update_knowledge_base_template_uri	Updates the template URI of a knowledge base
update_quick_response	Updates an existing Wisdom quick response

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- connectwisdomservice()
svc$create_assistant(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`controltower` *AWS Control Tower*

Description

Amazon Web Services Control Tower offers application programming interface (API) operations that support programmatic interaction with these types of resources:

- *Controls*
  - `disable_control`
  - `enable_control`
  - `get_enabled_control`
  - `list_control_operations`
  - `list_enabled_controls`
  - `update_enabled_control`
- *Landing zones*
  - `create_landing_zone`
  - `delete_landing_zone`
  - `get_landing_zone`
  - `get_landing_zone_operation`
  - `list_landing_zones`
  - `list_landing_zone_operations`
  - `reset_landing_zone`
  - `update_landing_zone`
- *Baselines*
  - `disable_baseline`
  - `enable_baseline`
  - `get_baseline`
  - `get_baseline_operation`
  - `get_enabled_baseline`
  - `list_baselines`
  - `list_enabled_baselines`
  - `reset_enabled_baseline`
  - `update_enabled_baseline`
- *Tagging*
  - `list_tags_for_resource`
  - `tag_resource`
  - `untag_resource`

For more information about these types of resources, see the *Amazon Web Services Control Tower User Guide* .

About control APIs

These interfaces allow you to apply the Amazon Web Services library of pre-defined *controls* to your organizational units, programmatically. In Amazon Web Services Control Tower, the terms "control" and "guardrail" are synonyms.

To call these APIs, you'll need to know:

- the `controlIdentifier` for the control–or guardrail–you are targeting.
- the ARN associated with the target organizational unit (OU), which we call the `targetIdentifier`.
- the ARN associated with a resource that you wish to tag or untag.

To get the `controlIdentifier` for your Amazon Web Services Control Tower control:

The `controlIdentifier` is an ARN that is specified for each control. You can view the `controlIdentifier` in the console on the **Control details** page, as well as in the documentation.

About identifiers for Amazon Web Services Control Tower

The Amazon Web Services Control Tower `controlIdentifier` is unique in each Amazon Web Services Region for each control. You can find the `controlIdentifier` for each Region and control in the Tables of control metadata or the Control availability by Region tables in the *Amazon Web Services Control Tower Controls Reference Guide*.

A quick-reference list of control identifers for the Amazon Web Services Control Tower legacy *Strongly recommended* and *Elective* controls is given in Resource identifiers for APIs and controls in the *Amazon Web Services Control Tower Controls Reference Guide* . Remember that *Mandatory* controls cannot be added or removed.

Some controls have two identifiers

- **ARN format for Amazon Web Services Control Tower:** `arn:aws:controltower:{REGION}::control/{CONTROL_`

  Example:
  `arn:aws:controltower:us-west-2::control/AWS-GR_AUTOSCALING_LAUNCH_CONFIG_PUBLIC_IP_DISABLED`
- **ARN format for Amazon Web Services Control Catalog:** `arn:{PARTITION}:controlcatalog:::control/{CONTR`

You can find the `{CONTROL_CATALOG_OPAQUE_ID}` in the *Amazon Web Services Control Tower Controls Reference Guide* , or in the Amazon Web Services Control Tower console, on the **Control details** page.

The Amazon Web Services Control Tower APIs for enabled controls, such as `get_enabled_control` and `list_enabled_controls` always return an ARN of the same type given when the control was enabled.

To get the `targetIdentifier`:

The `targetIdentifier` is the ARN for an OU.

In the Amazon Web Services Organizations console, you can find the ARN for the OU on the **Organizational unit details** page associated with that OU.

OU ARN format:
`arn:${Partition}:organizations::${MasterAccountId}:ou/o-${OrganizationId}/ou-${OrganizationalUnitId`

About landing zone APIs

You can configure and launch an Amazon Web Services Control Tower landing zone with APIs. For an introduction and steps, see Getting started with Amazon Web Services Control Tower using APIs.

For an overview of landing zone API operations, see Amazon Web Services Control Tower supports landing zone APIs. The individual API operations for landing zones are detailed in this document, the API reference manual, in the "Actions" section.

About baseline APIs

You can apply the `AWSControlTowerBaseline` baseline to an organizational unit (OU) as a way to register the OU with Amazon Web Services Control Tower, programmatically. For a general overview of this capability, see Amazon Web Services Control Tower supports APIs for OU registration and configuration with baselines.

You can call the baseline API operations to view the baselines that Amazon Web Services Control Tower enables for your landing zone, on your behalf, when setting up the landing zone. These baselines are read-only baselines.

The individual API operations for baselines are detailed in this document, the API reference manual, in the "Actions" section. For usage examples, see Baseline API input and output examples with CLI.

About Amazon Web Services Control Catalog identifiers

- The `enable_control` and `disable_control` API operations can be called by specifying either the Amazon Web Services Control Tower identifer or the Amazon Web Services Control Catalog identifier. The API response returns the same type of identifier that you specified when calling the API.
- If you use an Amazon Web Services Control Tower identifier to call the `enable_control` API, and then call `enable_control` again with an Amazon Web Services Control Catalog identifier, Amazon Web Services Control Tower returns an error message stating that the control is already enabled. Similar behavior applies to the `disable_control` API operation.
- Mandatory controls and the landing-zone-level Region deny control have Amazon Web Services Control Tower identifiers only.

Details and examples

- Control API input and output examples with CLI
- Baseline API input and output examples with CLI
- Enable controls with CloudFormation
- Launch a landing zone with CloudFormation
- Control metadata tables (large page)
- Control availability by Region tables (large page)
- List of identifiers for legacy controls
- Controls reference guide
- Controls library groupings
- Creating Amazon Web Services Control Tower resources with Amazon Web Services CloudFormation

To view the open source resource repository on GitHub, see aws-cloudformation/aws-cloudformation-resource-providers-controltower

Recording API Requests

Amazon Web Services Control Tower supports Amazon Web Services CloudTrail, a service that records Amazon Web Services API calls for your Amazon Web Services account and delivers log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. By using information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine which requests the Amazon Web Services Control Tower service received, who made the request and when, and so on. For more about Amazon Web Services Control Tower and its support for CloudTrail, see Logging Amazon Web Services Control Tower Actions with Amazon Web Services

CloudTrail in the Amazon Web Services Control Tower User Guide. To learn more about CloudTrail, including how to turn it on and find your log files, see the Amazon Web Services CloudTrail User Guide.

Usage

```
controltower(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- controltower(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_landing_zone	Creates a new landing zone
delete_landing_zone	Decommissions a landing zone
disable_baseline	Disable an EnabledBaseline resource on the specified Target
disable_control	This API call turns off a control
enable_baseline	Enable (apply) a Baseline to a Target
enable_control	This API call activates a control
get_baseline	Retrieve details about an existing Baseline resource by specifying its identifier
get_baseline_operation	Returns the details of an asynchronous baseline operation, as initiated by any of these APIs: E

get_control_operation	Returns the status of a particular EnableControl or DisableControl operation
get_enabled_baseline	Retrieve details of an EnabledBaseline resource by specifying its identifier
get_enabled_control	Retrieves details about an enabled control
get_landing_zone	Returns details about the landing zone
get_landing_zone_operation	Returns the status of the specified landing zone operation
list_baselines	Returns a summary list of all available baselines
list_control_operations	Provides a list of operations in progress or queued
list_enabled_baselines	Returns a list of summaries describing EnabledBaseline resources
list_enabled_controls	Lists the controls enabled by Amazon Web Services Control Tower on the specified organizati
list_landing_zone_operations	Lists all landing zone operations from the past 90 days
list_landing_zones	Returns the landing zone ARN for the landing zone deployed in your managed account
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of tags associated with the resource
reset_enabled_baseline	Re-enables an EnabledBaseline resource
reset_enabled_control	Resets an enabled control
reset_landing_zone	This API call resets a landing zone
tag_resource	Applies tags to a resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from a resource
update_enabled_baseline	Updates an EnabledBaseline resource's applied parameters or version
update_enabled_control	Updates the configuration of an already enabled control
update_landing_zone	This API call updates the landing zone

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- controltower()
svc$create_landing_zone(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`costandusagereportservice`

AWS Cost and Usage Report Service

Description

You can use the Amazon Web Services Cost and Usage Report API to programmatically create, query, and delete Amazon Web Services Cost and Usage Report definitions.

Amazon Web Services Cost and Usage Report track the monthly Amazon Web Services costs and usage associated with your Amazon Web Services account. The report contains line items for each unique combination of Amazon Web Services product, usage type, and operation that your Amazon Web Services account uses. You can configure the Amazon Web Services Cost and Usage Report to show only the data that you want, using the Amazon Web Services Cost and Usage Report API.

Service Endpoint

The Amazon Web Services Cost and Usage Report API provides the following endpoint:

- cur.us-east-1.amazonaws.com

Usage

```
costandusagereportservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- costandusagereportservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

delete_report_definition	Deletes the specified report
describe_report_definitions	Lists the Amazon Web Services Cost and Usage Report available to this account
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags associated with the specified report definition
modify_report_definition	Allows you to programmatically update your report preferences
put_report_definition	Creates a new report using the description that you provide
tag_resource	Associates a set of tags with a report definition
untag_resource	Disassociates a set of tags from a report definition

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- costandusagereportservice()
# The following example deletes the AWS Cost and Usage report named
# ExampleReport.
svc$delete_report_definition(
  ReportName = "ExampleReport"
)

## End(Not run)
```

`costexplorer` *AWS Cost Explorer Service*

Description

You can use the Cost Explorer API to programmatically query your cost and usage data. You can query for aggregated data such as total monthly costs or total daily usage. You can also query for granular data. This might include the number of daily write operations for Amazon DynamoDB database tables in your production environment.

Service Endpoint

The Cost Explorer API provides the following endpoint:

- `https://ce.us-east-1.amazonaws.com`

For information about the costs that are associated with the Cost Explorer API, see Amazon Web Services Cost Management Pricing.

Usage

```
costexplorer(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key

    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- costexplorer(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_anomaly_monitor	Creates a new cost anomaly detection monitor with the requeste
create_anomaly_subscription	Adds an alert 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, Amazon Resource Name (ARN), rules, defin
get_anomalies	Retrieves all of the cost anomalies detected on your account dur
get_anomaly_monitors	Retrieves the cost anomaly monitor definitions for your account
get_anomaly_subscriptions	Retrieves the cost anomaly subscription objects for your accoun
get_approximate_usage_records	Retrieves estimated usage records for hourly granularity or reso
get_commitment_purchase_analysis	Retrieves a commitment purchase analysis result based on the A
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 accoun
get_cost_categories	Retrieves an array of Cost Category names and values incurred
get_cost_forecast	Retrieves a forecast for how much Amazon Web Services predic
get_dimension_values	Retrieves all available filter values for a specified filter over a pe
get_reservation_coverage	Retrieves the reservation coverage for your account, which you
get_reservation_purchase_recommendation	Gets recommendations for reservation purchases
get_reservation_utilization	Retrieves the reservation utilization for your account
get_rightsizing_recommendation	Creates recommendations that help you save cost by identifying
get_savings_plan_purchase_recommendation_details	Retrieves the details for a Savings Plan recommendation
get_savings_plans_coverage	Retrieves the Savings Plans covered for your account
get_savings_plans_purchase_recommendation	Retrieves the Savings Plans recommendations for your account
get_savings_plans_utilization	Retrieves the Savings Plans utilization for your account across
get_savings_plans_utilization_details	Retrieves attribute data along with aggregate utilization and savi
get_tags	Queries for available tag keys and tag values for a specified peri
get_usage_forecast	Retrieves a forecast for how much Amazon Web Services predic

list_commitment_purchase_analyses	Lists the commitment purchase analyses for your account
list_cost_allocation_tag_backfill_history	Retrieves a list of your historical cost allocation tag backfill requ
list_cost_allocation_tags	Get a list of cost allocation tags
list_cost_category_definitions	Returns the name, Amazon Resource Name (ARN), NumberOf
list_savings_plans_purchase_recommendation_generation	Retrieves a list of your historical recommendation generations
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of resource tags associated with the resource speci
provide_anomaly_feedback	Modifies the feedback property of a given cost anomaly
start_commitment_purchase_analysis	Specifies the parameters of a planned commitment purchase an
start_cost_allocation_tag_backfill	Request a cost allocation tag backfill
start_savings_plans_purchase_recommendation_generation	Requests a Savings Plans recommendation generation
tag_resource	An API operation for adding one or more tags (key-value pairs)
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from a resource
update_anomaly_monitor	Updates an existing cost anomaly monitor
update_anomaly_subscription	Updates an existing cost anomaly subscription
update_cost_allocation_tags_status	Updates status for cost allocation tags in bulk, with maximum b
update_cost_category_definition	Updates an existing Cost Category

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- costexplorer()
svc$create_anomaly_monitor(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`customerprofiles` *Amazon Connect Customer Profiles*

Description

- Customer Profiles actions
- Customer Profiles data types

Amazon Connect Customer Profiles is a unified customer profile for your contact center that has pre-built connectors powered by AppFlow that make it easy to combine customer information from third party applications, such as Salesforce (CRM), ServiceNow (ITSM), and your enterprise resource planning (ERP), with contact history from your Amazon Connect contact center.

For more information about the Amazon Connect Customer Profiles feature, see Use Customer Profiles in the *Amazon Connect Administrator's Guide*.

Usage

```
customerprofiles(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- customerprofiles(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_profile_key	Associates a new key value with a specific profile, such as a Contact Record Con
batch_get_calculated_attribute_for_profile	Fetch the possible attribute values given the attribute name
batch_get_profile	Get a batch of profiles
create_calculated_attribute_definition	Creates a new calculated attribute definition
create_domain	Creates a domain, which is a container for all customer data, such as customer pr
create_event_stream	Creates an event stream, which is a subscription to real-time events, such as wher
create_event_trigger	Creates an event trigger, which specifies the rules when to perform action based
create_integration_workflow	Creates an integration workflow
create_profile	Creates a standard profile
create_segment_definition	Creates a segment definition associated to the given domain
create_segment_estimate	Creates a segment estimate query
create_segment_snapshot	Triggers a job to export a segment to a specified destination
delete_calculated_attribute_definition	Deletes an existing calculated attribute definition

delete_domain	Deletes a specific domain and all of its customer data, such as customer profile a
delete_event_stream	Disables and deletes the specified event stream
delete_event_trigger	Disable and deletes the Event Trigger
delete_integration	Removes an integration from a specific domain
delete_profile	Deletes the standard customer profile and all data pertaining to the profile
delete_profile_key	Removes a searchable key from a customer profile
delete_profile_object	Removes an object associated with a profile of a given ProfileObjectType
delete_profile_object_type	Removes a ProfileObjectType from a specific domain as well as removes all the
delete_segment_definition	Deletes a segment definition from the domain
delete_workflow	Deletes the specified workflow and all its corresponding resources
detect_profile_object_type	The process of detecting profile object type mapping by using given objects
get_auto_merging_preview	Tests the auto-merging settings of your Identity Resolution Job without merging
get_calculated_attribute_definition	Provides more information on a calculated attribute definition for Customer Prof
get_calculated_attribute_for_profile	Retrieve a calculated attribute for a customer profile
get_domain	Returns information about a specific domain
get_event_stream	Returns information about the specified event stream in a specific domain
get_event_trigger	Get a specific Event Trigger from the domain
get_identity_resolution_job	Returns information about an Identity Resolution Job in a specific domain
get_integration	Returns an integration for a domain
get_matches	Before calling this API, use CreateDomain or UpdateDomain to enable identity
get_profile_object_type	Returns the object types for a specific domain
get_profile_object_type_template	Returns the template information for a specific object type
get_segment_definition	Gets a segment definition from the domain
get_segment_estimate	Gets the result of a segment estimate query
get_segment_membership	Determines if the given profiles are within a segment
get_segment_snapshot	Retrieve the latest status of a segment snapshot
get_similar_profiles	Returns a set of profiles that belong to the same matching group using the match
get_workflow	Get details of specified workflow
get_workflow_steps	Get granular list of steps in workflow
list_account_integrations	Lists all of the integrations associated to a specific URI in the AWS account
list_calculated_attribute_definitions	Lists calculated attribute definitions for Customer Profiles
list_calculated_attributes_for_profile	Retrieve a list of calculated attributes for a customer profile
list_domains	Returns a list of all the domains for an AWS account that have been created
list_event_streams	Returns a list of all the event streams in a specific domain
list_event_triggers	List all Event Triggers under a domain
list_identity_resolution_jobs	Lists all of the Identity Resolution Jobs in your domain
list_integrations	Lists all of the integrations in your domain
list_object_type_attributes	Fetch the possible attribute values given the attribute name
list_profile_attribute_values	Fetch the possible attribute values given the attribute name
list_profile_objects	Returns a list of objects associated with a profile of a given ProfileObjectType
list_profile_object_types	Lists all of the templates available within the service
list_profile_object_type_templates	Lists all of the template information for object types
list_rule_based_matches	Returns a set of MatchIds that belong to the given domain
list_segment_definitions	Lists all segment definitions under a domain
list_tags_for_resource	Displays the tags associated with an Amazon Connect Customer Profiles resourc
list_workflows	Query to list all workflows
merge_profiles	Runs an AWS Lambda job that does the following:
put_integration	Adds an integration between the service and a third-party service, which include

put_profile_object	Adds additional objects to customer profiles of a given ObjectType
put_profile_object_type	Defines a ProfileObjectType
search_profiles	Searches for profiles within a specific domain using one or more predefined searc
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified Amazon Connect Cus
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified Amazon Connect Customer Profile
update_calculated_attribute_definition	Updates an existing calculated attribute definition
update_domain	Updates the properties of a domain, including creating or selecting a dead letter q
update_event_trigger	Update the properties of an Event Trigger
update_profile	Updates the properties of a profile

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- customerprofiles()
svc$add_profile_key(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

datapipeline *AWS Data Pipeline*

Description

AWS Data Pipeline configures and manages a data-driven workflow called a pipeline. AWS Data Pipeline handles the details of scheduling and ensuring that data dependencies are met so that your application can focus on processing the data.

AWS Data Pipeline provides a JAR implementation of a task runner called AWS Data Pipeline Task Runner. AWS Data Pipeline Task Runner provides logic for common data management scenarios, such as performing database queries and running data analysis using Amazon Elastic MapReduce (Amazon EMR). You can use AWS Data Pipeline Task Runner as your task runner, or you can write your own task runner to provide custom data management.

AWS Data Pipeline implements two main sets of functionality. Use the first set to create a pipeline and define data sources, schedules, dependencies, and the transforms to be performed on the data. Use the second set in your task runner application to receive the next task ready for processing. The logic for performing the task, such as querying the data, running data analysis, or converting the data from one format to another, is contained within the task runner. The task runner performs the task assigned to it by the web service, reporting progress to the web service as it does so. When the task is done, the task runner reports the final success or failure of the task to the web service.

Usage

```
datapipeline(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e`
  `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- datapipeline(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

activate_pipeline	Validates the specified pipeline and starts processing pipeline tasks
add_tags	Adds or modifies tags for the specified pipeline
create_pipeline	Creates a new, empty pipeline
deactivate_pipeline	Deactivates the specified running pipeline
delete_pipeline	Deletes a pipeline, its pipeline definition, and its run history
describe_objects	Gets the object definitions for a set of objects associated with the pipeline
describe_pipelines	Retrieves metadata about one or more pipelines
evaluate_expression	Task runners call EvaluateExpression to evaluate a string in the context of the specified object
get_pipeline_definition	Gets the definition of the specified pipeline
list_pipelines	Lists the pipeline identifiers for all active pipelines that you have permission to access
poll_for_task	Task runners call PollForTask to receive a task to perform from AWS Data Pipeline
put_pipeline_definition	Adds tasks, schedules, and preconditions to the specified pipeline
query_objects	Queries the specified pipeline for the names of objects that match the specified set of conditio

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 opera
set_status	Requests that the status of the specified physical or logical pipeline objects be updated in the s
set_task_status	Task runners call SetTaskStatus to notify AWS Data Pipeline that a task is completed and prov
validate_pipeline_definition	Validates the specified pipeline definition to ensure that it is well formed and can be run witho

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- datapipeline()
svc$activate_pipeline(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`datazone` *Amazon DataZone*

Description

Amazon DataZone is a data management service that enables you to catalog, discover, govern, share, and analyze your data. With Amazon DataZone, you can share and access your data across accounts and supported regions. Amazon DataZone simplifies your experience across Amazon Web Services services, including, but not limited to, Amazon Redshift, Amazon Athena, Amazon Web Services Glue, and Amazon Web Services Lake Formation.

Usage

```
datazone(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- datazone(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_predictions	Accepts automatically generated business-friendly metadata for your Amazon
accept_subscription_request	Accepts a subscription request to a specific asset
add_entity_owner	Adds the owner of an entity (a domain unit)
add_policy_grant	Adds a policy grant (an authorization policy) to a specified entity, including do
associate_environment_role	Associates the environment role in Amazon DataZone
cancel_metadata_generation_run	Cancels the metadata generation run
cancel_subscription	Cancels the subscription to the specified asset
create_asset	Creates an asset in Amazon DataZone catalog
create_asset_filter	Creates a data asset filter
create_asset_revision	Creates a revision of the asset
create_asset_type	Creates a custom asset type
create_connection	Creates a new connection
create_data_product	Creates a data product
create_data_product_revision	Creates a data product revision
create_data_source	Creates an Amazon DataZone data source
create_domain	Creates an Amazon DataZone domain
create_domain_unit	Creates a domain unit in Amazon DataZone
create_environment	Create an Amazon DataZone environment
create_environment_action	Creates an action for the environment, for example, creates a console link for a
create_environment_profile	Creates an Amazon DataZone environment profile
create_form_type	Creates a metadata form type
create_glossary	Creates an Amazon DataZone business glossary
create_glossary_term	Creates a business glossary term
create_group_profile	Creates a group profile in Amazon DataZone
create_listing_change_set	Publishes a listing (a record of an asset at a given time) or removes a listing fro
create_project	Creates an Amazon DataZone project
create_project_membership	Creates a project membership in Amazon DataZone
create_project_profile	Creates a project profile
create_rule	Creates a rule in Amazon DataZone
create_subscription_grant	Creates a subsscription grant in Amazon DataZone
create_subscription_request	Creates a subscription request in Amazon DataZone
create_subscription_target	Creates a subscription target in Amazon DataZone

create_user_profile	Creates a user profile in Amazon DataZone
delete_asset	Deletes an asset in Amazon DataZone
delete_asset_filter	Deletes an asset filter
delete_asset_type	Deletes an asset type in Amazon DataZone
delete_connection	Deletes and connection
delete_data_product	Deletes a data product in Amazon DataZone
delete_data_source	Deletes a data source in Amazon DataZone
delete_domain	Deletes a Amazon DataZone domain
delete_domain_unit	Deletes a domain unit
delete_environment	Deletes an environment in Amazon DataZone
delete_environment_action	Deletes an action for the environment, for example, deletes a console link for a
delete_environment_blueprint_configuration	Deletes the blueprint configuration in Amazon DataZone
delete_environment_profile	Deletes an environment profile in Amazon DataZone
delete_form_type	Delets and metadata form type in Amazon DataZone
delete_glossary	Deletes a business glossary in Amazon DataZone
delete_glossary_term	Deletes a business glossary term in Amazon DataZone
delete_listing	Deletes a listing (a record of an asset at a given time)
delete_project	Deletes a project in Amazon DataZone
delete_project_membership	Deletes project membership in Amazon DataZone
delete_project_profile	Deletes a project profile
delete_rule	Deletes a rule in Amazon DataZone
delete_subscription_grant	Deletes and subscription grant in Amazon DataZone
delete_subscription_request	Deletes a subscription request in Amazon DataZone
delete_subscription_target	Deletes a subscription target in Amazon DataZone
delete_time_series_data_points	Deletes the specified time series form for the specified asset
disassociate_environment_role	Disassociates the environment role in Amazon DataZone
get_asset	Gets an Amazon DataZone asset
get_asset_filter	Gets an asset filter
get_asset_type	Gets an Amazon DataZone asset type
get_connection	Gets a connection
get_data_product	Gets the data product
get_data_source	Gets an Amazon DataZone data source
get_data_source_run	Gets an Amazon DataZone data source run
get_domain	Gets an Amazon DataZone domain
get_domain_unit	Gets the details of the specified domain unit
get_environment	Gets an Amazon DataZone environment
get_environment_action	Gets the specified environment action
get_environment_blueprint	Gets an Amazon DataZone blueprint
get_environment_blueprint_configuration	Gets the blueprint configuration in Amazon DataZone
get_environment_credentials	Gets the credentials of an environment in Amazon DataZone
get_environment_profile	Gets an evinronment profile in Amazon DataZone
get_form_type	Gets a metadata form type in Amazon DataZone
get_glossary	Gets a business glossary in Amazon DataZone
get_glossary_term	Gets a business glossary term in Amazon DataZone
get_group_profile	Gets a group profile in Amazon DataZone
get_iam_portal_login_url	Gets the data portal URL for the specified Amazon DataZone domain
get_job_run	The details of the job run
get_lineage_event	Describes the lineage event

get_lineage_node	Gets the data lineage node
get_listing	Gets a listing (a record of an asset at a given time)
get_metadata_generation_run	Gets a metadata generation run in Amazon DataZone
get_project	Gets a project in Amazon DataZone
get_project_profile	The details of the project profile
get_rule	Gets the details of a rule in Amazon DataZone
get_subscription	Gets a subscription in Amazon DataZone
get_subscription_grant	Gets the subscription grant in Amazon DataZone
get_subscription_request_details	Gets the details of the specified subscription request
get_subscription_target	Gets the subscription target in Amazon DataZone
get_time_series_data_point	Gets the existing data point for the asset
get_user_profile	Gets a user profile in Amazon DataZone
list_asset_filters	Lists asset filters
list_asset_revisions	Lists the revisions for the asset
list_connections	Lists connections
list_data_product_revisions	Lists data product revisions
list_data_source_run_activities	Lists data source run activities
list_data_source_runs	Lists data source runs in Amazon DataZone
list_data_sources	Lists data sources in Amazon DataZone
list_domains	Lists Amazon DataZone domains
list_domain_units_for_parent	Lists child domain units for the specified parent domain unit
list_entity_owners	Lists the entity (domain units) owners
list_environment_actions	Lists existing environment actions
list_environment_blueprint_configurations	Lists blueprint configurations for a Amazon DataZone environment
list_environment_blueprints	Lists blueprints in an Amazon DataZone environment
list_environment_profiles	Lists Amazon DataZone environment profiles
list_environments	Lists Amazon DataZone environments
list_job_runs	Lists job runs
list_lineage_events	Lists lineage events
list_lineage_node_history	Lists the history of the specified data lineage node
list_metadata_generation_runs	Lists all metadata generation runs
list_notifications	Lists all Amazon DataZone notifications
list_policy_grants	Lists policy grants
list_project_memberships	Lists all members of the specified project
list_project_profiles	Lists project profiles
list_projects	Lists Amazon DataZone projects
list_rules	Lists existing rules
list_subscription_grants	Lists subscription grants
list_subscription_requests	Lists Amazon DataZone subscription requests
list_subscriptions	Lists subscriptions in Amazon DataZone
list_subscription_targets	Lists subscription targets in Amazon DataZone
list_tags_for_resource	Lists tags for the specified resource in Amazon DataZone
list_time_series_data_points	Lists time series data points
post_lineage_event	Posts a data lineage event
post_time_series_data_points	Posts time series data points to Amazon DataZone for the specified asset
put_environment_blueprint_configuration	Writes the configuration for the specified environment blueprint in Amazon Da
reject_predictions	Rejects automatically generated business-friendly metadata for your Amazon I
reject_subscription_request	Rejects the specified subscription request

remove_entity_owner	Removes an owner from an entity
remove_policy_grant	Removes a policy grant
revoke_subscription	Revokes a specified subscription in Amazon DataZone
search	Searches for assets in Amazon DataZone
search_group_profiles	Searches group profiles in Amazon DataZone
search_listings	Searches listings (records of an asset at a given time) in Amazon DataZone
search_types	Searches for types in Amazon DataZone
search_user_profiles	Searches user profiles in Amazon DataZone
start_data_source_run	Start the run of the specified data source in Amazon DataZone
start_metadata_generation_run	Starts the metadata generation run
tag_resource	Tags a resource in Amazon DataZone
untag_resource	Untags a resource in Amazon DataZone
update_asset_filter	Updates an asset filter
update_connection	Updates a connection
update_data_source	Updates the specified data source in Amazon DataZone
update_domain	Updates a Amazon DataZone domain
update_domain_unit	Updates the domain unit
update_environment	Updates the specified environment in Amazon DataZone
update_environment_action	Updates an environment action
update_environment_profile	Updates the specified environment profile in Amazon DataZone
update_glossary	Updates the business glossary in Amazon DataZone
update_glossary_term	Updates a business glossary term in Amazon DataZone
update_group_profile	Updates the specified group profile in Amazon DataZone
update_project	Updates the specified project in Amazon DataZone
update_project_profile	Updates a project profile
update_rule	Updates a rule
update_subscription_grant_status	Updates the status of the specified subscription grant status in Amazon DataZo
update_subscription_request	Updates a specified subscription request in Amazon DataZone
update_subscription_target	Updates the specified subscription target in Amazon DataZone
update_user_profile	Updates the specified user profile in Amazon DataZone

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- datazone()
svc$accept_predictions(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`dax` *Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)*

Description

DAX is a managed caching service engineered for Amazon DynamoDB. DAX dramatically speeds up database reads by caching frequently-accessed data from DynamoDB, so applications can access that data with sub-millisecond latency. You can create a DAX cluster easily, using the AWS Management Console. With a few simple modifications to your code, your application can begin taking advantage of the DAX cluster and realize significant improvements in read performance.

Usage

```
dax(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- dax(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_cluster	Creates a DAX cluster
create_parameter_group	Creates a new parameter group
create_subnet_group	Creates a new subnet group
decrease_replication_factor	Removes one or more nodes from a DAX cluster
delete_cluster	Deletes a previously provisioned DAX cluster
delete_parameter_group	Deletes the specified parameter group
delete_subnet_group	Deletes a subnet group
describe_clusters	Returns information about all provisioned DAX clusters if no cluster identifier is specified, or a

describe_default_parameters	Returns the default system parameter information for the DAX caching software
describe_events	Returns events related to DAX clusters and parameter groups
describe_parameter_groups	Returns a list of parameter group descriptions
describe_parameters	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular parameter group
describe_subnet_groups	Returns a list of subnet group descriptions
increase_replication_factor	Adds one or more nodes to a DAX cluster
list_tags	List all of the tags for a DAX cluster
reboot_node	Reboots a single node of a DAX cluster
tag_resource	Associates a set of tags with a DAX resource
untag_resource	Removes the association of tags from a DAX resource
update_cluster	Modifies the settings for a DAX cluster
update_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a parameter group
update_subnet_group	Modifies an existing subnet group

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- dax()
svc$create_cluster(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`detective` *Amazon Detective*

Description

Detective uses machine learning and purpose-built visualizations to help you to analyze and investigate security issues across your Amazon Web Services (Amazon Web Services) workloads. Detective automatically extracts time-based events such as login attempts, API calls, and network traffic from CloudTrail and Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) flow logs. It also extracts findings detected by Amazon GuardDuty.

The Detective API primarily supports the creation and management of behavior graphs. A behavior graph contains the extracted data from a set of member accounts, and is created and managed by an administrator account.

To add a member account to the behavior graph, the administrator account sends an invitation to the account. When the account accepts the invitation, it becomes a member account in the behavior graph.

Detective is also integrated with Organizations. The organization management account designates the Detective administrator account for the organization. That account becomes the administrator account for the organization behavior graph. The Detective administrator account is also the delegated administrator account for Detective in Organizations.

The Detective administrator account can enable any organization account as a member account in the organization behavior graph. The organization accounts do not receive invitations. The Detective administrator account can also invite other accounts to the organization behavior graph.

Every behavior graph is specific to a Region. You can only use the API to manage behavior graphs that belong to the Region that is associated with the currently selected endpoint.

The administrator account for a behavior graph can use the Detective API to do the following:

- Enable and disable Detective. Enabling Detective creates a new behavior graph.
- View the list of member accounts in a behavior graph.
- Add member accounts to a behavior graph.
- Remove member accounts from a behavior graph.
- Apply tags to a behavior graph.

The organization management account can use the Detective API to select the delegated administrator for Detective.

The Detective administrator account for an organization can use the Detective API to do the following:

- Perform all of the functions of an administrator account.
- Determine whether to automatically enable new organization accounts as member accounts in the organization behavior graph.

An invited member account can use the Detective API to do the following:

- View the list of behavior graphs that they are invited to.
- Accept an invitation to contribute to a behavior graph.
- Decline an invitation to contribute to a behavior graph.
- Remove their account from a behavior graph.

All API actions are logged as CloudTrail events. See Logging Detective API Calls with CloudTrail.

We replaced the term "master account" with the term "administrator account". An administrator account is used to centrally manage multiple accounts. In the case of Detective, the administrator account manages the accounts in their behavior graph.

Usage

```
detective(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e
html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- detective(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_invitation	Accepts an invitation for the member account to contribute data to a behavior graph
batch_get_graph_member_datasources	Gets data source package information for the behavior graph
batch_get_membership_datasources	Gets information on the data source package history for an account
create_graph	Creates a new behavior graph for the calling account, and sets that account as the ad
create_members	CreateMembers is used to send invitations to accounts
delete_graph	Disables the specified behavior graph and queues it to be deleted
delete_members	Removes the specified member accounts from the behavior graph
describe_organization_configuration	Returns information about the configuration for the organization behavior graph
disable_organization_admin_account	Removes the Detective administrator account in the current Region
disassociate_membership	Removes the member account from the specified behavior graph
enable_organization_admin_account	Designates the Detective administrator account for the organization in the current Re
get_investigation	Detective investigations lets you investigate IAM users and IAM roles using indicat
get_members	Returns the membership details for specified member accounts for a behavior graph
list_datasource_packages	Lists data source packages in the behavior graph
list_graphs	Returns the list of behavior graphs that the calling account is an administrator accoun
list_indicators	Gets the indicators from an investigation
list_investigations	Detective investigations lets you investigate IAM users and IAM roles using indicat
list_invitations	Retrieves the list of open and accepted behavior graph invitations for the member ac
list_members	Retrieves the list of member accounts for a behavior graph
list_organization_admin_accounts	Returns information about the Detective administrator account for an organization

list_tags_for_resource	Returns the tag values that are assigned to a behavior graph
reject_invitation	Rejects an invitation to contribute the account data to a behavior graph
start_investigation	Detective investigations lets you investigate IAM users and IAM roles using indicato
start_monitoring_member	Sends a request to enable data ingest for a member account that has a status of ACC
tag_resource	Applies tag values to a behavior graph
untag_resource	Removes tags from a behavior graph
update_datasource_packages	Starts a data source package for the Detective behavior graph
update_investigation_state	Updates the state of an investigation
update_organization_configuration	Updates the configuration for the Organizations integration in the current Region

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- detective()
svc$accept_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`devopsguru` *Amazon DevOps Guru*

Description

Amazon DevOps Guru is a fully managed service that helps you identify anomalous behavior in business critical operational applications. You specify the Amazon Web Services resources that you want DevOps Guru to cover, then the Amazon CloudWatch metrics and Amazon Web Services CloudTrail events related to those resources are analyzed. When anomalous behavior is detected, DevOps Guru creates an *insight* that includes recommendations, related events, and related metrics that can help you improve your operational applications. For more information, see What is Amazon DevOps Guru.

You can specify 1 or 2 Amazon Simple Notification Service topics so you are notified every time a new insight is created. You can also enable DevOps Guru to generate an OpsItem in Amazon Web Services Systems Manager for each insight to help you manage and track your work addressing insights.

To learn about the DevOps Guru workflow, see How DevOps Guru works. To learn about DevOps Guru concepts, see Concepts in DevOps Guru.

Usage

```
devopsguru(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- devopsguru(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_notification_channel	Adds a notification channel to DevOps Guru
delete_insight	Deletes the insight along with the associated anomalies, events and recon
describe_account_health	Returns the number of open reactive insights, the number of open proacti
describe_account_overview	For the time range passed in, returns the number of open reactive insight
describe_anomaly	Returns details about an anomaly that you specify using its ID
describe_event_sources_config	Returns the integration status of services that are integrated with DevOps
describe_feedback	Returns the most recent feedback submitted in the current Amazon Web
describe_insight	Returns details about an insight that you specify using its ID
describe_organization_health	Returns active insights, predictive insights, and resource hours analyzed i
describe_organization_overview	Returns an overview of your organization's history based on the specified
describe_organization_resource_collection_health	Provides an overview of your system's health
describe_resource_collection_health	Returns the number of open proactive insights, open reactive insights, an
describe_service_integration	Returns the integration status of services that are integrated with DevOps

get_cost_estimation	Returns an estimate of the monthly cost for DevOps Guru to analyze you
get_resource_collection	Returns lists Amazon Web Services resources that are of the specified res
list_anomalies_for_insight	Returns a list of the anomalies that belong to an insight that you specify u
list_anomalous_log_groups	Returns the list of log groups that contain log anomalies
list_events	Returns a list of the events emitted by the resources that are evaluated by
list_insights	Returns a list of insights in your Amazon Web Services account
list_monitored_resources	Returns the list of all log groups that are being monitored and tagged by
list_notification_channels	Returns a list of notification channels configured for DevOps Guru
list_organization_insights	Returns a list of insights associated with the account or OU Id
list_recommendations	Returns a list of a specified insight's recommendations
put_feedback	Collects customer feedback about the specified insight
remove_notification_channel	Removes a notification channel from DevOps Guru
search_insights	Returns a list of insights in your Amazon Web Services account
search_organization_insights	Returns a list of insights in your organization
start_cost_estimation	Starts the creation of an estimate of the monthly cost to analyze your Am
update_event_sources_config	Enables or disables integration with a service that can be integrated with
update_resource_collection	Updates the collection of resources that DevOps Guru analyzes
update_service_integration	Enables or disables integration with a service that can be integrated with

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- devopsguru()
svc$add_notification_channel(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`directconnect` *AWS Direct Connect*

Description

Direct Connect links your internal network to an Direct Connect location over a standard Ethernet fiber-optic cable. One end of the cable is connected to your router, the other to an Direct Connect router. With this connection in place, you can create virtual interfaces directly to the Amazon Web Services Cloud (for example, to Amazon EC2 and Amazon S3) and to Amazon VPC, bypassing Internet service providers in your network path. A connection provides access to all Amazon Web Services Regions except the China (Beijing) and (China) Ningxia Regions. Amazon Web Services resources in the China Regions can only be accessed through locations associated with those Regions.

Usage

```
directconnect(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- directconnect(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal	Accepts a proposal request to attach a virtual private gateway or tra
allocate_connection_on_interconnect	Deprecated
allocate_hosted_connection	Creates a hosted connection on the specified interconnect or a link
allocate_private_virtual_interface	Provisions a private virtual interface to be owned by the specified A
allocate_public_virtual_interface	Provisions a public virtual interface to be owned by the specified A
allocate_transit_virtual_interface	Provisions a transit virtual interface to be owned by the specified A
associate_connection_with_lag	Associates an existing connection with a link aggregation group (L
associate_hosted_connection	Associates a hosted connection and its virtual interfaces with a lin
associate_mac_sec_key	Associates a MAC Security (MACsec) Connection Key Name (CK
associate_virtual_interface	Associates a virtual interface with a specified link aggregation grou
confirm_connection	Confirms the creation of the specified hosted connection on an inte
confirm_customer_agreement	The confirmation of the terms of agreement when creating the con
confirm_private_virtual_interface	Accepts ownership of a private virtual interface created by another

confirm_public_virtual_interface	Accepts ownership of a public virtual interface created by another
confirm_transit_virtual_interface	Accepts ownership of a transit virtual interface created by another
create_bgp_peer	Creates a BGP peer on the specified virtual interface
create_connection	Creates a connection between a customer network and a specific D
create_direct_connect_gateway	Creates a Direct Connect gateway, which is an intermediate object
create_direct_connect_gateway_association	Creates an association between a Direct Connect gateway and a vi
create_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal	Creates a proposal to associate the specified virtual private gatewa
create_interconnect	Creates an interconnect between an Direct Connect Partner's netw
create_lag	Creates a link aggregation group (LAG) with the specified number
create_private_virtual_interface	Creates a private virtual interface
create_public_virtual_interface	Creates a public virtual interface
create_transit_virtual_interface	Creates a transit virtual interface
delete_bgp_peer	Deletes the specified BGP peer on the specified virtual interface w
delete_connection	Deletes the specified connection
delete_direct_connect_gateway	Deletes the specified Direct Connect gateway
delete_direct_connect_gateway_association	Deletes the association between the specified Direct Connect gatev
delete_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal	Deletes the association proposal request between the specified Dir
delete_interconnect	Deletes the specified interconnect
delete_lag	Deletes the specified link aggregation group (LAG)
delete_virtual_interface	Deletes a virtual interface
describe_connection_loa	Deprecated
describe_connections	Displays the specified connection or all connections in this Region
describe_connections_on_interconnect	Deprecated
describe_customer_metadata	Get and view a list of customer agreements, along with their signe
describe_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposals	Describes one or more association proposals for connection betwe
describe_direct_connect_gateway_associations	Lists the associations between your Direct Connect gateways and
describe_direct_connect_gateway_attachments	Lists the attachments between your Direct Connect gateways and
describe_direct_connect_gateways	Lists all your Direct Connect gateways or only the specified Direct
describe_hosted_connections	Lists the hosted connections that have been provisioned on the spe
describe_interconnect_loa	Deprecated
describe_interconnects	Lists the interconnects owned by the Amazon Web Services accou
describe_lags	Describes all your link aggregation groups (LAG) or the specified
describe_loa	Gets the LOA-CFA for a connection, interconnect, or link aggrega
describe_locations	Lists the Direct Connect locations in the current Amazon Web Ser
describe_router_configuration	Details about the router
describe_tags	Describes the tags associated with the specified Direct Connect re
describe_virtual_gateways	Deprecated
describe_virtual_interfaces	Displays all virtual interfaces for an Amazon Web Services accour
disassociate_connection_from_lag	Disassociates a connection from a link aggregation group (LAG)
disassociate_mac_sec_key	Removes the association between a MAC Security (MACsec) secu
list_virtual_interface_test_history	Lists the virtual interface failover test history
start_bgp_failover_test	Starts the virtual interface failover test that verifies your configura
stop_bgp_failover_test	Stops the virtual interface failover test
tag_resource	Adds the specified tags to the specified Direct Connect resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified Direct Connect reso
update_connection	Updates the Direct Connect dedicated connection configuration
update_direct_connect_gateway	Updates the name of a current Direct Connect gateway
update_direct_connect_gateway_association	Updates the specified attributes of the Direct Connect gateway ass

update_lag	Updates the attributes of the specified link aggregation group (LAG
update_virtual_interface_attributes	Updates the specified attributes of the specified virtual private inte

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- directconnect()
svc$accept_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

directoryservice *AWS Directory Service*

Description

Directory Service

Directory Service is a web service that makes it easy for you to setup and run directories in the Amazon Web Services cloud, or connect your Amazon Web Services resources with an existing self-managed Microsoft Active Directory. This guide provides detailed information about Directory Service operations, data types, parameters, and errors. For information about Directory Services features, see Directory Service and the Directory Service Administration Guide.

Amazon Web Services provides SDKs that consist of libraries and sample code for various programming languages and platforms (Java, Ruby, .Net, iOS, Android, etc.). The SDKs provide a convenient way to create programmatic access to Directory Service and other Amazon Web Services services. For more information about the Amazon Web Services SDKs, including how to download and install them, see Tools for Amazon Web Services.

Usage

```
directoryservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- directoryservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_shared_directory	Accepts a directory sharing request that was sent from the directory owner account
add_ip_routes	If the DNS server for your self-managed domain uses a publicly addressable IP add
add_region	Adds two domain controllers in the specified Region for the specified directory
add_tags_to_resource	Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified directory
cancel_schema_extension	Cancels an in-progress schema extension to a Microsoft AD directory
connect_directory	Creates an AD Connector to connect to a self-managed directory
create_alias	Creates an alias for a directory and assigns the alias to the directory
create_computer	Creates an Active Directory computer object in the specified directory
create_conditional_forwarder	Creates a conditional forwarder associated with your Amazon Web Services directo
create_directory	Creates a Simple AD directory
create_log_subscription	Creates a subscription to forward real-time Directory Service domain controller secu
create_microsoft_ad	Creates a Microsoft AD directory in the Amazon Web Services Cloud
create_snapshot	Creates a snapshot of a Simple AD or Microsoft AD directory in the Amazon Web S
create_trust	Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory allows you to configure trust relati
delete_conditional_forwarder	Deletes a conditional forwarder that has been set up for your Amazon Web Services
delete_directory	Deletes an Directory Service directory
delete_log_subscription	Deletes the specified log subscription
delete_snapshot	Deletes a directory snapshot
delete_trust	Deletes an existing trust relationship between your Managed Microsoft AD director
deregister_certificate	Deletes from the system the certificate that was registered for secure LDAP or clien

deregister_event_topic	Removes the specified directory as a publisher to the specified Amazon SNS topic
describe_certificate	Displays information about the certificate registered for secure LDAP or client certi
describe_client_authentication_settings	Retrieves information about the type of client authentication for the specified directo
describe_conditional_forwarders	Obtains information about the conditional forwarders for this account
describe_directories	Obtains information about the directories that belong to this account
describe_directory_data_access	Obtains status of directory data access enablement through the Directory Service Da
describe_domain_controllers	Provides information about any domain controllers in your directory
describe_event_topics	Obtains information about which Amazon SNS topics receive status messages from
describe_ldaps_settings	Describes the status of LDAP security for the specified directory
describe_regions	Provides information about the Regions that are configured for multi-Region replica
describe_settings	Retrieves information about the configurable settings for the specified directory
describe_shared_directories	Returns the shared directories in your account
describe_snapshots	Obtains information about the directory snapshots that belong to this account
describe_trusts	Obtains information about the trust relationships for this account
describe_update_directory	Describes the updates of a directory for a particular update type
disable_client_authentication	Disables alternative client authentication methods for the specified directory
disable_directory_data_access	Deactivates access to directory data via the Directory Service Data API for the speci
disable_ldaps	Deactivates LDAP secure calls for the specified directory
disable_radius	Disables multi-factor authentication (MFA) with the Remote Authentication Dial In
disable_sso	Disables single-sign on for a directory
enable_client_authentication	Enables alternative client authentication methods for the specified directory
enable_directory_data_access	Enables access to directory data via the Directory Service Data API for the specified
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
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 c
list_ip_routes	Lists the address blocks that you have added to a directory
list_log_subscriptions	Lists the active log subscriptions for the Amazon Web Services account
list_schema_extensions	Lists all schema extensions applied to a Microsoft AD Directory
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 Amazon 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 Managed Microsoft AD or Simple AD dire
restore_from_snapshot	Restores a directory using an existing directory snapshot
share_directory	Shares a specified directory (DirectoryId) in your Amazon Web Services account (d
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 Amazon Web Service
update_directory_setup	Updates the directory for a particular update type
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 informa
update_settings	Updates the configurable settings for the specified directory

update_trust	Updates the trust that has been set up between your Managed Microsoft AD directo
verify_trust	Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory allows you to configure and verify

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- directoryservice()
svc$accept_shared_directory(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

dlm *Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager*

Description

With Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager, you can manage the lifecycle of your Amazon Web Services resources. You create lifecycle policies, which are used to automate operations on the specified resources.

Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager supports Amazon EBS volumes and snapshots. For information about using Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager with Amazon EBS, see Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide*.

Usage

```
dlm(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- dlm(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_lifecycle_policy	Creates an Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager lifecycle policy
delete_lifecycle_policy	Deletes the specified lifecycle policy and halts the automated operations that the policy specified
get_lifecycle_policies	Gets summary information about all or the specified data lifecycle policies
get_lifecycle_policy	Gets detailed information about the specified lifecycle policy
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags for the specified resource
tag_resource	Adds the specified tags to the specified resource
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags from the specified resource
update_lifecycle_policy	Updates the specified lifecycle policy

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- dlm()
svc$create_lifecycle_policy(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

docdb *Amazon DocumentDB with MongoDB compatibility*

Description

Amazon DocumentDB is a fast, reliable, and fully managed database service. Amazon DocumentDB makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale MongoDB-compatible databases in the cloud. With Amazon DocumentDB, you can run the same application code and use the same drivers and tools that you use with MongoDB.

Usage

```
docdb(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- docdb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_source_identifier_to_subscription	Adds a source identifier to an existing event notification subscription
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 Amaz
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
create_event_subscription	Creates an Amazon DocumentDB event notification subscription
create_global_cluster	Creates an Amazon DocumentDB global cluster that can span multiple multip
delete_db_cluster	Deletes a previously provisioned cluster
delete_db_cluster_parameter_group	Deletes a specified cluster parameter group
delete_db_cluster_snapshot	Deletes a cluster snapshot
delete_db_instance	Deletes a previously provisioned instance
delete_db_subnet_group	Deletes a subnet group
delete_event_subscription	Deletes an Amazon DocumentDB event notification subscription
delete_global_cluster	Deletes a global cluster
describe_certificates	Returns a list of certificate authority (CA) certificates provided by Amazon Do

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
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 da
describe_event_categories	Displays a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for a spe
describe_events	Returns events related to instances, security groups, snapshots, and DB parame
describe_event_subscriptions	Lists all the subscription descriptions for a customer account
describe_global_clusters	Returns information about Amazon DocumentDB global clusters
describe_orderable_db_instance_options	Returns a list of orderable instance options for the specified engine
describe_pending_maintenance_actions	Returns a list of resources (for example, instances) that have at least one pendi
failover_db_cluster	Forces a failover for a cluster
failover_global_cluster	Promotes the specified secondary DB cluster to be the primary DB cluster in t
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags on an Amazon DocumentDB resource
modify_db_cluster	Modifies a setting for an Amazon DocumentDB cluster
modify_db_cluster_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a cluster parameter group
modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute	Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a ma
modify_db_instance	Modifies settings for an instance
modify_db_subnet_group	Modifies an existing subnet group
modify_event_subscription	Modifies an existing Amazon DocumentDB event notification subscription
modify_global_cluster	Modify a setting for an Amazon DocumentDB global cluster
reboot_db_instance	You might need to reboot your instance, usually for maintenance reasons
remove_from_global_cluster	Detaches an Amazon DocumentDB secondary cluster from a global cluster
remove_source_identifier_from_subscription	Removes a source identifier from an existing Amazon DocumentDB event not
remove_tags_from_resource	Removes metadata tags from an Amazon DocumentDB resource
reset_db_cluster_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a cluster parameter group to the default value
restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot	Creates a new cluster from a snapshot or cluster snapshot
restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time	Restores a cluster to an arbitrary point in time
start_db_cluster	Restarts the stopped cluster that is specified by DBClusterIdentifier
stop_db_cluster	Stops the running cluster that is specified by DBClusterIdentifier
switchover_global_cluster	Switches over the specified secondary Amazon DocumentDB cluster to be the

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- docdb()
svc$add_source_identifier_to_subscription(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`docdbelastic` *Amazon DocumentDB Elastic Clusters*

Description

Amazon DocumentDB elastic clusters

Amazon DocumentDB elastic-clusters support workloads with millions of reads/writes per second and petabytes of storage capacity. Amazon DocumentDB elastic clusters also simplify how developers interact with Amazon DocumentDB elastic-clusters by eliminating the need to choose, manage or upgrade instances.

Amazon DocumentDB elastic-clusters were created to:

- provide a solution for customers looking for a database that provides virtually limitless scale with rich query capabilities and MongoDB API compatibility.
- give customers higher connection limits, and to reduce downtime from patching.
- continue investing in a cloud-native, elastic, and class leading architecture for JSON workloads.

Usage

```
docdbelastic(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

	• **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- docdbelastic(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

apply_pending_maintenance_action	The type of pending maintenance action to be applied to the resource
copy_cluster_snapshot	Copies a snapshot of an elastic cluster
create_cluster	Creates a new Amazon DocumentDB elastic cluster and returns its cluster structure
create_cluster_snapshot	Creates a snapshot of an elastic cluster
delete_cluster	Delete an elastic cluster
delete_cluster_snapshot	Delete an elastic cluster snapshot
get_cluster	Returns information about a specific elastic cluster
get_cluster_snapshot	Returns information about a specific elastic cluster snapshot
get_pending_maintenance_action	Retrieves all maintenance actions that are pending
list_clusters	Returns information about provisioned Amazon DocumentDB elastic clusters
list_cluster_snapshots	Returns information about snapshots for a specified elastic cluster
list_pending_maintenance_actions	Retrieves a list of all maintenance actions that are pending
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags on a elastic cluster resource
restore_cluster_from_snapshot	Restores an elastic cluster from a snapshot
start_cluster	Restarts the stopped elastic cluster that is specified by clusterARN
stop_cluster	Stops the running elastic cluster that is specified by clusterArn
tag_resource	Adds metadata tags to an elastic cluster resource
untag_resource	Removes metadata tags from an elastic cluster resource
update_cluster	Modifies an elastic cluster

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- docdbelastic()
svc$apply_pending_maintenance_action(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

drs *Elastic Disaster Recovery Service*

Description

AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery Service.

Usage

```
drs(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- drs(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_source_network_stack	Associate a Source Network to an existing CloudFormation Stack and modify
create_extended_source_server	Create an extended source server in the target Account based on the source se
create_launch_configuration_template	Creates a new Launch Configuration Template
create_replication_configuration_template	Creates a new ReplicationConfigurationTemplate
create_source_network	Create a new Source Network resource for a provided VPC ID
delete_job	Deletes a single Job by ID
delete_launch_action	Deletes a resource launch action
delete_launch_configuration_template	Deletes a single Launch Configuration Template by ID
delete_recovery_instance	Deletes a single Recovery Instance by ID
delete_replication_configuration_template	Deletes a single Replication Configuration Template by ID
delete_source_network	Delete Source Network resource
delete_source_server	Deletes a single Source Server by ID
describe_job_log_items	Retrieves a detailed Job log with pagination

describe_jobs	Returns a list of Jobs
describe_launch_configuration_templates	Lists all Launch Configuration Templates, filtered by Launch Configuration T
describe_recovery_instances	Lists all Recovery Instances or multiple Recovery Instances by ID
describe_recovery_snapshots	Lists all Recovery Snapshots for a single Source Server
describe_replication_configuration_templates	Lists all ReplicationConfigurationTemplates, filtered by Source Server IDs
describe_source_networks	Lists all Source Networks or multiple Source Networks filtered by ID
describe_source_servers	Lists all Source Servers or multiple Source Servers filtered by ID
disconnect_recovery_instance	Disconnect a Recovery Instance from Elastic Disaster Recovery
disconnect_source_server	Disconnects a specific Source Server from Elastic Disaster Recovery
export_source_network_cfn_template	Export the Source Network CloudFormation template to an S3 bucket
get_failback_replication_configuration	Lists all Failback ReplicationConfigurations, filtered by Recovery Instance ID
get_launch_configuration	Gets a LaunchConfiguration, filtered by Source Server IDs
get_replication_configuration	Gets a ReplicationConfiguration, filtered by Source Server ID
initialize_service	Initialize Elastic Disaster Recovery
list_extensible_source_servers	Returns a list of source servers on a staging account that are extensible, which
list_launch_actions	Lists resource launch actions
list_staging_accounts	Returns an array of staging accounts for existing extended source servers
list_tags_for_resource	List all tags for your Elastic Disaster Recovery resources
put_launch_action	Puts a resource launch action
retry_data_replication	WARNING: RetryDataReplication is deprecated
reverse_replication	Start replication to origin / target region - applies only to protected instances t
start_failback_launch	Initiates a Job for launching the machine that is being failed back to from the
start_recovery	Launches Recovery Instances for the specified Source Servers
start_replication	Starts replication for a stopped Source Server
start_source_network_recovery	Deploy VPC for the specified Source Network and modify launch templates t
start_source_network_replication	Starts replication for a Source Network
stop_failback	Stops the failback process for a specified Recovery Instance
stop_replication	Stops replication for a Source Server
stop_source_network_replication	Stops replication for a Source Network
tag_resource	Adds or overwrites only the specified tags for the specified Elastic Disaster R
terminate_recovery_instances	Initiates a Job for terminating the EC2 resources associated with the specified
untag_resource	Deletes the specified set of tags from the specified set of Elastic Disaster Rec
update_failback_replication_configuration	Allows you to update the failback replication configuration of a Recovery Inst
update_launch_configuration	Updates a LaunchConfiguration by Source Server ID
update_launch_configuration_template	Updates an existing Launch Configuration Template by ID
update_replication_configuration	Allows you to update a ReplicationConfiguration by Source Server ID
update_replication_configuration_template	Updates a ReplicationConfigurationTemplate by ID

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- drs()
svc$associate_source_network_stack(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`dynamodb` *Amazon DynamoDB*

Description

Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability. DynamoDB lets you offload the administrative burdens of operating and scaling a distributed database, so that you don't have to worry about hardware provisioning, setup and configuration, replication, software patching, or cluster scaling.

With DynamoDB, you can create database tables that can store and retrieve any amount of data, and serve any level of request traffic. You can scale up or scale down your tables' throughput capacity without downtime or performance degradation, and use the Amazon Web Services Management Console to monitor resource utilization and performance metrics.

DynamoDB automatically spreads the data and traffic for your tables over a sufficient number of servers to handle your throughput and storage requirements, while maintaining consistent and fast performance. All of your data is stored on solid state disks (SSDs) and automatically replicated across multiple Availability Zones in an Amazon Web Services Region, providing built-in high availability and data durability.

Usage

```
dynamodb(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- dynamodb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_execute_statement	This operation allows you to perform batch reads or writes on data stored in Dynam
batch_get_item	The BatchGetItem operation returns the attributes of one or more items from one or
batch_write_item	The BatchWriteItem operation puts or deletes multiple items in one or more tables
create_backup	Creates a backup for an existing table
create_global_table	Creates a global table from an existing table
create_table	The CreateTable operation adds a new table to your account
delete_backup	Deletes an existing backup of a table
delete_item	Deletes a single item in a table by primary key
delete_resource_policy	Deletes the resource-based policy attached to the resource, which can be a table or s
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
describe_contributor_insights	Returns information about contributor insights for a given table or global secondary
describe_endpoints	Returns the regional endpoint information
describe_export	Describes an existing table export
describe_global_table	Returns information about the specified global table
describe_global_table_settings	Describes Region-specific settings for a global table
describe_import	Represents the properties of the import
describe_kinesis_streaming_destination	Returns information about the status of Kinesis streaming
describe_limits	Returns the current provisioned-capacity quotas for your Amazon Web Services acc
describe_table	Returns information about the table, including the current status of the table, when i
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 chos
execute_statement	This operation allows you to perform reads and singleton writes on data stored in D
execute_transaction	This operation allows you to perform transactional reads or writes on data stored in
export_table_to_point_in_time	Exports table data to an S3 bucket
get_item	The GetItem operation returns a set of attributes for the item with the given primary
get_resource_policy	Returns the resource-based policy document attached to the resource, which can be
import_table	Imports table data from an S3 bucket
list_backups	List DynamoDB backups that are associated with an Amazon Web Services accoun
list_contributor_insights	Returns a list of ContributorInsightsSummary for a table and all its global secondar
list_exports	Lists completed exports within the past 90 days
list_global_tables	Lists all global tables that have a replica in the specified Region
list_imports	Lists completed imports within the past 90 days
list_tables	Returns an array of table names associated with the current account and endpoint
list_tags_of_resource	List all tags on an Amazon DynamoDB resource
put_item	Creates a new item, or replaces an old item with a new item
put_resource_policy	Attaches a resource-based policy document to the resource, which can be a table or

query	You must provide the name of the partition key attribute and a single value for that
restore_table_from_backup	Creates a new table from an existing backup
restore_table_to_point_in_time	Restores the specified table to the specified point in time within EarliestRestorable
scan	The Scan operation returns one or more items and item attributes by accessing ever
tag_resource	Associate a set of tags with an Amazon DynamoDB resource
transact_get_items	TransactGetItems is a synchronous operation that atomically retrieves multiple item
transact_write_items	TransactWriteItems is a synchronous write operation that groups up to 100 action r
untag_resource	Removes the association of tags from an Amazon DynamoDB resource
update_continuous_backups	UpdateContinuousBackups enables or disables point in time recovery for the specif
update_contributor_insights	Updates the status for contributor insights for a specific table or index
update_global_table	Adds or removes replicas in the specified global table
update_global_table_settings	Updates settings for a global table
update_item	Edits an existing item's attributes, or adds a new item to the table if it does not alrea
update_kinesis_streaming_destination	The command to update the Kinesis stream destination
update_table	Modifies the provisioned throughput settings, global secondary indexes, or Dynamo
update_table_replica_auto_scaling	Updates auto scaling settings on your global tables at once
update_time_to_live	The UpdateTimeToLive method enables or disables Time to Live (TTL) for the spe

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- dynamodb()
# This example reads multiple items from the Music table using a batch of
# three GetItem requests.  Only the AlbumTitle attribute is returned.
svc$batch_get_item(
  RequestItems = list(
    Music = list(
      Keys = list(
        list(
          Artist = list(
            S = "No One You Know"
          ),
          SongTitle = list(
            S = "Call Me Today"
          )
        ),
        list(
          Artist = list(
            S = "Acme Band"
          ),
          SongTitle = list(
            S = "Happy Day"
          )
        ),
        list(
          Artist = list(
            S = "No One You Know"
          ),
          SongTitle = list(
            S = "Scared of My Shadow"
          )
        )
      ),
      ProjectionExpression = "AlbumTitle"
    )
  )
)

## End(Not run)
```

`dynamodbstreams` *Amazon DynamoDB Streams*

Description

Amazon DynamoDB

Amazon DynamoDB Streams provides API actions for accessing streams and processing stream records. To learn more about application development with Streams, see Capturing Table Activity with DynamoDB Streams in the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Usage

```
dynamodbstreams(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- dynamodbstreams(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

describe_stream	Returns information about a stream, including the current status of the stream, its Amazon Resource Nam
get_records	Retrieves the stream records from a given shard
get_shard_iterator	Returns a shard iterator
list_streams	Returns an array of stream ARNs associated with the current account and endpoint

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- dynamodbstreams()
# The following example describes a stream with a given stream ARN.
svc$describe_stream(
  StreamArn = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:111122223333:table/Forum/stream/2..."
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

ebs *Amazon Elastic Block Store*

Description

You can use the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) direct APIs to create Amazon EBS snapshots, write data directly to your snapshots, read data on your snapshots, and identify the differences or changes between two snapshots. If you're an independent software vendor (ISV) who offers backup services for Amazon EBS, the EBS direct APIs make it more efficient and cost-effective to track incremental changes on your Amazon EBS volumes through snapshots. This can be done without having to create new volumes from snapshots, and then use Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances to compare the differences.

You can create incremental snapshots directly from data on-premises into volumes and the cloud to use for quick disaster recovery. With the ability to write and read snapshots, you can write your on-premises data to an snapshot during a disaster. Then after recovery, you can restore it back to

Amazon Web Services or on-premises from the snapshot. You no longer need to build and maintain complex mechanisms to copy data to and from Amazon EBS.

This API reference provides detailed information about the actions, data types, parameters, and errors of the EBS direct APIs. For more information about the elements that make up the EBS direct APIs, and examples of how to use them effectively, see Accessing the Contents of an Amazon EBS Snapshot in the *Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud User Guide*. For more information about the supported Amazon Web Services Regions, endpoints, and service quotas for the EBS direct APIs, see Amazon Elastic Block Store Endpoints and Quotas in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Usage

```
ebs(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ebs(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

complete_snapshot	Seals and completes the snapshot after all of the required blocks of data have been written to it
get_snapshot_block	Returns the data in a block in an Amazon Elastic Block Store snapshot
list_changed_blocks	Returns information about the blocks that are different between two Amazon Elastic Block Store snaps
list_snapshot_blocks	Returns information about the blocks in an Amazon Elastic Block Store snapshot
put_snapshot_block	Writes a block of data to a snapshot
start_snapshot	Creates a new Amazon EBS snapshot

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ebs()
svc$complete_snapshot(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`ec2` *Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud*

Description

You can access the features of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) programmatically. For more information, see the Amazon EC2 Developer Guide.

Usage

```
ec2(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ec2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_address_transfer	Accepts an Elastic IP address transfer
accept_capacity_reservation_billing_ownership	Accepts a request to assign billing of the availabl
accept_reserved_instances_exchange_quote	Accepts the Convertible Reserved Instance excha
accept_transit_gateway_multicast_domain_associations	Accepts a request to associate subnets with a tran
accept_transit_gateway_peering_attachment	Accepts a transit gateway peering attachment req
accept_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment	Accepts a request to attach a VPC to a transit gat
accept_vpc_endpoint_connections	Accepts connection requests to your VPC endpo
accept_vpc_peering_connection	Accept a VPC peering connection request
advertise_byoip_cidr	Advertises an IPv4 or IPv6 address range that is
allocate_address	Allocates an Elastic IP address to your Amazon
allocate_hosts	Allocates a Dedicated Host to your account
allocate_ipam_pool_cidr	Allocate a CIDR from an IPAM pool
apply_security_groups_to_client_vpn_target_network	Applies a security group to the association betwe
assign_ipv_6_addresses	Assigns one or more IPv6 addresses to the specif
assign_private_ip_addresses	Assigns one or more secondary private IP addres
assign_private_nat_gateway_address	Assigns private IPv4 addresses to a private NAT
associate_address	Associates an Elastic IP address, or carrier IP ad
associate_capacity_reservation_billing_owner	Initiates a request to assign billing of the unused
associate_client_vpn_target_network	Associates a target network with a Client VPN e
associate_dhcp_options	Associates a set of DHCP options (that you've pr
associate_enclave_certificate_iam_role	Associates an Identity and Access Management
associate_iam_instance_profile	Associates an IAM instance profile with a runnin
associate_instance_event_window	Associates one or more targets with an event win
associate_ipam_byoasn	Associates your Autonomous System Number (A
associate_ipam_resource_discovery	Associates an IPAM resource discovery with an
associate_nat_gateway_address	Associates Elastic IP addresses (EIPs) and privat
associate_route_table	Associates a subnet in your VPC or an internet g
associate_security_group_vpc	Associates a security group with another VPC in
associate_subnet_cidr_block	Associates a CIDR block with your subnet
associate_transit_gateway_multicast_domain	Associates the specified subnets and transit gatev
associate_transit_gateway_policy_table	Associates the specified transit gateway attachme
associate_transit_gateway_route_table	Associates the specified attachment with the spec
associate_trunk_interface	Associates a branch network interface with a trun
associate_vpc_cidr_block	Associates a CIDR block with your VPC
attach_classic_link_vpc	This action is deprecated
attach_internet_gateway	Attaches an internet gateway or a virtual private
attach_network_interface	Attaches a network interface to an instance
attach_verified_access_trust_provider	Attaches the specified Amazon Web Services Ve
attach_volume	Attaches an EBS volume to a running or stopped
attach_vpn_gateway	Attaches an available virtual private gateway to a
authorize_client_vpn_ingress	Adds an ingress authorization rule to a Client VP
authorize_security_group_egress	Adds the specified outbound (egress) rules to a se
authorize_security_group_ingress	Adds the specified inbound (ingress) rules to a se
bundle_instance	Bundles an Amazon instance store-backed Winde
cancel_bundle_task	Cancels a bundling operation for an instance stor
cancel_capacity_reservation	Cancels the specified Capacity Reservation, relea

cancel_capacity_reservation_fleets	Cancels one or more Capacity Reservation Fleets
cancel_conversion_task	Cancels an active conversion task
cancel_declarative_policies_report	Cancels the generation of an account status repor
cancel_export_task	Cancels an active export task
cancel_image_launch_permission	Removes your Amazon Web Services account fr
cancel_import_task	Cancels an in-process import virtual machine or
cancel_reserved_instances_listing	Cancels the specified Reserved Instance listing i
cancel_spot_fleet_requests	Cancels the specified Spot Fleet requests
cancel_spot_instance_requests	Cancels one or more Spot Instance requests
confirm_product_instance	Determines whether a product code is associated
copy_fpga_image	Copies the specified Amazon FPGA Image (AFI
copy_image	Initiates an AMI copy operation
copy_snapshot	Copies a point-in-time snapshot of an EBS volu
create_capacity_reservation	Creates a new Capacity Reservation with the spe
create_capacity_reservation_by_splitting	Create a new Capacity Reservation by splitting t
create_capacity_reservation_fleet	Creates a Capacity Reservation Fleet
create_carrier_gateway	Creates a carrier gateway
create_client_vpn_endpoint	Creates a Client VPN endpoint
create_client_vpn_route	Adds a route to a network to a Client VPN endp
create_coip_cidr	Creates a range of customer-owned IP addresses
create_coip_pool	Creates a pool of customer-owned IP (CoIP) add
create_customer_gateway	Provides information to Amazon Web Services a
create_default_subnet	Creates a default subnet with a size /20 IPv4 CID
create_default_vpc	Creates a default VPC with a size /16 IPv4 CIDR
create_dhcp_options	Creates a custom set of DHCP options
create_egress_only_internet_gateway	[IPv6 only] Creates an egress-only internet gatev
create_fleet	Creates an EC2 Fleet that contains the configurat
create_flow_logs	Creates one or more flow logs to capture informa
create_fpga_image	Creates an Amazon FPGA Image (AFI) from the
create_image	Creates an Amazon EBS-backed AMI from an A
create_instance_connect_endpoint	Creates an EC2 Instance Connect Endpoint
create_instance_event_window	Creates an event window in which scheduled eve
create_instance_export_task	Exports a running or stopped instance to an Ama
create_internet_gateway	Creates an internet gateway for use with a VPC
create_ipam	Create an IPAM
create_ipam_external_resource_verification_token	Create a verification token
create_ipam_pool	Create an IP address pool for Amazon VPC IP A
create_ipam_resource_discovery	Creates an IPAM resource discovery
create_ipam_scope	Create an IPAM scope
create_key_pair	Creates an ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair w
create_launch_template	Creates a launch template
create_launch_template_version	Creates a new version of a launch template
create_local_gateway_route	Creates a static route for the specified local gatev
create_local_gateway_route_table	Creates a local gateway route table
create_local_gateway_route_table_virtual_interface_group_association	Creates a local gateway route table virtual interfa
create_local_gateway_route_table_vpc_association	Associates the specified VPC with the specified l
create_managed_prefix_list	Creates a managed prefix list
create_nat_gateway	Creates a NAT gateway in the specified subnet

create_network_acl	Creates a network ACL in a VPC
create_network_acl_entry	Creates an entry (a rule) in a network ACL with t
create_network_insights_access_scope	Creates a Network Access Scope
create_network_insights_path	Creates a path to analyze for reachability
create_network_interface	Creates a network interface in the specified subne
create_network_interface_permission	Grants an Amazon Web Services-authorized acc
create_placement_group	Creates a placement group in which to launch ins
create_public_ipv_4_pool	Creates a public IPv4 address pool
create_replace_root_volume_task	Replaces the EBS-backed root volume for a runn
create_reserved_instances_listing	Creates a listing for Amazon EC2 Standard Rese
create_restore_image_task	Starts a task that restores an AMI from an Amaz
create_route	Creates a route in a route table within a VPC
create_route_table	Creates a route table for the specified VPC
create_security_group	Creates a security group
create_snapshot	Creates a snapshot of an EBS volume and stores
create_snapshots	Creates crash-consistent snapshots of multiple E
create_spot_datafeed_subscription	Creates a data feed for Spot Instances, enabling y
create_store_image_task	Stores an AMI as a single object in an Amazon S
create_subnet	Creates a subnet in the specified VPC
create_subnet_cidr_reservation	Creates a subnet CIDR reservation
create_tags	Adds or overwrites only the specified tags for the
create_traffic_mirror_filter	Creates a Traffic Mirror filter
create_traffic_mirror_filter_rule	Creates a Traffic Mirror filter rule
create_traffic_mirror_session	Creates a Traffic Mirror session
create_traffic_mirror_target	Creates a target for your Traffic Mirror session
create_transit_gateway	Creates a transit gateway
create_transit_gateway_connect	Creates a Connect attachment from a specified tr
create_transit_gateway_connect_peer	Creates a Connect peer for a specified transit gat
create_transit_gateway_multicast_domain	Creates a multicast domain using the specified tr
create_transit_gateway_peering_attachment	Requests a transit gateway peering attachment be
create_transit_gateway_policy_table	Creates a transit gateway policy table
create_transit_gateway_prefix_list_reference	Creates a reference (route) to a prefix list in a spe
create_transit_gateway_route	Creates a static route for the specified transit gate
create_transit_gateway_route_table	Creates a route table for the specified transit gate
create_transit_gateway_route_table_announcement	Advertises a new transit gateway route table
create_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment	Attaches the specified VPC to the specified trans
create_verified_access_endpoint	An Amazon Web Services Verified Access endpo
create_verified_access_group	An Amazon Web Services Verified Access group
create_verified_access_instance	An Amazon Web Services Verified Access instan
create_verified_access_trust_provider	A trust provider is a third-party entity that create
create_volume	Creates an EBS volume that can be attached to a
create_vpc	Creates a VPC with the specified CIDR blocks
create_vpc_block_public_access_exclusion	Create a VPC Block Public Access (BPA) exclus
create_vpc_endpoint	Creates a VPC endpoint
create_vpc_endpoint_connection_notification	Creates a connection notification for a specified
create_vpc_endpoint_service_configuration	Creates a VPC endpoint service to which service
create_vpc_peering_connection	Requests a VPC peering connection between two
create_vpn_connection	Creates a VPN connection between an existing v

create_vpn_connection_route	Creates a static route associated with a VPN con
create_vpn_gateway	Creates a virtual private gateway
delete_carrier_gateway	Deletes a carrier gateway
delete_client_vpn_endpoint	Deletes the specified Client VPN endpoint
delete_client_vpn_route	Deletes a route from a Client VPN endpoint
delete_coip_cidr	Deletes a range of customer-owned IP addresses
delete_coip_pool	Deletes a pool of customer-owned IP (CoIP) add
delete_customer_gateway	Deletes the specified customer gateway
delete_dhcp_options	Deletes the specified set of DHCP options
delete_egress_only_internet_gateway	Deletes an egress-only internet gateway
delete_fleets	Deletes the specified EC2 Fleets
delete_flow_logs	Deletes one or more flow logs
delete_fpga_image	Deletes the specified Amazon FPGA Image (AF
delete_instance_connect_endpoint	Deletes the specified EC2 Instance Connect End
delete_instance_event_window	Deletes the specified event window
delete_internet_gateway	Deletes the specified internet gateway
delete_ipam	Delete an IPAM
delete_ipam_external_resource_verification_token	Delete a verification token
delete_ipam_pool	Delete an IPAM pool
delete_ipam_resource_discovery	Deletes an IPAM resource discovery
delete_ipam_scope	Delete the scope for an IPAM
delete_key_pair	Deletes the specified key pair, by removing the p
delete_launch_template	Deletes a launch template
delete_launch_template_versions	Deletes one or more versions of a launch templat
delete_local_gateway_route	Deletes the specified route from the specified loc
delete_local_gateway_route_table	Deletes a local gateway route table
delete_local_gateway_route_table_virtual_interface_group_association	Deletes a local gateway route table virtual interfa
delete_local_gateway_route_table_vpc_association	Deletes the specified association between a VPC
delete_managed_prefix_list	Deletes the specified managed prefix list
delete_nat_gateway	Deletes the specified NAT gateway
delete_network_acl	Deletes the specified network ACL
delete_network_acl_entry	Deletes the specified ingress or egress entry (rule
delete_network_insights_access_scope	Deletes the specified Network Access Scope
delete_network_insights_access_scope_analysis	Deletes the specified Network Access Scope anal
delete_network_insights_analysis	Deletes the specified network insights analysis
delete_network_insights_path	Deletes the specified path
delete_network_interface	Deletes the specified network interface
delete_network_interface_permission	Deletes a permission for a network interface
delete_placement_group	Deletes the specified placement group
delete_public_ipv_4_pool	Delete a public IPv4 pool
delete_queued_reserved_instances	Deletes the queued purchases for the specified R
delete_route	Deletes the specified route from the specified rou
delete_route_table	Deletes the specified route table
delete_security_group	Deletes a security group
delete_snapshot	Deletes the specified snapshot
delete_spot_datafeed_subscription	Deletes the data feed for Spot Instances
delete_subnet	Deletes the specified subnet
delete_subnet_cidr_reservation	Deletes a subnet CIDR reservation

delete_tags	Deletes the specified set of tags from the specifie
delete_traffic_mirror_filter	Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror filter
delete_traffic_mirror_filter_rule	Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror rule
delete_traffic_mirror_session	Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror session
delete_traffic_mirror_target	Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror target
delete_transit_gateway	Deletes the specified transit gateway
delete_transit_gateway_connect	Deletes the specified Connect attachment
delete_transit_gateway_connect_peer	Deletes the specified Connect peer
delete_transit_gateway_multicast_domain	Deletes the specified transit gateway multicast d
delete_transit_gateway_peering_attachment	Deletes a transit gateway peering attachment
delete_transit_gateway_policy_table	Deletes the specified transit gateway policy table
delete_transit_gateway_prefix_list_reference	Deletes a reference (route) to a prefix list in a sp
delete_transit_gateway_route	Deletes the specified route from the specified tra
delete_transit_gateway_route_table	Deletes the specified transit gateway route table
delete_transit_gateway_route_table_announcement	Advertises to the transit gateway that a transit ga
delete_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment	Deletes the specified VPC attachment
delete_verified_access_endpoint	Delete an Amazon Web Services Verified Acces
delete_verified_access_group	Delete an Amazon Web Services Verified Acces
delete_verified_access_instance	Delete an Amazon Web Services Verified Acces
delete_verified_access_trust_provider	Delete an Amazon Web Services Verified Acces
delete_volume	Deletes the specified EBS volume
delete_vpc	Deletes the specified VPC
delete_vpc_block_public_access_exclusion	Delete a VPC Block Public Access (BPA) exclus
delete_vpc_endpoint_connection_notifications	Deletes the specified VPC endpoint connection
delete_vpc_endpoints	Deletes the specified VPC endpoints
delete_vpc_endpoint_service_configurations	Deletes the specified VPC endpoint service conf
delete_vpc_peering_connection	Deletes a VPC peering connection
delete_vpn_connection	Deletes the specified VPN connection
delete_vpn_connection_route	Deletes the specified static route associated with
delete_vpn_gateway	Deletes the specified virtual private gateway
deprovision_byoip_cidr	Releases the specified address range that you pro
deprovision_ipam_byoasn	Deprovisions your Autonomous System Number
deprovision_ipam_pool_cidr	Deprovision a CIDR provisioned from an IPAM
deprovision_public_ipv_4_pool_cidr	Deprovision a CIDR from a public IPv4 pool
deregister_image	Deregisters the specified AMI
deregister_instance_event_notification_attributes	Deregisters tag keys to prevent tags that have the
deregister_transit_gateway_multicast_group_members	Deregisters the specified members (network inte
deregister_transit_gateway_multicast_group_sources	Deregisters the specified sources (network interf
describe_account_attributes	Describes attributes of your Amazon Web Servic
describe_addresses	Describes the specified Elastic IP addresses or al
describe_addresses_attribute	Describes the attributes of the specified Elastic I
describe_address_transfers	Describes an Elastic IP address transfer
describe_aggregate_id_format	Describes the longer ID format settings for all re
describe_availability_zones	Describes the Availability Zones, Local Zones, a
describe_aws_network_performance_metric_subscriptions	Describes the current Infrastructure Performance
describe_bundle_tasks	Describes the specified bundle tasks or all of you
describe_byoip_cidrs	Describes the IP address ranges that were specifi
describe_capacity_block_extension_history	Describes the events for the specified Capacity B

describe_capacity_block_extension_offerings	Describes Capacity Block extension offerings av
describe_capacity_block_offerings	Describes Capacity Block offerings available for
describe_capacity_reservation_billing_requests	Describes a request to assign the billing of the u
describe_capacity_reservation_fleets	Describes one or more Capacity Reservation Fle
describe_capacity_reservations	Describes one or more of your Capacity Reserva
describe_carrier_gateways	Describes one or more of your carrier gateways
describe_classic_link_instances	This action is deprecated
describe_client_vpn_authorization_rules	Describes the authorization rules for a specified
describe_client_vpn_connections	Describes active client connections and connecti
describe_client_vpn_endpoints	Describes one or more Client VPN endpoints in
describe_client_vpn_routes	Describes the routes for the specified Client VP
describe_client_vpn_target_networks	Describes the target networks associated with th
describe_coip_pools	Describes the specified customer-owned address
describe_conversion_tasks	Describes the specified conversion tasks or all y
describe_customer_gateways	Describes one or more of your VPN customer ga
describe_declarative_policies_reports	Describes the metadata of an account status rep
describe_dhcp_options	Describes your DHCP option sets
describe_egress_only_internet_gateways	Describes your egress-only internet gateways
describe_elastic_gpus	Amazon Elastic Graphics reached end of life on
describe_export_image_tasks	Describes the specified export image tasks or all
describe_export_tasks	Describes the specified export instance tasks or a
describe_fast_launch_images	Describe details for Windows AMIs that are con
describe_fast_snapshot_restores	Describes the state of fast snapshot restores for y
describe_fleet_history	Describes the events for the specified EC2 Fleet
describe_fleet_instances	Describes the running instances for the specified
describe_fleets	Describes the specified EC2 Fleet or all of your
describe_flow_logs	Describes one or more flow logs
describe_fpga_image_attribute	Describes the specified attribute of the specified
describe_fpga_images	Describes the Amazon FPGA Images (AFIs) ava
describe_host_reservation_offerings	Describes the Dedicated Host reservations that a
describe_host_reservations	Describes reservations that are associated with D
describe_hosts	Describes the specified Dedicated Hosts or all yo
describe_iam_instance_profile_associations	Describes your IAM instance profile association
describe_identity_id_format	Describes the ID format settings for resources fo
describe_id_format	Describes the ID format settings for your resour
describe_image_attribute	Describes the specified attribute of the specified
describe_images	Describes the specified images (AMIs, AKIs, an
describe_import_image_tasks	Displays details about an import virtual machine
describe_import_snapshot_tasks	Describes your import snapshot tasks
describe_instance_attribute	Describes the specified attribute of the specified
describe_instance_connect_endpoints	Describes the specified EC2 Instance Connect E
describe_instance_credit_specifications	Describes the credit option for CPU usage of the
describe_instance_event_notification_attributes	Describes the tag keys that are registered to appe
describe_instance_event_windows	Describes the specified event windows or all eve
describe_instance_image_metadata	Describes the AMI that was used to launch an in
describe_instances	Describes the specified instances or all instances
describe_instance_status	Describes the status of the specified instances or
describe_instance_topology	Describes a tree-based hierarchy that represents

describe_instance_type_offerings	Lists the instance types that are offered for the sp
describe_instance_types	Describes the specified instance types
describe_internet_gateways	Describes your internet gateways
describe_ipam_byoasn	Describes your Autonomous System Numbers (
describe_ipam_external_resource_verification_tokens	Describe verification tokens
describe_ipam_pools	Get information about your IPAM pools
describe_ipam_resource_discoveries	Describes IPAM resource discoveries
describe_ipam_resource_discovery_associations	Describes resource discovery association with an
describe_ipams	Get information about your IPAM pools
describe_ipam_scopes	Get information about your IPAM scopes
describe_ipv_6_pools	Describes your IPv6 address pools
describe_key_pairs	Describes the specified key pairs or all of your ke
describe_launch_templates	Describes one or more launch templates
describe_launch_template_versions	Describes one or more versions of a specified lau
describe_local_gateway_route_tables	Describes one or more local gateway route tables
describe_local_gateway_route_table_virtual_interface_group_associations	Describes the associations between virtual interfa
describe_local_gateway_route_table_vpc_associations	Describes the specified associations between VP
describe_local_gateways	Describes one or more local gateways
describe_local_gateway_virtual_interface_groups	Describes the specified local gateway virtual inte
describe_local_gateway_virtual_interfaces	Describes the specified local gateway virtual inte
describe_locked_snapshots	Describes the lock status for a snapshot
describe_mac_hosts	Describes the specified EC2 Mac Dedicated Hos
describe_managed_prefix_lists	Describes your managed prefix lists and any Am
describe_moving_addresses	This action is deprecated
describe_nat_gateways	Describes your NAT gateways
describe_network_acls	Describes your network ACLs
describe_network_insights_access_scope_analyses	Describes the specified Network Access Scope a
describe_network_insights_access_scopes	Describes the specified Network Access Scopes
describe_network_insights_analyses	Describes one or more of your network insights a
describe_network_insights_paths	Describes one or more of your paths
describe_network_interface_attribute	Describes a network interface attribute
describe_network_interface_permissions	Describes the permissions for your network inter
describe_network_interfaces	Describes one or more of your network interface
describe_placement_groups	Describes the specified placement groups or all
describe_prefix_lists	Describes available Amazon Web Services servic
describe_principal_id_format	Describes the ID format settings for the root user
describe_public_ipv_4_pools	Describes the specified IPv4 address pools
describe_regions	Describes the Regions that are enabled for your
describe_replace_root_volume_tasks	Describes a root volume replacement task
describe_reserved_instances	Describes one or more of the Reserved Instances
describe_reserved_instances_listings	Describes your account's Reserved Instance listi
describe_reserved_instances_modifications	Describes the modifications made to your Reserv
describe_reserved_instances_offerings	Describes Reserved Instance offerings that are av
describe_route_tables	Describes your route tables
describe_scheduled_instance_availability	Finds available schedules that meet the specified
describe_scheduled_instances	Describes the specified Scheduled Instances or a
describe_security_group_references	Describes the VPCs on the other side of a VPC
describe_security_group_rules	Describes one or more of your security group ru

describe_security_groups	Describes the specified security groups or all of y
describe_security_group_vpc_associations	Describes security group VPC associations made
describe_snapshot_attribute	Describes the specified attribute of the specified
describe_snapshots	Describes the specified EBS snapshots available
describe_snapshot_tier_status	Describes the storage tier status of one or more A
describe_spot_datafeed_subscription	Describes the data feed for Spot Instances
describe_spot_fleet_instances	Describes the running instances for the specified
describe_spot_fleet_request_history	Describes the events for the specified Spot Fleet
describe_spot_fleet_requests	Describes your Spot Fleet requests
describe_spot_instance_requests	Describes the specified Spot Instance requests
describe_spot_price_history	Describes the Spot price history
describe_stale_security_groups	Describes the stale security group rules for secur
describe_store_image_tasks	Describes the progress of the AMI store tasks
describe_subnets	Describes your subnets
describe_tags	Describes the specified tags for your EC2 resour
describe_traffic_mirror_filter_rules	Describe traffic mirror filters that determine the t
describe_traffic_mirror_filters	Describes one or more Traffic Mirror filters
describe_traffic_mirror_sessions	Describes one or more Traffic Mirror sessions
describe_traffic_mirror_targets	Information about one or more Traffic Mirror tar
describe_transit_gateway_attachments	Describes one or more attachments between reso
describe_transit_gateway_connect_peers	Describes one or more Connect peers
describe_transit_gateway_connects	Describes one or more Connect attachments
describe_transit_gateway_multicast_domains	Describes one or more transit gateway multicast
describe_transit_gateway_peering_attachments	Describes your transit gateway peering attachme
describe_transit_gateway_policy_tables	Describes one or more transit gateway route poli
describe_transit_gateway_route_table_announcements	Describes one or more transit gateway route tabl
describe_transit_gateway_route_tables	Describes one or more transit gateway route tabl
describe_transit_gateways	Describes one or more transit gateways
describe_transit_gateway_vpc_attachments	Describes one or more VPC attachments
describe_trunk_interface_associations	Describes one or more network interface trunk a
describe_verified_access_endpoints	Describes the specified Amazon Web Services V
describe_verified_access_groups	Describes the specified Verified Access groups
describe_verified_access_instance_logging_configurations	Describes the specified Amazon Web Services V
describe_verified_access_instances	Describes the specified Amazon Web Services V
describe_verified_access_trust_providers	Describes the specified Amazon Web Services V
describe_volume_attribute	Describes the specified attribute of the specified
describe_volumes	Describes the specified EBS volumes or all of yo
describe_volumes_modifications	Describes the most recent volume modification r
describe_volume_status	Describes the status of the specified volumes
describe_vpc_attribute	Describes the specified attribute of the specified
describe_vpc_block_public_access_exclusions	Describe VPC Block Public Access (BPA) exclu
describe_vpc_block_public_access_options	Describe VPC Block Public Access (BPA) optio
describe_vpc_classic_link	This action is deprecated
describe_vpc_classic_link_dns_support	This action is deprecated
describe_vpc_endpoint_associations	Describes the VPC resources, VPC endpoint serv
describe_vpc_endpoint_connection_notifications	Describes the connection notifications for VPC e
describe_vpc_endpoint_connections	Describes the VPC endpoint connections to your
describe_vpc_endpoints	Describes your VPC endpoints

describe_vpc_endpoint_service_configurations	Describes the VPC endpoint service configuratio
describe_vpc_endpoint_service_permissions	Describes the principals (service consumers) tha
describe_vpc_endpoint_services	Describes available services to which you can cr
describe_vpc_peering_connections	Describes your VPC peering connections
describe_vpcs	Describes your VPCs
describe_vpn_connections	Describes one or more of your VPN connections
describe_vpn_gateways	Describes one or more of your virtual private gat
detach_classic_link_vpc	This action is deprecated
detach_internet_gateway	Detaches an internet gateway from a VPC, disab
detach_network_interface	Detaches a network interface from an instance
detach_verified_access_trust_provider	Detaches the specified Amazon Web Services Ve
detach_volume	Detaches an EBS volume from an instance
detach_vpn_gateway	Detaches a virtual private gateway from a VPC
disable_address_transfer	Disables Elastic IP address transfer
disable_allowed_images_settings	Disables Allowed AMIs for your account in the s
disable_aws_network_performance_metric_subscription	Disables Infrastructure Performance metric subs
disable_ebs_encryption_by_default	Disables EBS encryption by default for your acc
disable_fast_launch	Discontinue Windows fast launch for a Windows
disable_fast_snapshot_restores	Disables fast snapshot restores for the specified s
disable_image	Sets the AMI state to disabled and removes all la
disable_image_block_public_access	Disables block public access for AMIs at the acc
disable_image_deprecation	Cancels the deprecation of the specified AMI
disable_image_deregistration_protection	Disables deregistration protection for an AMI
disable_ipam_organization_admin_account	Disable the IPAM account
disable_serial_console_access	Disables access to the EC2 serial console of all i
disable_snapshot_block_public_access	Disables the block public access for snapshots se
disable_transit_gateway_route_table_propagation	Disables the specified resource attachment from
disable_vgw_route_propagation	Disables a virtual private gateway (VGW) from p
disable_vpc_classic_link	This action is deprecated
disable_vpc_classic_link_dns_support	This action is deprecated
disassociate_address	Disassociates an Elastic IP address from the inst
disassociate_capacity_reservation_billing_owner	Cancels a pending request to assign billing of the
disassociate_client_vpn_target_network	Disassociates a target network from the specified
disassociate_enclave_certificate_iam_role	Disassociates an IAM role from an Certificate M
disassociate_iam_instance_profile	Disassociates an IAM instance profile from a run
disassociate_instance_event_window	Disassociates one or more targets from an event
disassociate_ipam_byoasn	Remove the association between your Autonomo
disassociate_ipam_resource_discovery	Disassociates a resource discovery from an Ama
disassociate_nat_gateway_address	Disassociates secondary Elastic IP addresses (EI
disassociate_route_table	Disassociates a subnet or gateway from a route t
disassociate_security_group_vpc	Disassociates a security group from a VPC
disassociate_subnet_cidr_block	Disassociates a CIDR block from a subnet
disassociate_transit_gateway_multicast_domain	Disassociates the specified subnets from the tran
disassociate_transit_gateway_policy_table	Removes the association between an an attachme
disassociate_transit_gateway_route_table	Disassociates a resource attachment from a trans
disassociate_trunk_interface	Removes an association between a branch netwo
disassociate_vpc_cidr_block	Disassociates a CIDR block from a VPC
enable_address_transfer	Enables Elastic IP address transfer

enable_allowed_images_settings	Enables Allowed AMIs for your account in the s
enable_aws_network_performance_metric_subscription	Enables Infrastructure Performance subscription
enable_ebs_encryption_by_default	Enables EBS encryption by default for your acco
enable_fast_launch	When you enable Windows fast launch for a Wi
enable_fast_snapshot_restores	Enables fast snapshot restores for the specified s
enable_image	Re-enables a disabled AMI
enable_image_block_public_access	Enables block public access for AMIs at the acco
enable_image_deprecation	Enables deprecation of the specified AMI at the s
enable_image_deregistration_protection	Enables deregistration protection for an AMI
enable_ipam_organization_admin_account	Enable an Organizations member account as the
enable_reachability_analyzer_organization_sharing	Establishes a trust relationship between Reachab
enable_serial_console_access	Enables access to the EC2 serial console of all in
enable_snapshot_block_public_access	Enables or modifies the block public access for s
enable_transit_gateway_route_table_propagation	Enables the specified attachment to propagate rou
enable_vgw_route_propagation	Enables a virtual private gateway (VGW) to prop
enable_volume_io	Enables I/O operations for a volume that had I/O
enable_vpc_classic_link	This action is deprecated
enable_vpc_classic_link_dns_support	This action is deprecated
export_client_vpn_client_certificate_revocation_list	Downloads the client certificate revocation list fo
export_client_vpn_client_configuration	Downloads the contents of the Client VPN endpo
export_image	Exports an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to a
export_transit_gateway_routes	Exports routes from the specified transit gateway
export_verified_access_instance_client_configuration	Exports the client configuration for a Verified Ac
get_allowed_images_settings	Gets the current state of the Allowed AMIs setti
get_associated_enclave_certificate_iam_roles	Returns the IAM roles that are associated with th
get_associated_ipv_6_pool_cidrs	Gets information about the IPv6 CIDR block ass
get_aws_network_performance_data	Gets network performance data
get_capacity_reservation_usage	Gets usage information about a Capacity Reserva
get_coip_pool_usage	Describes the allocations from the specified custo
get_console_output	Gets the console output for the specified instance
get_console_screenshot	Retrieve a JPG-format screenshot of a running in
get_declarative_policies_report_summary	Retrieves a summary of the account status report
get_default_credit_specification	Describes the default credit option for CPU usag
get_ebs_default_kms_key_id	Describes the default KMS key for EBS encrypti
get_ebs_encryption_by_default	Describes whether EBS encryption by default is
get_flow_logs_integration_template	Generates a CloudFormation template that strea
get_groups_for_capacity_reservation	Lists the resource groups to which a Capacity Re
get_host_reservation_purchase_preview	Preview a reservation purchase with configuratio
get_image_block_public_access_state	Gets the current state of block public access for
get_instance_metadata_defaults	Gets the default instance metadata service (IMD
get_instance_tpm_ek_pub	Gets the public endorsement key associated with
get_instance_types_from_instance_requirements	Returns a list of instance types with the specified
get_instance_uefi_data	A binary representation of the UEFI variable stor
get_ipam_address_history	Retrieve historical information about a CIDR wit
get_ipam_discovered_accounts	Gets IPAM discovered accounts
get_ipam_discovered_public_addresses	Gets the public IP addresses that have been disco
get_ipam_discovered_resource_cidrs	Returns the resource CIDRs that are monitored a
get_ipam_pool_allocations	Get a list of all the CIDR allocations in an IPAM

get_ipam_pool_cidrs	Get the CIDRs provisioned to an IPAM pool
get_ipam_resource_cidrs	Returns resource CIDRs managed by IPAM in a
get_launch_template_data	Retrieves the configuration data of the specified i
get_managed_prefix_list_associations	Gets information about the resources that are ass
get_managed_prefix_list_entries	Gets information about the entries for a specified
get_network_insights_access_scope_analysis_findings	Gets the findings for the specified Network Acce
get_network_insights_access_scope_content	Gets the content for the specified Network Acces
get_password_data	Retrieves the encrypted administrator password f
get_reserved_instances_exchange_quote	Returns a quote and exchange information for ex
get_security_groups_for_vpc	Gets security groups that can be associated by th
get_serial_console_access_status	Retrieves the access status of your account to the
get_snapshot_block_public_access_state	Gets the current state of block public access for s
get_spot_placement_scores	Calculates the Spot placement score for a Region
get_subnet_cidr_reservations	Gets information about the subnet CIDR reservat
get_transit_gateway_attachment_propagations	Lists the route tables to which the specified resou
get_transit_gateway_multicast_domain_associations	Gets information about the associations for the tr
get_transit_gateway_policy_table_associations	Gets a list of the transit gateway policy table asso
get_transit_gateway_policy_table_entries	Returns a list of transit gateway policy table entri
get_transit_gateway_prefix_list_references	Gets information about the prefix list references
get_transit_gateway_route_table_associations	Gets information about the associations for the sp
get_transit_gateway_route_table_propagations	Gets information about the route table propagatio
get_verified_access_endpoint_policy	Get the Verified Access policy associated with th
get_verified_access_endpoint_targets	Gets the targets for the specified network CIDR e
get_verified_access_group_policy	Shows the contents of the Verified Access policy
get_vpn_connection_device_sample_configuration	Download an Amazon Web Services-provided sa
get_vpn_connection_device_types	Obtain a list of customer gateway devices for wh
get_vpn_tunnel_replacement_status	Get details of available tunnel endpoint maintena
import_client_vpn_client_certificate_revocation_list	Uploads a client certificate revocation list to the
import_image	To import your virtual machines (VMs) with a co
import_instance	We recommend that you use the ImportImage AP
import_key_pair	Imports the public key from an RSA or ED25519
import_snapshot	Imports a disk into an EBS snapshot
import_volume	This API action supports only single-volume VM
list_images_in_recycle_bin	Lists one or more AMIs that are currently in the
list_snapshots_in_recycle_bin	Lists one or more snapshots that are currently in
lock_snapshot	Locks an Amazon EBS snapshot in either govern
modify_address_attribute	Modifies an attribute of the specified Elastic IP a
modify_availability_zone_group	Changes the opt-in status of the specified zone gr
modify_capacity_reservation	Modifies a Capacity Reservation’s capacity, insta
modify_capacity_reservation_fleet	Modifies a Capacity Reservation Fleet
modify_client_vpn_endpoint	Modifies the specified Client VPN endpoint
modify_default_credit_specification	Modifies the default credit option for CPU usage
modify_ebs_default_kms_key_id	Changes the default KMS key for EBS encryptio
modify_fleet	Modifies the specified EC2 Fleet
modify_fpga_image_attribute	Modifies the specified attribute of the specified A
modify_hosts	Modify the auto-placement setting of a Dedicated
modify_identity_id_format	Modifies the ID format of a resource for a specif
modify_id_format	Modifies the ID format for the specified resource

modify_image_attribute	Modifies the specified attribute of the specified A
modify_instance_attribute	Modifies the specified attribute of the specified in
modify_instance_capacity_reservation_attributes	Modifies the Capacity Reservation settings for a
modify_instance_cpu_options	By default, all vCPUs for the instance type are ac
modify_instance_credit_specification	Modifies the credit option for CPU usage on a ru
modify_instance_event_start_time	Modifies the start time for a scheduled Amazon I
modify_instance_event_window	Modifies the specified event window
modify_instance_maintenance_options	Modifies the recovery behavior of your instance
modify_instance_metadata_defaults	Modifies the default instance metadata service (I
modify_instance_metadata_options	Modify the instance metadata parameters on a ru
modify_instance_network_performance_options	Change the configuration of the network perform
modify_instance_placement	Modifies the placement attributes for a specified
modify_ipam	Modify the configurations of an IPAM
modify_ipam_pool	Modify the configurations of an IPAM pool
modify_ipam_resource_cidr	Modify a resource CIDR
modify_ipam_resource_discovery	Modifies a resource discovery
modify_ipam_scope	Modify an IPAM scope
modify_launch_template	Modifies a launch template
modify_local_gateway_route	Modifies the specified local gateway route
modify_managed_prefix_list	Modifies the specified managed prefix list
modify_network_interface_attribute	Modifies the specified network interface attribute
modify_private_dns_name_options	Modifies the options for instance hostnames for t
modify_reserved_instances	Modifies the configuration of your Reserved Inst
modify_security_group_rules	Modifies the rules of a security group
modify_snapshot_attribute	Adds or removes permission settings for the spec
modify_snapshot_tier	Archives an Amazon EBS snapshot
modify_spot_fleet_request	Modifies the specified Spot Fleet request
modify_subnet_attribute	Modifies a subnet attribute
modify_traffic_mirror_filter_network_services	Allows or restricts mirroring network services
modify_traffic_mirror_filter_rule	Modifies the specified Traffic Mirror rule
modify_traffic_mirror_session	Modifies a Traffic Mirror session
modify_transit_gateway	Modifies the specified transit gateway
modify_transit_gateway_prefix_list_reference	Modifies a reference (route) to a prefix list in a sp
modify_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment	Modifies the specified VPC attachment
modify_verified_access_endpoint	Modifies the configuration of the specified Amaz
modify_verified_access_endpoint_policy	Modifies the specified Amazon Web Services Ve
modify_verified_access_group	Modifies the specified Amazon Web Services Ve
modify_verified_access_group_policy	Modifies the specified Amazon Web Services Ve
modify_verified_access_instance	Modifies the configuration of the specified Amaz
modify_verified_access_instance_logging_configuration	Modifies the logging configuration for the specif
modify_verified_access_trust_provider	Modifies the configuration of the specified Amaz
modify_volume	You can modify several parameters of an existing
modify_volume_attribute	Modifies a volume attribute
modify_vpc_attribute	Modifies the specified attribute of the specified V
modify_vpc_block_public_access_exclusion	Modify VPC Block Public Access (BPA) exclusi
modify_vpc_block_public_access_options	Modify VPC Block Public Access (BPA) options
modify_vpc_endpoint	Modifies attributes of a specified VPC endpoint
modify_vpc_endpoint_connection_notification	Modifies a connection notification for VPC endp

modify_vpc_endpoint_service_configuration	Modifies the attributes of the specified VPC endp
modify_vpc_endpoint_service_payer_responsibility	Modifies the payer responsibility for your VPC e
modify_vpc_endpoint_service_permissions	Modifies the permissions for your VPC endpoint
modify_vpc_peering_connection_options	Modifies the VPC peering connection options on
modify_vpc_tenancy	Modifies the instance tenancy attribute of the spe
modify_vpn_connection	Modifies the customer gateway or the target gate
modify_vpn_connection_options	Modifies the connection options for your Site-to-
modify_vpn_tunnel_certificate	Modifies the VPN tunnel endpoint certificate
modify_vpn_tunnel_options	Modifies the options for a VPN tunnel in an Ama
monitor_instances	Enables detailed monitoring for a running instan
move_address_to_vpc	This action is deprecated
move_byoip_cidr_to_ipam	Move a BYOIPv4 CIDR to IPAM from a public
move_capacity_reservation_instances	Move available capacity from a source Capacity
provision_byoip_cidr	Provisions an IPv4 or IPv6 address range for use
provision_ipam_byoasn	Provisions your Autonomous System Number (
provision_ipam_pool_cidr	Provision a CIDR to an IPAM pool
provision_public_ipv_4_pool_cidr	Provision a CIDR to a public IPv4 pool
purchase_capacity_block	Purchase the Capacity Block for use with your a
purchase_capacity_block_extension	Purchase the Capacity Block extension for use w
purchase_host_reservation	Purchase a reservation with configurations that m
purchase_reserved_instances_offering	Purchases a Reserved Instance for use with your
purchase_scheduled_instances	You can no longer purchase Scheduled Instances
reboot_instances	Requests a reboot of the specified instances
register_image	Registers an AMI
register_instance_event_notification_attributes	Registers a set of tag keys to include in schedule
register_transit_gateway_multicast_group_members	Registers members (network interfaces) with the
register_transit_gateway_multicast_group_sources	Registers sources (network interfaces) with the s
reject_capacity_reservation_billing_ownership	Rejects a request to assign billing of the availabl
reject_transit_gateway_multicast_domain_associations	Rejects a request to associate cross-account subn
reject_transit_gateway_peering_attachment	Rejects a transit gateway peering attachment requ
reject_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment	Rejects a request to attach a VPC to a transit gate
reject_vpc_endpoint_connections	Rejects VPC endpoint connection requests to you
reject_vpc_peering_connection	Rejects a VPC peering connection request
release_address	Releases the specified Elastic IP address
release_hosts	When you no longer want to use an On-Demand
release_ipam_pool_allocation	Release an allocation within an IPAM pool
replace_iam_instance_profile_association	Replaces an IAM instance profile for the specifie
replace_image_criteria_in_allowed_images_settings	Sets or replaces the criteria for Allowed AMIs
replace_network_acl_association	Changes which network ACL a subnet is associa
replace_network_acl_entry	Replaces an entry (rule) in a network ACL
replace_route	Replaces an existing route within a route table in
replace_route_table_association	Changes the route table associated with a given s
replace_transit_gateway_route	Replaces the specified route in the specified trans
replace_vpn_tunnel	Trigger replacement of specified VPN tunnel
report_instance_status	Submits feedback about the status of an instance
request_spot_fleet	Creates a Spot Fleet request
request_spot_instances	Creates a Spot Instance request
reset_address_attribute	Resets the attribute of the specified IP address

reset_ebs_default_kms_key_id	Resets the default KMS key for EBS encryption
reset_fpga_image_attribute	Resets the specified attribute of the specified Am
reset_image_attribute	Resets an attribute of an AMI to its default value
reset_instance_attribute	Resets an attribute of an instance to its default va
reset_network_interface_attribute	Resets a network interface attribute
reset_snapshot_attribute	Resets permission settings for the specified snaps
restore_address_to_classic	This action is deprecated
restore_image_from_recycle_bin	Restores an AMI from the Recycle Bin
restore_managed_prefix_list_version	Restores the entries from a previous version of a
restore_snapshot_from_recycle_bin	Restores a snapshot from the Recycle Bin
restore_snapshot_tier	Restores an archived Amazon EBS snapshot for
revoke_client_vpn_ingress	Removes an ingress authorization rule from a Cl
revoke_security_group_egress	Removes the specified outbound (egress) rules fr
revoke_security_group_ingress	Removes the specified inbound (ingress) rules fr
run_instances	Launches the specified number of instances using
run_scheduled_instances	Launches the specified Scheduled Instances
search_local_gateway_routes	Searches for routes in the specified local gateway
search_transit_gateway_multicast_groups	Searches one or more transit gateway multicast g
search_transit_gateway_routes	Searches for routes in the specified transit gatewa
send_diagnostic_interrupt	Sends a diagnostic interrupt to the specified Ama
start_declarative_policies_report	Generates an account status report
start_instances	Starts an Amazon EBS-backed instance that you'
start_network_insights_access_scope_analysis	Starts analyzing the specified Network Access Sc
start_network_insights_analysis	Starts analyzing the specified path
start_vpc_endpoint_service_private_dns_verification	Initiates the verification process to prove that the
stop_instances	Stops an Amazon EBS-backed instance
terminate_client_vpn_connections	Terminates active Client VPN endpoint connectio
terminate_instances	Shuts down the specified instances
unassign_ipv_6_addresses	Unassigns one or more IPv6 addresses IPv4 Pref
unassign_private_ip_addresses	Unassigns one or more secondary private IP addr
unassign_private_nat_gateway_address	Unassigns secondary private IPv4 addresses from
unlock_snapshot	Unlocks a snapshot that is locked in governance
unmonitor_instances	Disables detailed monitoring for a running instan
update_security_group_rule_descriptions_egress	Updates the description of an egress (outbound)
update_security_group_rule_descriptions_ingress	Updates the description of an ingress (inbound)
withdraw_byoip_cidr	Stops advertising an address range that is provisi

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ec2()
# This example allocates an Elastic IP address to use with an instance in
# a VPC.
svc$allocate_address(
  Domain = "vpc"
)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

`ec2instanceconnect` *AWS EC2 Instance Connect*

Description

This is the *Amazon EC2 Instance Connect API Reference*. It provides descriptions, syntax, and usage examples for each of the actions for Amazon EC2 Instance Connect. Amazon EC2 Instance Connect enables system administrators to publish one-time use SSH public keys to EC2, providing users a simple and secure way to connect to their instances.

To view the Amazon EC2 Instance Connect content in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide*, see Connect to your Linux instance using EC2 Instance Connect.

For Amazon EC2 APIs, see the Amazon EC2 API Reference.

Usage

```
ec2instanceconnect(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

	• **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ec2instanceconnect(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

send_serial_console_ssh_public_key	Pushes an SSH public key to the specified EC2 instance
send_ssh_public_key	Pushes an SSH public key to the specified EC2 instance for use by the specified user

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ec2instanceconnect()
# The following example pushes a sample SSH public key to the EC2 instance
# i-abcd1234 in AZ us-west-2b for use by the instance OS user ec2-user.
svc$send_ssh_public_key(
  AvailabilityZone = "us-west-2a",
  InstanceId = "i-abcd1234",
  InstanceOSUser = "ec2-user",
  SSHPublicKey = "ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQC3FlHqj2eqCdrGHuA6d..."
)

## End(Not run)
```

`ecr` *Amazon Elastic Container Registry*

Description

Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) is a managed container image registry service. Customers can use the familiar Docker CLI, or their preferred client, to push, pull, and manage images. Amazon ECR provides a secure, scalable, and reliable registry for your Docker or Open Container Initiative (OCI) images. Amazon ECR supports private repositories with resource-based permissions using IAM so that specific users or Amazon EC2 instances can access repositories and images.

Amazon ECR has service endpoints in each supported Region. For more information, see Amazon ECR endpoints in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Usage

```
ecr(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ecr(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

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
batch_get_repository_scanning_configuration	Gets the scanning configuration for one or more repositories
complete_layer_upload	Informs Amazon ECR that the image layer upload has completed for a specifi
create_pull_through_cache_rule	Creates a pull through cache rule
create_repository	Creates a repository
create_repository_creation_template	Creates a repository creation template
delete_lifecycle_policy	Deletes the lifecycle policy associated with the specified repository
delete_pull_through_cache_rule	Deletes a pull through cache rule
delete_registry_policy	Deletes the registry permissions policy
delete_repository	Deletes a repository
delete_repository_creation_template	Deletes a repository creation template
delete_repository_policy	Deletes the repository policy associated with the specified repository
describe_image_replication_status	Returns the replication status for a specified image
describe_images	Returns metadata about the images in a repository
describe_image_scan_findings	Returns the scan findings for the specified image
describe_pull_through_cache_rules	Returns the pull through cache rules for a registry
describe_registry	Describes the settings for a registry
describe_repositories	Describes image repositories in a registry

describe_repository_creation_templates	Returns details about the repository creation templates in a registry
get_account_setting	Retrieves the account setting value for the specified setting name
get_authorization_token	Retrieves an authorization token
get_download_url_for_layer	Retrieves the pre-signed Amazon S3 download URL corresponding to an ima
get_lifecycle_policy	Retrieves the lifecycle policy for the specified repository
get_lifecycle_policy_preview	Retrieves the results of the lifecycle policy preview request for the specified r
get_registry_policy	Retrieves the permissions policy for a registry
get_registry_scanning_configuration	Retrieves the scanning configuration for a registry
get_repository_policy	Retrieves the repository policy for the specified repository
initiate_layer_upload	Notifies Amazon ECR that you intend to upload an image layer
list_images	Lists all the image IDs for the specified repository
list_tags_for_resource	List the tags for an Amazon ECR resource
put_account_setting	Allows you to change the basic scan type version or registry policy scope
put_image	Creates or updates the image manifest and tags associated with an image
put_image_scanning_configuration	The PutImageScanningConfiguration API is being deprecated, in favor of spe
put_image_tag_mutability	Updates the image tag mutability settings for the specified repository
put_lifecycle_policy	Creates or updates the lifecycle policy for the specified repository
put_registry_policy	Creates or updates the permissions policy for your registry
put_registry_scanning_configuration	Creates or updates the scanning configuration for your private registry
put_replication_configuration	Creates or updates the replication configuration for a registry
set_repository_policy	Applies a repository policy to the specified repository to control access permi
start_image_scan	Starts an image vulnerability scan
start_lifecycle_policy_preview	Starts a preview of a lifecycle policy for the specified repository
tag_resource	Adds specified tags to a resource with the specified ARN
untag_resource	Deletes specified tags from a resource
update_pull_through_cache_rule	Updates an existing pull through cache rule
update_repository_creation_template	Updates an existing repository creation template
upload_layer_part	Uploads an image layer part to Amazon ECR
validate_pull_through_cache_rule	Validates an existing pull through cache rule for an upstream registry that requ

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ecr()
# This example deletes images with the tags precise and trusty in a
# repository called ubuntu in the default registry for an account.
svc$batch_delete_image(
  imageIds = list(
    list(
      imageTag = "precise"
    )
  ),
  repositoryName = "ubuntu"
)

## End(Not run)
```

`ecrpublic` *Amazon Elastic Container Registry Public*

Description

Amazon Elastic Container Registry Public (Amazon ECR Public) is a managed container image registry service. Amazon ECR provides both public and private registries to host your container images. You can use the Docker CLI or your preferred client to push, pull, and manage images. Amazon ECR provides a secure, scalable, and reliable registry for your Docker or Open Container Initiative (OCI) images. Amazon ECR supports public repositories with this API. For information about the Amazon ECR API for private repositories, see Amazon Elastic Container Registry API Reference.

Usage

```
ecrpublic(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ecrpublic(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_check_layer_availability	Checks the availability of one or more image layers that are within a repository in a public re
batch_delete_image	Deletes a list of specified images that are within a repository in a public registry
complete_layer_upload	Informs Amazon ECR that the image layer upload is complete for a specified public registry,
create_repository	Creates a repository in a public registry
delete_repository	Deletes a repository in a public registry
delete_repository_policy	Deletes the repository policy that's associated with the specified repository
describe_images	Returns metadata that's related to the images in a repository in a public registry
describe_image_tags	Returns the image tag details for a repository in a public registry
describe_registries	Returns details for a public registry
describe_repositories	Describes repositories that are in a public registry
get_authorization_token	Retrieves an authorization token
get_registry_catalog_data	Retrieves catalog metadata for a public registry
get_repository_catalog_data	Retrieve catalog metadata for a repository in a public registry
get_repository_policy	Retrieves the repository policy for the specified repository
initiate_layer_upload	Notifies Amazon ECR that you intend to upload an image layer
list_tags_for_resource	List the tags for an Amazon ECR Public resource
put_image	Creates or updates the image manifest and tags that are associated with an image
put_registry_catalog_data	Create or update the catalog data for a public registry
put_repository_catalog_data	Creates or updates the catalog data for a repository in a public registry
set_repository_policy	Applies a repository policy to the specified public repository to control access permissions
tag_resource	Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified resourceArn
untag_resource	Deletes specified tags from a resource
upload_layer_part	Uploads an image layer part to Amazon ECR

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ecrpublic()
svc$batch_check_layer_availability(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`ecs` *Amazon EC2 Container Service*

Description

Amazon Elastic Container Service

Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) is a highly scalable, fast, container management service. It makes it easy to run, stop, and manage Docker containers. You can host your cluster on a serverless infrastructure that's managed by Amazon ECS by launching your services or tasks on Fargate. For more control, you can host your tasks on a cluster of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) or External (on-premises) instances that you manage.

Amazon ECS makes it easy to launch and stop container-based applications with simple API calls. This makes it easy to get the state of your cluster from a centralized service, and gives you access to many familiar Amazon EC2 features.

You can use Amazon ECS to schedule the placement of containers across your cluster based on your resource needs, isolation policies, and availability requirements. With Amazon ECS, you don't need to operate your own cluster management and configuration management systems. You also don't need to worry about scaling your management infrastructure.

Usage

```
ecs(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ecs(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_capacity_provider	Creates a new capacity provider
create_cluster	Creates a new Amazon ECS cluster
create_service	Runs and maintains your desired number of tasks from a specified task definition
create_task_set	Create a task set in the specified cluster and service
delete_account_setting	Disables an account setting for a specified user, role, or the root user for an account
delete_attributes	Deletes one or more custom attributes from an Amazon ECS resource
delete_capacity_provider	Deletes the specified capacity provider
delete_cluster	Deletes the specified cluster

delete_service	Deletes a specified service within a cluster
delete_task_definitions	Deletes one or more task definitions
delete_task_set	Deletes a specified task set within a service
deregister_container_instance	Deregisters an Amazon ECS container instance from the specified cluster
deregister_task_definition	Deregisters the specified task definition by family and revision
describe_capacity_providers	Describes one or more of your capacity providers
describe_clusters	Describes one or more of your clusters
describe_container_instances	Describes one or more container instances
describe_service_deployments	Describes one or more of your service deployments
describe_service_revisions	Describes one or more service revisions
describe_services	Describes the specified services running in your cluster
describe_task_definition	Describes a task definition
describe_tasks	Describes a specified task or tasks
describe_task_sets	Describes the task sets in the specified cluster and service
discover_poll_endpoint	This action is only used by the Amazon ECS agent, and it is not intended for use outside
execute_command	Runs a command remotely on a container within a task
get_task_protection	Retrieves the protection status of tasks in an Amazon ECS service
list_account_settings	Lists the account settings for a specified principal
list_attributes	Lists the attributes for Amazon ECS resources within a specified target type and cluster
list_clusters	Returns a list of existing clusters
list_container_instances	Returns a list of container instances in a specified cluster
list_service_deployments	This operation lists all the service deployments that meet the specified filter criteria
list_services	Returns a list of services
list_services_by_namespace	This operation lists all of the services that are associated with a Cloud Map namespace
list_tags_for_resource	List the tags for an Amazon ECS resource
list_task_definition_families	Returns a list of task definition families that are registered to your account
list_task_definitions	Returns a list of task definitions that are registered to your account
list_tasks	Returns a list of tasks
put_account_setting	Modifies an account setting
put_account_setting_default	Modifies an account setting for all users on an account for whom no individual account
put_attributes	Create or update an attribute on an Amazon ECS resource
put_cluster_capacity_providers	Modifies the available capacity providers and the default capacity provider strategy for a
register_container_instance	This action is only used by the Amazon ECS agent, and it is not intended for use outside
register_task_definition	Registers a new task definition from the supplied family and containerDefinitions
run_task	Starts a new task using the specified task definition
start_task	Starts a new task from the specified task definition on the specified container instance or
stop_task	Stops a running task
submit_attachment_state_changes	This action is only used by the Amazon ECS agent, and it is not intended for use outside
submit_container_state_change	This action is only used by the Amazon ECS agent, and it is not intended for use outside
submit_task_state_change	This action is only used by the Amazon ECS agent, and it is not intended for use outside
tag_resource	Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified resourceArn
untag_resource	Deletes specified tags from a resource
update_capacity_provider	Modifies the parameters for a capacity provider
update_cluster	Updates the cluster
update_cluster_settings	Modifies the settings to use for a cluster
update_container_agent	Updates the Amazon ECS container agent on a specified container instance
update_container_instances_state	Modifies the status of an Amazon ECS container instance
update_service	Modifies the parameters of a service

update_service_primary_task_set	Modifies which task set in a service is the primary task set
update_task_protection	Updates the protection status of a task
update_task_set	Modifies a task set

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ecs()
# This example creates a cluster in your default region.
svc$create_cluster(
  clusterName = "my_cluster"
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

efs *Amazon Elastic File System*

Description

Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) provides simple, scalable file storage for use with Amazon EC2 Linux and Mac instances in the Amazon Web Services Cloud. With Amazon EFS, storage capacity is elastic, growing and shrinking automatically as you add and remove files, so that your applications have the storage they need, when they need it. For more information, see the Amazon Elastic File System API Reference and the Amazon Elastic File System User Guide.

Usage

```
efs(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- efs(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_access_point	Creates an EFS access point
create_file_system	Creates a new, empty file system
create_mount_target	Creates a mount target for a file system
create_replication_configuration	Creates a replication configuration to either a new or existing EFS file system
create_tags	DEPRECATED - CreateTags is deprecated and not maintained
delete_access_point	Deletes the specified access point
delete_file_system	Deletes a file system, permanently severing access to its contents
delete_file_system_policy	Deletes the FileSystemPolicy for the specified file system
delete_mount_target	Deletes the specified mount target
delete_replication_configuration	Deletes a replication configuration
delete_tags	DEPRECATED - DeleteTags is deprecated and not maintained
describe_access_points	Returns the description of a specific Amazon EFS access point if the AccessPointI
describe_account_preferences	Returns the account preferences settings for the Amazon Web Services account ass
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 syste
describe_lifecycle_configuration	Returns the current LifecycleConfiguration object for the specified Amazon EFS fil
describe_mount_targets	Returns the descriptions of all the current mount targets, or a specific mount target,
describe_mount_target_security_groups	Returns the security groups currently in effect for a mount target
describe_replication_configurations	Retrieves the replication configuration for a specific file system
describe_tags	DEPRECATED - The DescribeTags action is deprecated and not maintained
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags for a top-level EFS resource
modify_mount_target_security_groups	Modifies the set of security groups in effect for a mount target
put_account_preferences	Use this operation to set the account preference in the current Amazon Web Service
put_backup_policy	Updates the file system's backup policy
put_file_system_policy	Applies an Amazon EFS FileSystemPolicy to an Amazon EFS file system
put_lifecycle_configuration	Use this action to manage storage for your file system
tag_resource	Creates a tag for an EFS resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from an EFS resource
update_file_system	Updates the throughput mode or the amount of provisioned throughput of an existin
update_file_system_protection	Updates protection on the file system

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- efs()
# This operation creates a new, encrypted file system with automatic
# backups enabled, and the default generalpurpose performance mode.
svc$create_file_system(
  Backup = TRUE,
  CreationToken = "tokenstring",
  Encrypted = TRUE,
  PerformanceMode = "generalPurpose",
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = "Name",
      Value = "MyFileSystem"
    )
  )
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

eks *Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service*

Description

Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) is a managed service that makes it easy for you to run Kubernetes on Amazon Web Services without needing to setup or maintain your own Kubernetes control plane. Kubernetes is an open-source system for automating the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications.

Amazon EKS runs up-to-date versions of the open-source Kubernetes software, so you can use all the existing plugins and tooling from the Kubernetes community. Applications running on Amazon EKS are fully compatible with applications running on any standard Kubernetes environment, whether running in on-premises data centers or public clouds. This means that you can easily migrate any standard Kubernetes application to Amazon EKS without any code modification required.

Usage

```
eks(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key

        - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
      - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
      - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
    - **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
    - **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
    - **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
    - **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
    - **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
    - **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- eks(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_access_policy	Associates an access policy and its scope to an access entry
associate_encryption_config	Associates an encryption configuration to an existing cluster
associate_identity_provider_config	Associates an identity provider configuration to a cluster
create_access_entry	Creates an access entry
create_addon	Creates an Amazon EKS add-on
create_cluster	Creates an Amazon EKS control plane
create_eks_anywhere_subscription	Creates an EKS Anywhere subscription
create_fargate_profile	Creates an Fargate profile for your Amazon EKS cluster
create_nodegroup	Creates a managed node group for an Amazon EKS cluster
create_pod_identity_association	Creates an EKS Pod Identity association between a service account in an Amazon EK
delete_access_entry	Deletes an access entry
delete_addon	Deletes an Amazon EKS add-on
delete_cluster	Deletes an Amazon EKS cluster control plane
delete_eks_anywhere_subscription	Deletes an expired or inactive subscription
delete_fargate_profile	Deletes an Fargate profile
delete_nodegroup	Deletes a managed node group
delete_pod_identity_association	Deletes a EKS Pod Identity association
deregister_cluster	Deregisters a connected cluster to remove it from the Amazon EKS control plane
describe_access_entry	Describes an access entry
describe_addon	Describes an Amazon EKS add-on
describe_addon_configuration	Returns configuration options
describe_addon_versions	Describes the versions for an add-on
describe_cluster	Describes an Amazon EKS cluster
describe_cluster_versions	Lists available Kubernetes versions for Amazon EKS clusters
describe_eks_anywhere_subscription	Returns descriptive information about a subscription
describe_fargate_profile	Describes an Fargate profile
describe_identity_provider_config	Describes an identity provider configuration
describe_insight	Returns details about an insight that you specify using its ID

describe_nodegroup	Describes a managed node group
describe_pod_identity_association	Returns descriptive information about an EKS Pod Identity association
describe_update	Describes an update to an Amazon EKS resource
disassociate_access_policy	Disassociates an access policy from an access entry
disassociate_identity_provider_config	Disassociates an identity provider configuration from a cluster
list_access_entries	Lists the access entries for your cluster
list_access_policies	Lists the available access policies
list_addons	Lists the installed add-ons
list_associated_access_policies	Lists the access policies associated with an access entry
list_clusters	Lists the Amazon EKS clusters in your Amazon Web Services account in the specifie
list_eks_anywhere_subscriptions	Displays the full description of the subscription
list_fargate_profiles	Lists the Fargate profiles associated with the specified cluster in your Amazon Web S
list_identity_provider_configs	Lists the identity provider configurations for your cluster
list_insights	Returns a list of all insights checked for against the specified cluster
list_nodegroups	Lists the managed node groups associated with the specified cluster in your Amazon
list_pod_identity_associations	List the EKS Pod Identity associations in a cluster
list_tags_for_resource	List the tags for an Amazon EKS resource
list_updates	Lists the updates associated with an Amazon EKS resource in your Amazon Web Ser
register_cluster	Connects a Kubernetes cluster to the Amazon EKS control plane
tag_resource	Associates the specified tags to an Amazon EKS resource with the specified resource
untag_resource	Deletes specified tags from an Amazon EKS resource
update_access_entry	Updates an access entry
update_addon	Updates an Amazon EKS add-on
update_cluster_config	Updates an Amazon EKS cluster configuration
update_cluster_version	Updates an Amazon EKS cluster to the specified Kubernetes version
update_eks_anywhere_subscription	Update an EKS Anywhere Subscription
update_nodegroup_config	Updates an Amazon EKS managed node group configuration
update_nodegroup_version	Updates the Kubernetes version or AMI version of an Amazon EKS managed node g
update_pod_identity_association	Updates a EKS Pod Identity association

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- eks()
# The following example creates an Amazon EKS cluster called prod.
svc$create_cluster(
  version = "1.10",
  name = "prod",
  clientRequestToken = "1d2129a1-3d38-460a-9756-e5b91fddb951",
  resourcesVpcConfig = list(
    securityGroupIds = list(
      "sg-6979fe18"
    ),
    subnetIds = list(
      "subnet-6782e71e",
      "subnet-e7e761ac"
    )
  ),
  roleArn = "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/eks-service-role-AWSServiceRole..."
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

elasticache *Amazon ElastiCache*

Description

Amazon ElastiCache is a web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a distributed cache in the cloud.

With ElastiCache, customers get all of the benefits of a high-performance, in-memory cache with less of the administrative burden involved in launching and managing a distributed cache. The service makes setup, scaling, and cluster failure handling much simpler than in a self-managed cache deployment.

In addition, through integration with Amazon CloudWatch, customers get enhanced visibility into the key performance statistics associated with their cache and can receive alarms if a part of their cache runs hot.

Usage

```
elasticache(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- elasticache(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_tags_to_resource	A tag is a key-value pair where the key and value are case-sensitive
authorize_cache_security_group_ingress	Allows network ingress to a cache security group
batch_apply_update_action	Apply the service update
batch_stop_update_action	Stop the service update
complete_migration	Complete the migration of data
copy_serverless_cache_snapshot	Creates a copy of an existing serverless cache's snapshot
copy_snapshot	Makes a copy of an existing snapshot
create_cache_cluster	Creates a cluster
create_cache_parameter_group	Creates a new Amazon ElastiCache cache parameter group
create_cache_security_group	Creates a new cache security group
create_cache_subnet_group	Creates a new cache subnet group
create_global_replication_group	Global Datastore offers fully managed, fast, reliable and secure cross-r
create_replication_group	Creates a Valkey or Redis OSS (cluster mode disabled) or a Valkey or
create_serverless_cache	Creates a serverless cache
create_serverless_cache_snapshot	This API creates a copy of an entire ServerlessCache at a specific mom
create_snapshot	Creates a copy of an entire cluster or replication group at a specific mo
create_user	For Valkey engine version 7
create_user_group	For Valkey engine version 7
decrease_node_groups_in_global_replication_group	Decreases the number of node groups in a Global datastore
decrease_replica_count	Dynamically decreases the number of replicas in a Valkey or Redis OS
delete_cache_cluster	Deletes a previously provisioned cluster
delete_cache_parameter_group	Deletes the specified cache parameter group
delete_cache_security_group	Deletes a cache security group
delete_cache_subnet_group	Deletes a cache subnet group
delete_global_replication_group	Deleting a Global datastore is a two-step process:
delete_replication_group	Deletes an existing replication group
delete_serverless_cache	Deletes a specified existing serverless cache
delete_serverless_cache_snapshot	Deletes an existing serverless cache snapshot
delete_snapshot	Deletes an existing snapshot
delete_user	For Valkey engine version 7
delete_user_group	For Valkey engine version 7
describe_cache_clusters	Returns information about all provisioned clusters if no cluster identifi
describe_cache_engine_versions	Returns a list of the available cache engines and their versions
describe_cache_parameter_groups	Returns a list of cache parameter group descriptions
describe_cache_parameters	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular cache parameter gro
describe_cache_security_groups	Returns a list of cache security group descriptions

describe_cache_subnet_groups	Returns a list of cache subnet group descriptions
describe_engine_default_parameters	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the sp
describe_events	Returns events related to clusters, cache security groups, and cache par
describe_global_replication_groups	Returns information about a particular global replication group
describe_replication_groups	Returns information about a particular replication group
describe_reserved_cache_nodes	Returns information about reserved cache nodes for this account, or ab
describe_reserved_cache_nodes_offerings	Lists available reserved cache node offerings
describe_serverless_caches	Returns information about a specific serverless cache
describe_serverless_cache_snapshots	Returns information about serverless cache snapshots
describe_service_updates	Returns details of the service updates
describe_snapshots	Returns information about cluster or replication group snapshots
describe_update_actions	Returns details of the update actions
describe_user_groups	Returns a list of user groups
describe_users	Returns a list of users
disassociate_global_replication_group	Remove a secondary cluster from the Global datastore using the Globa
export_serverless_cache_snapshot	Provides the functionality to export the serverless cache snapshot data
failover_global_replication_group	Used to failover the primary region to a secondary region
increase_node_groups_in_global_replication_group	Increase the number of node groups in the Global datastore
increase_replica_count	Dynamically increases the number of replicas in a Valkey or Redis OS
list_allowed_node_type_modifications	Lists all available node types that you can scale with your cluster's repl
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags currently on a named resource
modify_cache_cluster	Modifies the settings for a cluster
modify_cache_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a cache parameter group
modify_cache_subnet_group	Modifies an existing cache subnet group
modify_global_replication_group	Modifies the settings for a Global datastore
modify_replication_group	Modifies the settings for a replication group
modify_replication_group_shard_configuration	Modifies a replication group's shards (node groups) by allowing you to
modify_serverless_cache	This API modifies the attributes of a serverless cache
modify_user	Changes user password(s) and/or access string
modify_user_group	Changes the list of users that belong to the user group
purchase_reserved_cache_nodes_offering	Allows you to purchase a reserved cache node offering
rebalance_slots_in_global_replication_group	Redistribute slots to ensure uniform distribution across existing shards
reboot_cache_cluster	Reboots some, or all, of the cache nodes within a provisioned cluster
remove_tags_from_resource	Removes the tags identified by the TagKeys list from the named resour
reset_cache_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a cache parameter group to the engine or sy
revoke_cache_security_group_ingress	Revokes ingress from a cache security group
start_migration	Start the migration of data
test_failover	Represents the input of a TestFailover operation which tests automatic
test_migration	Async API to test connection between source and target replication gro

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- elasticache()
# Adds up to 10 tags, key/value pairs, to a cluster or snapshot resource.
svc$add_tags_to_resource(
  ResourceName = "arn:aws:elasticache:us-east-1:1234567890:cluster:my-mem-cluster",
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = "APIVersion",
      Value = "20150202"
    ),
    list(
      Key = "Service",
      Value = "ElastiCache"
    )
  )
)

## End(Not run)
```

`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/2010-12-01/AWSElasticBeanstalk.wsdl`. To install the Software Development Kits (SDKs), Integrated Development Environment (IDE) Toolkits, and command line tools that enable you to access the API, go to Tools for Amazon Web Services.

Endpoints

For a list of region-specific endpoints that AWS Elastic Beanstalk supports, go to Regions and Endpoints in the *Amazon Web Services Glossary*.

Usage

```
elasticbeanstalk(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key

        - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
    - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e`
`html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- elasticbeanstalk(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

abort_environment_update	Cancels in-progress environment configuration update or application versio
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 compone
create_application	Creates an application that has one configuration template named default ar
create_application_version	Creates an application version for the specified application
create_configuration_template	Creates an AWS Elastic Beanstalk configuration template, associated with a
create_environment	Launches an AWS Elastic Beanstalk environment for the specified applicati
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 othe
delete_application	Deletes the specified application along with all associated versions and con
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
describe_applications	Returns the descriptions of existing applications
describe_application_versions	Retrieve a list of application versions
describe_configuration_options	Describes the configuration options that are used in a particular configuratio
describe_configuration_settings	Returns a description of the settings for the specified configuration set, that
describe_environment_health	Returns information about the overall health of the specified environment
describe_environment_managed_action_history	Lists an environment's completed and failed managed actions
describe_environment_managed_actions	Lists an environment's upcoming and in-progress managed actions
describe_environment_resources	Returns AWS resources for this environment
describe_environments	Returns descriptions for existing environments
describe_events	Returns list of event descriptions matching criteria up to the last 6 weeks
describe_instances_health	Retrieves detailed information about the health of instances in your AWS E

describe_platform_version	Describes a platform version
disassociate_environment_operations_role	Disassociate the operations role from an environment
list_available_solution_stacks	Returns a list of the available solution stack names, with the public version
list_platform_branches	Lists the platform branches available for your account in an AWS Region
list_platform_versions	Lists the platform versions available for your account in an AWS Region
list_tags_for_resource	Return the tags applied to an AWS Elastic Beanstalk resource
rebuild_environment	Deletes and recreates all of the AWS resources (for example: the Auto Scal
request_environment_info	Initiates a request to compile the specified type of information of the deploy
restart_app_server	Causes the environment to restart the application container server running o
retrieve_environment_info	Retrieves the compiled information from a RequestEnvironmentInfo reques
swap_environment_cnam_es	Swaps the CNAMEs of two environments
terminate_environment	Terminates the specified environment
update_application	Updates the specified application to have the specified properties
update_application_resource_lifecycle	Modifies lifecycle settings for an application
update_application_version	Updates the specified application version to have the specified properties
update_configuration_template	Updates the specified configuration template to have the specified propertie
update_environment	Updates the environment description, deploys a new application version, up
update_tags_for_resource	Update the list of tags applied to an AWS Elastic Beanstalk resource
validate_configuration_settings	Takes a set of configuration settings and either a configuration template or e

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- elasticbeanstalk()
# The following code aborts a running application version deployment for
# an environment named my-env:
svc$abort_environment_update(
  EnvironmentName = "my-env"
)

## End(Not run)
```

`elasticinference` *Amazon Elastic Inference*

Description

Amazon Elastic Inference is no longer available.

Elastic Inference public APIs.

Usage

```
elasticinference(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- elasticinference(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

describe_accelerator_offerings	Amazon Elastic Inference is no longer available
describe_accelerators	Amazon Elastic Inference is no longer available
describe_accelerator_types	Amazon Elastic Inference is no longer available
list_tags_for_resource	Amazon Elastic Inference is no longer available
tag_resource	Amazon Elastic Inference is no longer available
untag_resource	Amazon Elastic Inference is no longer available

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- elasticinference()
svc$describe_accelerator_offerings(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`elasticsearchservice` *Amazon Elasticsearch Service*

Description

Amazon Elasticsearch Configuration Service

Use the Amazon Elasticsearch Configuration API to create, configure, and manage Elasticsearch domains.

For sample code that uses the Configuration API, see the Amazon Elasticsearch Service Developer Guide. The guide also contains sample code for sending signed HTTP requests to the Elasticsearch APIs.

The endpoint for configuration service requests is region-specific: es.*region*.amazonaws.com. For example, es.us-east-1.amazonaws.com. For a current list of supported regions and endpoints, see Regions and Endpoints.

Usage

```
elasticsearchservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- elasticsearchservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection	Allows the destination domain owner to accept an inbound cross-clus
add_tags	Attaches tags to an existing Elasticsearch domain
associate_package	Associates a package with an Amazon ES domain
authorize_vpc_endpoint_access	Provides access to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain through t
cancel_domain_config_change	Cancels a pending configuration change on an Amazon OpenSearch
cancel_elasticsearch_service_software_update	Cancels a scheduled service software update for an Amazon ES doma
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
create_package	Create a package for use with Amazon ES domains
create_vpc_endpoint	Creates an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoint
delete_elasticsearch_domain	Permanently deletes the specified Elasticsearch domain and all of its
delete_elasticsearch_service_role	Deletes the service-linked role that Elasticsearch Service uses to man
delete_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection	Allows the destination domain owner to delete an existing inbound cr
delete_outbound_cross_cluster_search_connection	Allows the source domain owner to delete an existing outbound cross
delete_package	Delete the package
delete_vpc_endpoint	Deletes an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed interface VPC end
describe_domain_auto_tunes	Provides scheduled Auto-Tune action details for the Elasticsearch do
describe_domain_change_progress	Returns information about the current blue/green deployment happen
describe_elasticsearch_domain	Returns domain configuration information about the specified Elastic
describe_elasticsearch_domain_config	Provides cluster configuration information about the specified Elastic
describe_elasticsearch_domains	Returns domain configuration information about the specified Elastic
describe_elasticsearch_instance_type_limits	Describe Elasticsearch Limits for a given InstanceType and Elasticse
describe_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connections	Lists all the inbound cross-cluster search connections for a destinatio
describe_outbound_cross_cluster_search_connections	Lists all the outbound cross-cluster search connections for a source d
describe_packages	Describes all packages available to Amazon ES
describe_reserved_elasticsearch_instance_offerings	Lists available reserved Elasticsearch instance offerings
describe_reserved_elasticsearch_instances	Returns information about reserved Elasticsearch instances for this ac
describe_vpc_endpoints	Describes one or more Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC
dissociate_package	Dissociates a package from the Amazon ES domain
get_compatible_elasticsearch_versions	Returns a list of upgrade compatible Elastisearch versions
get_package_version_history	Returns a list of versions of the package, along with their creation tim
get_upgrade_history	Retrieves the complete history of the last 10 upgrades that were perfo
get_upgrade_status	Retrieves the latest status of the last upgrade or upgrade eligibility ch
list_domain_names	Returns the name of all Elasticsearch domains owned by the current
list_domains_for_package	Lists all Amazon ES domains associated with the package
list_elasticsearch_instance_types	List all Elasticsearch instance types that are supported for given Elast

list_elasticsearch_versions	List all supported Elasticsearch versions
list_packages_for_domain	Lists all packages associated with the Amazon ES domain
list_tags	Returns all tags for the given Elasticsearch domain
list_vpc_endpoint_access	Retrieves information about each principal that is allowed to access a
list_vpc_endpoints	Retrieves all Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints i
list_vpc_endpoints_for_domain	Retrieves all Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints a
purchase_reserved_elasticsearch_instance_offering	Allows you to purchase reserved Elasticsearch instances
reject_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection	Allows the destination domain owner to reject an inbound cross-clust
remove_tags	Removes the specified set of tags from the specified Elasticsearch do
revoke_vpc_endpoint_access	Revokes access to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain that was p
start_elasticsearch_service_software_update	Schedules a service software update for an Amazon ES domain
update_elasticsearch_domain_config	Modifies the cluster configuration of the specified Elasticsearch doma
update_package	Updates a package for use with Amazon ES domains
update_vpc_endpoint	Modifies an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed interface VPC e
upgrade_elasticsearch_domain	Allows you to either upgrade your domain or perform an Upgrade eli

Examples

```
## 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

```
elb(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e
  html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- elb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_tags	Adds the specified tags to the specified load balancer
apply_security_groups_to_load_balancer	Associates one or more security groups with your load balancer in a virtual
attach_load_balancer_to_subnets	Adds one or more subnets to the set of configured subnets for the specified
configure_health_check	Specifies the health check settings to use when evaluating the health state o
create_app_cookie_stickiness_policy	Generates a stickiness policy with sticky session lifetimes that follow that o
create_lb_cookie_stickiness_policy	Generates a stickiness policy with sticky session lifetimes controlled by the
create_load_balancer	Creates a Classic Load Balancer
create_load_balancer_listeners	Creates one or more listeners for the specified load balancer
create_load_balancer_policy	Creates a policy with the specified attributes for the specified load balancer
delete_load_balancer	Deletes the specified load balancer
delete_load_balancer_listeners	Deletes the specified listeners from the specified load balancer
delete_load_balancer_policy	Deletes the specified policy from the specified load balancer
deregister_instances_from_load_balancer	Deregisters the specified instances from the specified load balancer

describe_account_limits	Describes the current Elastic Load Balancing resource limits for your AWS
describe_instance_health	Describes the state of the specified instances with respect to the specified lo
describe_load_balancer_attributes	Describes the attributes for the specified load balancer
describe_load_balancer_policies	Describes the specified policies
describe_load_balancer_policy_types	Describes the specified load balancer policy types or all load balancer polic
describe_load_balancers	Describes the specified the load balancers
describe_tags	Describes the tags associated with the specified load balancers
detach_load_balancer_from_subnets	Removes the specified subnets from the set of configured subnets for the lo
disable_availability_zones_for_load_balancer	Removes the specified Availability Zones from the set of Availability Zone
enable_availability_zones_for_load_balancer	Adds the specified Availability Zones to the set of Availability Zones for th
modify_load_balancer_attributes	Modifies the attributes of the specified load balancer
register_instances_with_load_balancer	Adds the specified instances to the specified load balancer
remove_tags	Removes one or more tags from the specified load balancer
set_load_balancer_listener_ssl_certificate	Sets the certificate that terminates the specified listener's SSL connections
set_load_balancer_policies_for_backend_server	Replaces the set of policies associated with the specified port on which the
set_load_balancer_policies_of_listener	Replaces the current set of policies for the specified load balancer port with

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- elb()
# This example adds two tags to the specified load balancer.
svc$add_tags(
  LoadBalancerNames = list(
    "my-load-balancer"
  ),
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = "project",
      Value = "lima"
    ),
    list(
      Key = "department",
      Value = "digital-media"
    )
  )
)

## End(Not run)
```

`elbv2` *Elastic Load Balancing*

Description

A load balancer distributes incoming traffic across targets, such as your EC2 instances. This enables you to increase the availability of your application. The load balancer also monitors the health of its registered targets and ensures that it routes traffic only to healthy targets. You configure your load balancer to accept incoming traffic by specifying one or more listeners, which are configured with a protocol and port number for connections from clients to the load balancer. You configure a target group with a protocol and port number for connections from the load balancer to the targets, and with health check settings to be used when checking the health status of the targets.

Elastic Load Balancing supports the following types of load balancers: Application Load Balancers, Network Load Balancers, Gateway Load Balancers, and Classic Load Balancers. This reference covers the following load balancer types:

- Application Load Balancer - Operates at the application layer (layer 7) and supports HTTP and HTTPS.
- Network Load Balancer - Operates at the transport layer (layer 4) and supports TCP, TLS, and UDP.
- Gateway Load Balancer - Operates at the network layer (layer 3).

For more information, see the Elastic Load Balancing User Guide.

All Elastic Load Balancing operations are idempotent, which means that they complete at most one time. If you repeat an operation, it succeeds.

Usage

```
elbv2(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

	• **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- elbv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_listener_certificates	Adds the specified SSL server certificate to the certificate list for the specified HTTP
add_tags	Adds the specified tags to the specified Elastic Load Balancing resource
add_trust_store_revocations	Adds the specified revocation file to the specified trust store
create_listener	Creates a listener for the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balanc
create_load_balancer	Creates an Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Ba
create_rule	Creates a rule for the specified listener
create_target_group	Creates a target group
create_trust_store	Creates a trust store
delete_listener	Deletes the specified listener
delete_load_balancer	Deletes the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gatewa
delete_rule	Deletes the specified rule
delete_shared_trust_store_association	Deletes a shared trust store association
delete_target_group	Deletes the specified target group
delete_trust_store	Deletes a trust store
deregister_targets	Deregisters the specified targets from the specified target group
describe_account_limits	Describes the current Elastic Load Balancing resource limits for your Amazon Web
describe_capacity_reservation	Describes the capacity reservation status for the specified load balancer
describe_listener_attributes	Describes the attributes for the specified listener
describe_listener_certificates	Describes the default certificate and the certificate list for the specified HTTPS or TL
describe_listeners	Describes the specified listeners or the listeners for the specified Application Load B
describe_load_balancer_attributes	Describes the attributes for the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load
describe_load_balancers	Describes the specified load balancers or all of your load balancers
describe_rules	Describes the specified rules or the rules for the specified listener
describe_ssl_policies	Describes the specified policies or all policies used for SSL negotiation
describe_tags	Describes the tags for the specified Elastic Load Balancing resources
describe_target_group_attributes	Describes the attributes for the specified target group
describe_target_groups	Describes the specified target groups or all of your target groups
describe_target_health	Describes the health of the specified targets or all of your targets
describe_trust_store_associations	Describes all resources associated with the specified trust store
describe_trust_store_revocations	Describes the revocation files in use by the specified trust store or revocation files
describe_trust_stores	Describes all trust stores for the specified account
get_resource_policy	Retrieves the resource policy for a specified resource
get_trust_store_ca_certificates_bundle	Retrieves the ca certificate bundle
get_trust_store_revocation_content	Retrieves the specified revocation file
modify_capacity_reservation	Modifies the capacity reservation of the specified load balancer
modify_listener	Replaces the specified properties of the specified listener
modify_listener_attributes	Modifies the specified attributes of the specified listener
modify_load_balancer_attributes	Modifies the specified attributes of the specified Application Load Balancer, Network
modify_rule	Replaces the specified properties of the specified rule
modify_target_group	Modifies the health checks used when evaluating the health state of the targets in the

modify_target_group_attributes	Modifies the specified attributes of the specified target group
modify_trust_store	Update the ca certificate bundle for the specified trust store
register_targets	Registers the specified targets with the specified target group
remove_listener_certificates	Removes the specified certificate from the certificate list for the specified HTTPS or
remove_tags	Removes the specified tags from the specified Elastic Load Balancing resources
remove_trust_store_revocations	Removes the specified revocation file from the specified trust store
set_ip_address_type	Sets the type of IP addresses used by the subnets of the specified load balancer
set_rule_priorities	Sets the priorities of the specified rules
set_security_groups	Associates the specified security groups with the specified Application Load Balance
set_subnets	Enables the Availability Zones for the specified public subnets for the specified Appl

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- elbv2()
# This example adds the specified tags to the specified load balancer.
svc$add_tags(
  ResourceArns = list(
    "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/m..."
  ),
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = "project",
      Value = "lima"
    ),
    list(
      Key = "department",
      Value = "digital-media"
    )
  )
)

## End(Not run)
```

`emr` *Amazon EMR*

Description

Amazon EMR is a web service that makes it easier to process large amounts of data efficiently. Amazon EMR uses Hadoop processing combined with several Amazon Web Services services to do tasks such as web indexing, data mining, log file analysis, machine learning, scientific simulation, and data warehouse management.

Usage

```
emr(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- emr(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_instance_fleet	Adds an instance fleet to a running cluster
add_instance_groups	Adds one or more instance groups to a running cluster
add_job_flow_steps	AddJobFlowSteps adds new steps to a running cluster
add_tags	Adds tags to an Amazon EMR resource, such as a cluster or an Amazon EMR Stu
cancel_steps	Cancels a pending step or steps in a running cluster
create_security_configuration	Creates a security configuration, which is stored in the service and can be specifie
create_studio	Creates a new Amazon EMR Studio
create_studio_session_mapping	Maps a user or group to the Amazon EMR Studio specified by StudioId, and appli
delete_security_configuration	Deletes a security configuration
delete_studio	Removes an Amazon EMR Studio from the Studio metadata store
delete_studio_session_mapping	Removes a user or group from an Amazon EMR Studio
describe_cluster	Provides cluster-level details including status, hardware and software configuratio
describe_job_flows	This API is no longer supported and will eventually be removed
describe_notebook_execution	Provides details of a notebook execution
describe_release_label	Provides Amazon EMR release label details, such as the releases available the Reg
describe_security_configuration	Provides the details of a security configuration by returning the configuration JSO
describe_step	Provides more detail about the cluster step
describe_studio	Returns details for the specified Amazon EMR Studio including ID, Name, VPC,
get_auto_termination_policy	Returns the auto-termination policy for an Amazon EMR cluster
get_block_public_access_configuration	Returns the Amazon EMR block public access configuration for your Amazon We

get_cluster_session_credentials	Provides temporary, HTTP basic credentials that are associated with a given runti
get_managed_scaling_policy	Fetches the attached managed scaling policy for an Amazon EMR cluster
get_studio_session_mapping	Fetches mapping details for the specified Amazon EMR Studio and identity (user
list_bootstrap_actions	Provides information about the bootstrap actions associated with a cluster
list_clusters	Provides the status of all clusters visible to this Amazon Web Services account
list_instance_fleets	Lists all available details about the instance fleets in a cluster
list_instance_groups	Provides all available details about the instance groups in a cluster
list_instances	Provides information for all active Amazon EC2 instances and Amazon EC2 insta
list_notebook_executions	Provides summaries of all notebook executions
list_release_labels	Retrieves release labels of Amazon EMR services in the Region where the API is
list_security_configurations	Lists all the security configurations visible to this account, providing their creatio
list_steps	Provides a list of steps for the cluster in reverse order unless you specify stepIds w
list_studios	Returns a list of all Amazon EMR Studios associated with the Amazon Web Servi
list_studio_session_mappings	Returns a list of all user or group session mappings for the Amazon EMR Studio s
list_supported_instance_types	A list of the instance types that Amazon EMR supports
modify_cluster	Modifies the number of steps that can be executed concurrently for the cluster spe
modify_instance_fleet	Modifies the target On-Demand and target Spot capacities for the instance fleet wi
modify_instance_groups	ModifyInstanceGroups modifies the number of nodes and configuration settings o
put_auto_scaling_policy	Creates or updates an automatic scaling policy for a core instance group or task in
put_auto_termination_policy	Auto-termination is supported in Amazon EMR releases 5
put_block_public_access_configuration	Creates or updates an Amazon EMR block public access configuration for your A
put_managed_scaling_policy	Creates or updates a managed scaling policy for an Amazon EMR cluster
remove_auto_scaling_policy	Removes an automatic scaling policy from a specified instance group within an A
remove_auto_termination_policy	Removes an auto-termination policy from an Amazon EMR cluster
remove_managed_scaling_policy	Removes a managed scaling policy from a specified Amazon EMR cluster
remove_tags	Removes tags from an Amazon EMR resource, such as a cluster or Amazon EMR
run_job_flow	RunJobFlow creates and starts running a new cluster (job flow)
set_keep_job_flow_alive_when_no_steps	You can use the SetKeepJobFlowAliveWhenNoSteps to configure a cluster (job fl
set_termination_protection	SetTerminationProtection locks a cluster (job flow) so the Amazon EC2 instances
set_unhealthy_node_replacement	Specify whether to enable unhealthy node replacement, which lets Amazon EMR
set_visible_to_all_users	The SetVisibleToAllUsers parameter is no longer supported
start_notebook_execution	Starts a notebook execution
stop_notebook_execution	Stops a notebook execution
terminate_job_flows	TerminateJobFlows shuts a list of clusters (job flows) down
update_studio	Updates an Amazon EMR Studio configuration, including attributes such as name
update_studio_session_mapping	Updates the session policy attached to the user or group for the specified Amazon

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- emr()
svc$add_instance_fleet(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`emrcontainers` *Amazon EMR Containers*

Description

Amazon EMR on EKS provides a deployment option for Amazon EMR that allows you to run open-source big data frameworks on Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS). With this deployment option, you can focus on running analytics workloads while Amazon EMR on EKS builds, configures, and manages containers for open-source applications. For more information about Amazon EMR on EKS concepts and tasks, see What is Amazon EMR on EKS.

Amazon EMR containers is the API name for Amazon EMR on EKS. The `emr-containers` prefix is used in the following scenarios:

- It is the prefix in the CLI commands for Amazon EMR on EKS. For example, `aws emr-containers start-job-run`.
- It is the prefix before IAM policy actions for Amazon EMR on EKS. For example, `"Action": [ "emr-containers:Sta`
  For more information, see Policy actions for Amazon EMR on EKS.
- It is the prefix used in Amazon EMR on EKS service endpoints. For example, `emr-containers.us-east-2.amazonaws`
  For more information, see Amazon EMR on EKSService Endpoints.

Usage

```
emrcontainers(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

	• **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- emrcontainers(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

cancel_job_run	Cancels a job run
create_job_template	Creates a job template
create_managed_endpoint	Creates a managed endpoint
create_security_configuration	Creates a security configuration
create_virtual_cluster	Creates a virtual cluster
delete_job_template	Deletes a job template
delete_managed_endpoint	Deletes a managed endpoint
delete_virtual_cluster	Deletes a virtual cluster
describe_job_run	Displays detailed information about a job run
describe_job_template	Displays detailed information about a specified job template
describe_managed_endpoint	Displays detailed information about a managed endpoint
describe_security_configuration	Displays detailed information about a specified security configuration
describe_virtual_cluster	Displays detailed information about a specified virtual cluster
get_managed_endpoint_session_credentials	Generate a session token to connect to a managed endpoint
list_job_runs	Lists job runs based on a set of parameters
list_job_templates	Lists job templates based on a set of parameters
list_managed_endpoints	Lists managed endpoints based on a set of parameters
list_security_configurations	Lists security configurations based on a set of parameters
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags assigned to the resources
list_virtual_clusters	Lists information about the specified virtual cluster
start_job_run	Starts a job run
tag_resource	Assigns tags to resources
untag_resource	Removes tags from resources

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- emrcontainers()
svc$cancel_job_run(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`emrserverless` *EMR Serverless*

Description

Amazon EMR Serverless is a new deployment option for Amazon EMR. Amazon EMR Serverless provides a serverless runtime environment that simplifies running analytics applications using the latest open source frameworks such as Apache Spark and Apache Hive. With Amazon EMR Serverless, you don't have to configure, optimize, secure, or operate clusters to run applications with these frameworks.

The API reference to Amazon EMR Serverless is `emr-serverless`. The `emr-serverless` prefix is used in the following scenarios:

- It is the prefix in the CLI commands for Amazon EMR Serverless. For example, `aws emr-serverless start-job-run`
- It is the prefix before IAM policy actions for Amazon EMR Serverless. For example, `"Action": ["emr-serverless:S` For more information, see Policy actions for Amazon EMR Serverless.
- It is the prefix used in Amazon EMR Serverless service endpoints. For example, `emr-serverless.us-east-2.amazona`

Usage

```
emrserverless(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- emrserverless(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

cancel_job_run	Cancels a job run
create_application	Creates an application
delete_application	Deletes an application
get_application	Displays detailed information about a specified application
get_dashboard_for_job_run	Creates and returns a URL that you can use to access the application UIs for a job run
get_job_run	Displays detailed information about a job run
list_applications	Lists applications based on a set of parameters
list_job_run_attempts	Lists all attempt of a job run
list_job_runs	Lists job runs based on a set of parameters
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags assigned to the resources
start_application	Starts a specified application and initializes initial capacity if configured
start_job_run	Starts a job run
stop_application	Stops a specified application and releases initial capacity if configured
tag_resource	Assigns tags to resources
untag_resource	Removes tags from resources
update_application	Updates a specified application

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- emrserverless()
svc$cancel_job_run(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`entityresolution` *AWS EntityResolution*

Description

Welcome to the *Entity Resolution API Reference*.

Entity Resolution is an Amazon Web Services service that provides pre-configured entity resolution capabilities that enable developers and analysts at advertising and marketing companies to build an accurate and complete view of their consumers.

With Entity Resolution, you can match source records containing consumer identifiers, such as name, email address, and phone number. This is true even when these records have incomplete or conflicting identifiers. For example, Entity Resolution can effectively match a source record from a customer relationship management (CRM) system with a source record from a marketing system containing campaign information.

To learn more about Entity Resolution concepts, procedures, and best practices, see the Entity Resolution User Guide.

Usage

```
entityresolution(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- entityresolution(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_policy_statement	Adds a policy statement object
batch_delete_unique_id	Deletes multiple unique IDs in a matching workflow
create_id_mapping_workflow	Creates an IdMappingWorkflow object which stores the configuration of the data processing

create_id_namespace	Creates an ID namespace object which will help customers provide metadata explaining thei
create_matching_workflow	Creates a MatchingWorkflow object which stores the configuration of the data processing job
create_schema_mapping	Creates a schema mapping, which defines the schema of the input customer records table
delete_id_mapping_workflow	Deletes the IdMappingWorkflow with a given name
delete_id_namespace	Deletes the IdNamespace with a given name
delete_matching_workflow	Deletes the MatchingWorkflow with a given name
delete_policy_statement	Deletes the policy statement
delete_schema_mapping	Deletes the SchemaMapping with a given name
get_id_mapping_job	Gets the status, metrics, and errors (if there are any) that are associated with a job
get_id_mapping_workflow	Returns the IdMappingWorkflow with a given name, if it exists
get_id_namespace	Returns the IdNamespace with a given name, if it exists
get_match_id	Returns the corresponding Match ID of a customer record if the record has been processed
get_matching_job	Gets the status, metrics, and errors (if there are any) that are associated with a job
get_matching_workflow	Returns the MatchingWorkflow with a given name, if it exists
get_policy	Returns the resource-based policy
get_provider_service	Returns the ProviderService of a given name
get_schema_mapping	Returns the SchemaMapping of a given name
list_id_mapping_jobs	Lists all ID mapping jobs for a given workflow
list_id_mapping_workflows	Returns a list of all the IdMappingWorkflows that have been created for an Amazon Web Ser
list_id_namespaces	Returns a list of all ID namespaces
list_matching_jobs	Lists all jobs for a given workflow
list_matching_workflows	Returns a list of all the MatchingWorkflows that have been created for an Amazon Web Serv
list_provider_services	Returns a list of all the ProviderServices that are available in this Amazon Web Services Reg
list_schema_mappings	Returns a list of all the SchemaMappings that have been created for an Amazon Web Service
list_tags_for_resource	Displays the tags associated with an Entity Resolution resource
put_policy	Updates the resource-based policy
start_id_mapping_job	Starts the IdMappingJob of a workflow
start_matching_job	Starts the MatchingJob of a workflow
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified Entity Resolution resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified Entity Resolution resource
update_id_mapping_workflow	Updates an existing IdMappingWorkflow
update_id_namespace	Updates an existing ID namespace
update_matching_workflow	Updates an existing MatchingWorkflow
update_schema_mapping	Updates a schema mapping

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- entityresolution()
svc$add_policy_statement(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`eventbridge` *Amazon EventBridge*

Description

Amazon EventBridge helps you to respond to state changes in your Amazon Web Services resources. When your resources change state, they automatically send events to an event stream. You can create rules that match selected events in the stream and route them to targets to take action. You can also use rules to take action on a predetermined schedule. For example, you can configure rules to:

- Automatically invoke an Lambda function to update DNS entries when an event notifies you that Amazon EC2 instance enters the running state.
- Direct specific API records from CloudTrail to an Amazon Kinesis data stream for detailed analysis of potential security or availability risks.
- Periodically invoke a built-in target to create a snapshot of an Amazon EBS volume.

For more information about the features of Amazon EventBridge, see the Amazon EventBridge User Guide.

Usage

```
eventbridge(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

	• **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- eventbridge(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

activate_event_source	Activates a partner event source that has been deactivated
cancel_replay	Cancels the specified replay
create_api_destination	Creates an API destination, which is an HTTP invocation endpoint configured as a targe
create_archive	Creates an archive of events with the specified settings
create_connection	Creates a connection
create_endpoint	Creates a global endpoint
create_event_bus	Creates a new event bus within your account
create_partner_event_source	Called by an SaaS partner to create a partner event source
deactivate_event_source	You can use this operation to temporarily stop receiving events from the specified partne
deauthorize_connection	Removes all authorization parameters from the connection
delete_api_destination	Deletes the specified API destination
delete_archive	Deletes the specified archive
delete_connection	Deletes a connection
delete_endpoint	Delete an existing global endpoint
delete_event_bus	Deletes the specified custom event bus or partner event bus
delete_partner_event_source	This operation is used by SaaS partners to delete a partner event source
delete_rule	Deletes the specified rule
describe_api_destination	Retrieves details about an API destination
describe_archive	Retrieves details about an archive
describe_connection	Retrieves details about a connection
describe_endpoint	Get the information about an existing global endpoint
describe_event_bus	Displays details about an event bus in your account
describe_event_source	This operation lists details about a partner event source that is shared with your account
describe_partner_event_source	An SaaS partner can use this operation to list details about a partner event source that th
describe_replay	Retrieves details about a replay
describe_rule	Describes the specified rule
disable_rule	Disables the specified rule
enable_rule	Enables the specified rule
list_api_destinations	Retrieves a list of API destination in the account in the current Region
list_archives	Lists your archives
list_connections	Retrieves a list of connections from the account
list_endpoints	List the global endpoints associated with this account
list_event_buses	Lists all the event buses in your account, including the default event bus, custom event b
list_event_sources	You can use this to see all the partner event sources that have been shared with your Am
list_partner_event_source_accounts	An SaaS partner can use this operation to display the Amazon Web Services account ID
list_partner_event_sources	An SaaS partner can use this operation to list all the partner event source names that the
list_replays	Lists your replays
list_rule_names_by_target	Lists the rules for the specified target

list_rules	Lists your Amazon EventBridge rules
list_tags_for_resource	Displays the tags associated with an EventBridge resource
list_targets_by_rule	Lists the targets assigned to the specified rule
put_events	Sends custom events to Amazon EventBridge so that they can be matched to rules
put_partner_events	This is used by SaaS partners to write events to a customer's partner event bus
put_permission	Running PutPermission permits the specified Amazon Web Services account or Amazo
put_rule	Creates or updates the specified rule
put_targets	Adds the specified targets to the specified rule, or updates the targets if they are already
remove_permission	Revokes the permission of another Amazon Web Services account to be able to put eve
remove_targets	Removes the specified targets from the specified rule
start_replay	Starts the specified replay
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified EventBridge resource
test_event_pattern	Tests whether the specified event pattern matches the provided event
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified EventBridge resource
update_api_destination	Updates an API destination
update_archive	Updates the specified archive
update_connection	Updates settings for a connection
update_endpoint	Update an existing endpoint
update_event_bus	Updates the specified event bus

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- eventbridge()
svc$activate_event_source(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`eventbridgepipes` *Amazon EventBridge Pipes*

Description

Amazon EventBridge Pipes connects event sources to targets. Pipes reduces the need for specialized knowledge and integration code when developing event driven architectures. This helps ensures consistency across your company's applications. With Pipes, the target can be any available EventBridge target. To set up a pipe, you select the event source, add optional event filtering, define optional enrichment, and select the target for the event data.

Usage

```
eventbridgepipes(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- eventbridgepipes(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_pipe	Create a pipe
delete_pipe	Delete an existing pipe
describe_pipe	Get the information about an existing pipe
list_pipes	Get the pipes associated with this account
list_tags_for_resource	Displays the tags associated with a pipe
start_pipe	Start an existing pipe
stop_pipe	Stop an existing pipe
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified pipe
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified pipes
update_pipe	Update an existing pipe

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- eventbridgepipes()
svc$create_pipe(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`eventbridgescheduler` *Amazon EventBridge Scheduler*

Description

Amazon EventBridge Scheduler is a serverless scheduler that allows you to create, run, and manage tasks from one central, managed service. EventBridge Scheduler delivers your tasks reliably, with built-in mechanisms that adjust your schedules based on the availability of downstream targets. The following reference lists the available API actions, and data types for EventBridge Scheduler.

Usage

```
eventbridgescheduler(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

	- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. - **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter - **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- eventbridgescheduler(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_schedule	Creates the specified schedule
create_schedule_group	Creates the specified schedule group
delete_schedule	Deletes the specified schedule
delete_schedule_group	Deletes the specified schedule group
get_schedule	Retrieves the specified schedule
get_schedule_group	Retrieves the specified schedule group
list_schedule_groups	Returns a paginated list of your schedule groups
list_schedules	Returns a paginated list of your EventBridge Scheduler schedules
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags associated with the Scheduler resource
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified EventBridge Scheduler resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified EventBridge Scheduler schedule group
update_schedule	Updates the specified schedule

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- eventbridgescheduler()
svc$create_schedule(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`finspace` *FinSpace User Environment Management service*

Description

The FinSpace management service provides the APIs for managing FinSpace environments.

Usage

```
finspace(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- finspace(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_environment	Create a new FinSpace environment
create_kx_changeset	Creates a changeset for a kdb database
create_kx_cluster	Creates a new kdb cluster
create_kx_database	Creates a new kdb database in the environment
create_kx_dataview	Creates a snapshot of kdb database with tiered storage capabilities and a pre-warmed
create_kx_environment	Creates a managed kdb environment for the account
create_kx_scaling_group	Creates a new scaling group
create_kx_user	Creates a user in FinSpace kdb environment with an associated IAM role
create_kx_volume	Creates a new volume with a specific amount of throughput and storage capacity
delete_environment	Delete an FinSpace environment
delete_kx_cluster	Deletes a kdb cluster
delete_kx_cluster_node	Deletes the specified nodes from a cluster
delete_kx_database	Deletes the specified database and all of its associated data
delete_kx_dataview	Deletes the specified dataview
delete_kx_environment	Deletes the kdb environment
delete_kx_scaling_group	Deletes the specified scaling group
delete_kx_user	Deletes a user in the specified kdb environment
delete_kx_volume	Deletes a volume
get_environment	Returns the FinSpace environment object
get_kx_changeset	Returns information about a kdb changeset

get_kx_cluster	Retrieves information about a kdb cluster
get_kx_connection_string	Retrieves a connection string for a user to connect to a kdb cluster
get_kx_database	Returns database information for the specified environment ID
get_kx_dataview	Retrieves details of the dataview
get_kx_environment	Retrieves all the information for the specified kdb environment
get_kx_scaling_group	Retrieves details of a scaling group
get_kx_user	Retrieves information about the specified kdb user
get_kx_volume	Retrieves the information about the volume
list_environments	A list of all of your FinSpace environments
list_kx_changesets	Returns a list of all the changesets for a database
list_kx_cluster_nodes	Lists all the nodes in a kdb cluster
list_kx_clusters	Returns a list of clusters
list_kx_databases	Returns a list of all the databases in the kdb environment
list_kx_dataviews	Returns a list of all the dataviews in the database
list_kx_environments	Returns a list of kdb environments created in an account
list_kx_scaling_groups	Returns a list of scaling groups in a kdb environment
list_kx_users	Lists all the users in a kdb environment
list_kx_volumes	Lists all the volumes in a kdb environment
list_tags_for_resource	A list of all tags for a resource
tag_resource	Adds metadata tags to a FinSpace resource
untag_resource	Removes metadata tags from a FinSpace resource
update_environment	Update your FinSpace environment
update_kx_cluster_code_configuration	Allows you to update code configuration on a running cluster
update_kx_cluster_databases	Updates the databases mounted on a kdb cluster, which includes the changesetId and
update_kx_database	Updates information for the given kdb database
update_kx_dataview	Updates the specified dataview
update_kx_environment	Updates information for the given kdb environment
update_kx_environment_network	Updates environment network to connect to your internal network by using a transit
update_kx_user	Updates the user details
update_kx_volume	Updates the throughput or capacity of a volume

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- finspace()
svc$create_environment(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`finspacedata` *FinSpace Public API*

Description

The FinSpace APIs let you take actions inside the FinSpace.

Usage

```
finspacedata(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- finspacedata(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_user_to_permission_group	Adds a user to a permission group to grant permissions for actions a user can per
create_changeset	Creates a new Changeset in a FinSpace Dataset
create_dataset	Creates a new FinSpace Dataset
create_data_view	Creates a Dataview for a Dataset
create_permission_group	Creates a group of permissions for various actions that a user can perform in Fin
create_user	Creates a new user in FinSpace
delete_dataset	Deletes a FinSpace Dataset
delete_permission_group	Deletes a permission group

disable_user	Denies access to the FinSpace web application and API for the specified user
disassociate_user_from_permission_group	Removes a user from a permission group
enable_user	Allows the specified user to access the FinSpace web application and API
get_changeset	Get information about a Changeset
get_dataset	Returns information about a Dataset
get_data_view	Gets information about a Dataview
get_external_data_view_access_details	Returns the credentials to access the external Dataview from an S3 location
get_permission_group	Retrieves the details of a specific permission group
get_programmatic_access_credentials	Request programmatic credentials to use with FinSpace SDK
get_user	Retrieves details for a specific user
get_working_location	A temporary Amazon S3 location, where you can copy your files from a source l
list_changesets	Lists the FinSpace Changesets for a Dataset
list_datasets	Lists all of the active Datasets that a user has access to
list_data_views	Lists all available Dataviews for a Dataset
list_permission_groups	Lists all available permission groups in FinSpace
list_permission_groups_by_user	Lists all the permission groups that are associated with a specific user
list_users	Lists all available users in FinSpace
list_users_by_permission_group	Lists details of all the users in a specific permission group
reset_user_password	Resets the password for a specified user ID and generates a temporary one
update_changeset	Updates a FinSpace Changeset
update_dataset	Updates a FinSpace Dataset
update_permission_group	Modifies the details of a permission group
update_user	Modifies the details of the specified user

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- finspacedata()
svc$associate_user_to_permission_group(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`firehose` *Amazon Kinesis Firehose*

Description

Amazon Data Firehose

Amazon Data Firehose was previously known as Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose.

Amazon Data Firehose is a fully managed service that delivers real-time streaming data to destinations such as Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon OpenSearch Service, Amazon Redshift, Splunk, and various other supported destinations.

Usage

```
firehose(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- firehose(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_delivery_stream	Creates a Firehose stream
delete_delivery_stream	Deletes a Firehose stream and its data
describe_delivery_stream	Describes the specified Firehose stream and its status
list_delivery_streams	Lists your Firehose streams in alphabetical order of their names
list_tags_for_delivery_stream	Lists the tags for the specified Firehose stream
put_record	Writes a single data record into an Firehose stream
put_record_batch	Writes multiple data records into a Firehose stream in a single call, which can achieve hig
start_delivery_stream_encryption	Enables server-side encryption (SSE) for the Firehose stream
stop_delivery_stream_encryption	Disables server-side encryption (SSE) for the Firehose stream
tag_delivery_stream	Adds or updates tags for the specified Firehose stream
untag_delivery_stream	Removes tags from the specified Firehose stream
update_destination	Updates the specified destination of the specified Firehose stream

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- firehose()
svc$create_delivery_stream(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`fis` *AWS Fault Injection Simulator*

Description

Amazon Web Services Fault Injection Service is a managed service that enables you to perform fault injection experiments on your Amazon Web Services workloads. For more information, see the Fault Injection Service User Guide.

Usage

```
fis(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- fis(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_experiment_template	Creates an experiment template
create_target_account_configuration	Creates a target account configuration for the experiment template
delete_experiment_template	Deletes the specified experiment template
delete_target_account_configuration	Deletes the specified target account configuration of the experiment templat
get_action	Gets information about the specified FIS action
get_experiment	Gets information about the specified experiment
get_experiment_target_account_configuration	Gets information about the specified target account configuration of the expe
get_experiment_template	Gets information about the specified experiment template
get_safety_lever	Gets information about the specified safety lever
get_target_account_configuration	Gets information about the specified target account configuration of the expe
get_target_resource_type	Gets information about the specified resource type
list_actions	Lists the available FIS actions
list_experiment_resolved_targets	Lists the resolved targets information of the specified experiment
list_experiments	Lists your experiments
list_experiment_target_account_configurations	Lists the target account configurations of the specified experiment
list_experiment_templates	Lists your experiment templates
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags for the specified resource
list_target_account_configurations	Lists the target account configurations of the specified experiment template
list_target_resource_types	Lists the target resource types
start_experiment	Starts running an experiment from the specified experiment template
stop_experiment	Stops the specified experiment
tag_resource	Applies the specified tags to the specified resource
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags from the specified resource
update_experiment_template	Updates the specified experiment template
update_safety_lever_state	Updates the specified safety lever state
update_target_account_configuration	Updates the target account configuration for the specified experiment templa

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- fis()
svc$create_experiment_template(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`fms` *Firewall Management Service*

Description

This is the *Firewall Manager API Reference*. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the Firewall Manager API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about Firewall Manager features, see the Firewall Manager Developer Guide.

Some API actions require explicit resource permissions. For information, see the developer guide topic Service roles for Firewall Manager.

Usage

```
fms(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- fms(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_admin_account	Sets a Firewall Manager default administrator account
associate_third_party_firewall	Sets the Firewall Manager policy administrator as a tenant administrator of a thi
batch_associate_resource	Associate resources to a Firewall Manager resource set
batch_disassociate_resource	Disassociates resources from a Firewall Manager resource set
delete_apps_list	Permanently deletes an Firewall Manager applications list
delete_notification_channel	Deletes an Firewall Manager association with the IAM role and the Amazon Si
delete_policy	Permanently deletes an Firewall Manager policy
delete_protocols_list	Permanently deletes an Firewall Manager protocols list

delete_resource_set	Deletes the specified ResourceSet
disassociate_admin_account	Disassociates an Firewall Manager administrator account
disassociate_third_party_firewall	Disassociates a Firewall Manager policy administrator from a third-party firewa
get_admin_account	Returns the Organizations account that is associated with Firewall Manager as t
get_admin_scope	Returns information about the specified account's administrative scope
get_apps_list	Returns information about the specified Firewall Manager applications list
get_compliance_detail	Returns detailed compliance information about the specified member account
get_notification_channel	Information about the Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) topic that is u
get_policy	Returns information about the specified Firewall Manager policy
get_protection_status	If you created a Shield Advanced policy, returns policy-level attack summary in
get_protocols_list	Returns information about the specified Firewall Manager protocols list
get_resource_set	Gets information about a specific resource set
get_third_party_firewall_association_status	The onboarding status of a Firewall Manager admin account to third-party firew
get_violation_details	Retrieves violations for a resource based on the specified Firewall Manager poli
list_admin_accounts_for_organization	Returns a AdminAccounts object that lists the Firewall Manager administrators
list_admins_managing_account	Lists the accounts that are managing the specified Organizations member accou
list_apps_lists	Returns an array of AppsListDataSummary objects
list_compliance_status	Returns an array of PolicyComplianceStatus objects
list_discovered_resources	Returns an array of resources in the organization's accounts that are available to
list_member_accounts	Returns a MemberAccounts object that lists the member accounts in the adminis
list_policies	Returns an array of PolicySummary objects
list_protocols_lists	Returns an array of ProtocolsListDataSummary objects
list_resource_set_resources	Returns an array of resources that are currently associated to a resource set
list_resource_sets	Returns an array of ResourceSetSummary objects
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieves the list of tags for the specified Amazon Web Services resource
list_third_party_firewall_firewall_policies	Retrieves a list of all of the third-party firewall policies that are associated with t
put_admin_account	Creates or updates an Firewall Manager administrator account
put_apps_list	Creates an Firewall Manager applications list
put_notification_channel	Designates the IAM role and Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) topic t
put_policy	Creates an Firewall Manager policy
put_protocols_list	Creates an Firewall Manager protocols list
put_resource_set	Creates the resource set
tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to an Amazon Web Services resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from an Amazon Web Services resource

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- fms()
svc$associate_admin_account(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`forecastqueryservice` *Amazon Forecast Query Service*

Description

Provides APIs for creating and managing Amazon Forecast resources.

Usage

```
forecastqueryservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- forecastqueryservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

query_forecast	Retrieves a forecast for a single item, filtered by the supplied criteria
query_what_if_forecast	Retrieves a what-if forecast

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- forecastqueryservice()
svc$query_forecast(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`forecastservice` *Amazon Forecast Service*

Description

Provides APIs for creating and managing Amazon Forecast resources.

Usage

```
forecastservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

	• **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- forecastservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_auto_predictor	Creates an Amazon Forecast predictor
create_dataset	Creates an Amazon Forecast dataset
create_dataset_group	Creates a dataset group, which holds a collection of related datasets
create_dataset_import_job	Imports your training data to an Amazon Forecast dataset
create_explainability	Explainability is only available for Forecasts and Predictors generated from an Auto
create_explainability_export	Exports an Explainability resource created by the CreateExplainability operation
create_forecast	Creates a forecast for each item in the TARGET_TIME_SERIES dataset that was u
create_forecast_export_job	Exports a forecast created by the CreateForecast operation to your Amazon Simple
create_monitor	Creates a predictor monitor resource for an existing auto predictor
create_predictor	This operation creates a legacy predictor that does not include all the predictor func
create_predictor_backtest_export_job	Exports backtest forecasts and accuracy metrics generated by the CreateAutoPredic
create_what_if_analysis	What-if analysis is a scenario modeling technique where you make a hypothetical c
create_what_if_forecast	A what-if forecast is a forecast that is created from a modified version of the baselin
create_what_if_forecast_export	Exports a forecast created by the CreateWhatIfForecast operation to your Amazon
delete_dataset	Deletes an Amazon Forecast dataset that was created using the CreateDataset opera
delete_dataset_group	Deletes a dataset group created using the CreateDatasetGroup operation
delete_dataset_import_job	Deletes a dataset import job created using the CreateDatasetImportJob operation
delete_explainability	Deletes an Explainability resource
delete_explainability_export	Deletes an Explainability export
delete_forecast	Deletes a forecast created using the CreateForecast operation
delete_forecast_export_job	Deletes a forecast export job created using the CreateForecastExportJob operation
delete_monitor	Deletes a monitor resource
delete_predictor	Deletes a predictor created using the DescribePredictor or CreatePredictor operatio
delete_predictor_backtest_export_job	Deletes a predictor backtest export job
delete_resource_tree	Deletes an entire resource tree
delete_what_if_analysis	Deletes a what-if analysis created using the CreateWhatIfAnalysis operation
delete_what_if_forecast	Deletes a what-if forecast created using the CreateWhatIfForecast operation
delete_what_if_forecast_export	Deletes a what-if forecast export created using the CreateWhatIfForecastExport ope
describe_auto_predictor	Describes a predictor created using the CreateAutoPredictor operation
describe_dataset	Describes an Amazon Forecast dataset created using the CreateDataset operation
describe_dataset_group	Describes a dataset group created using the CreateDatasetGroup operation
describe_dataset_import_job	Describes a dataset import job created using the CreateDatasetImportJob operation
describe_explainability	Describes an Explainability resource created using the CreateExplainability operati
describe_explainability_export	Describes an Explainability export created using the CreateExplainabilityExport op
describe_forecast	Describes a forecast created using the CreateForecast operation
describe_forecast_export_job	Describes a forecast export job created using the CreateForecastExportJob operatio
describe_monitor	Describes a monitor resource
describe_predictor	This operation is only valid for legacy predictors created with CreatePredictor
describe_predictor_backtest_export_job	Describes a predictor backtest export job created using the CreatePredictorBacktest
describe_what_if_analysis	Describes the what-if analysis created using the CreateWhatIfAnalysis operation

describe_what_if_forecast	Describes the what-if forecast created using the CreateWhatIfForecast operation
describe_what_if_forecast_export	Describes the what-if forecast export created using the CreateWhatIfForecastExpor
get_accuracy_metrics	Provides metrics on the accuracy of the models that were trained by the CreatePred
list_dataset_groups	Returns a list of dataset groups created using the CreateDatasetGroup operation
list_dataset_import_jobs	Returns a list of dataset import jobs created using the CreateDatasetImportJob oper
list_datasets	Returns a list of datasets created using the CreateDataset operation
list_explainabilities	Returns a list of Explainability resources created using the CreateExplainability ope
list_explainability_exports	Returns a list of Explainability exports created using the CreateExplainabilityExpor
list_forecast_export_jobs	Returns a list of forecast export jobs created using the CreateForecastExportJob ope
list_forecasts	Returns a list of forecasts created using the CreateForecast operation
list_monitor_evaluations	Returns a list of the monitoring evaluation results and predictor events collected by
list_monitors	Returns a list of monitors created with the CreateMonitor operation and CreateAuto
list_predictor_backtest_export_jobs	Returns a list of predictor backtest export jobs created using the CreatePredictorBac
list_predictors	Returns a list of predictors created using the CreateAutoPredictor or CreatePredicto
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags for an Amazon Forecast resource
list_what_if_analyses	Returns a list of what-if analyses created using the CreateWhatIfAnalysis operation
list_what_if_forecast_exports	Returns a list of what-if forecast exports created using the CreateWhatIfForecastEx
list_what_if_forecasts	Returns a list of what-if forecasts created using the CreateWhatIfForecast operation
resume_resource	Resumes a stopped monitor resource
stop_resource	Stops a resource
tag_resource	Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified resourceArn
untag_resource	Deletes the specified tags from a resource
update_dataset_group	Replaces the datasets in a dataset group with the specified datasets

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- forecastservice()
svc$create_auto_predictor(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`frauddetector` *Amazon Fraud Detector*

Description

This is the Amazon Fraud Detector API Reference. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about Amazon Fraud Detector API actions, data types, and errors. For more information about Amazon Fraud Detector features, see the Amazon Fraud Detector User Guide.

We provide the Query API as well as AWS software development kits (SDK) for Amazon Fraud Detector in Java and Python programming languages.

The Amazon Fraud Detector Query API provides HTTPS requests that use the HTTP verb GET or POST and a Query parameter `Action`. AWS SDK provides libraries, sample code, tutorials, and other resources for software developers who prefer to build applications using language-specific APIs instead of submitting a request over HTTP or HTTPS. These libraries provide basic functions that automatically take care of tasks such as cryptographically signing your requests, retrying requests, and handling error responses, so that it is easier for you to get started. For more information about the AWS SDKs, go to Tools to build on AWS page, scroll down to the **SDK** section, and choose plus (+) sign to expand the section.

Usage

```
frauddetector(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- frauddetector(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_create_variable	Creates a batch of variables
batch_get_variable	Gets a batch of variables
cancel_batch_import_job	Cancels an in-progress batch import job

cancel_batch_prediction_job	Cancels the specified batch prediction job
create_batch_import_job	Creates a batch import job
create_batch_prediction_job	Creates a batch prediction job
create_detector_version	Creates a detector version
create_list	Creates a list
create_model	Creates a model using the specified model type
create_model_version	Creates a version of the model using the specified model type and model id
create_rule	Creates a rule for use with the specified detector
create_variable	Creates a variable
delete_batch_import_job	Deletes the specified batch import job ID record
delete_batch_prediction_job	Deletes a batch prediction job
delete_detector	Deletes the detector
delete_detector_version	Deletes the detector version
delete_entity_type	Deletes an entity type
delete_event	Deletes the specified event
delete_events_by_event_type	Deletes all events of a particular event type
delete_event_type	Deletes an event type
delete_external_model	Removes a SageMaker model from Amazon Fraud Detector
delete_label	Deletes a label
delete_list	Deletes the list, provided it is not used in a rule
delete_model	Deletes a model
delete_model_version	Deletes a model version
delete_outcome	Deletes an outcome
delete_rule	Deletes the rule
delete_variable	Deletes a variable
describe_detector	Gets all versions for a specified detector
describe_model_versions	Gets all of the model versions for the specified model type or for the specified mod
get_batch_import_jobs	Gets all batch import jobs or a specific job of the specified ID
get_batch_prediction_jobs	Gets all batch prediction jobs or a specific job if you specify a job ID
get_delete_events_by_event_type_status	Retrieves the status of a DeleteEventsByEventType action
get_detectors	Gets all detectors or a single detector if a detectorId is specified
get_detector_version	Gets a particular detector version
get_entity_types	Gets all entity types or a specific entity type if a name is specified
get_event	Retrieves details of events stored with Amazon Fraud Detector
get_event_prediction	Evaluates an event against a detector version
get_event_prediction_metadata	Gets details of the past fraud predictions for the specified event ID, event type, dete
get_event_types	Gets all event types or a specific event type if name is provided
get_external_models	Gets the details for one or more Amazon SageMaker models that have been import
get_kms_encryption_key	Gets the encryption key if a KMS key has been specified to be used to encrypt cont
get_labels	Gets all labels or a specific label if name is provided
get_list_elements	Gets all the elements in the specified list
get_lists_metadata	Gets the metadata of either all the lists under the account or the specified list
get_models	Gets one or more models
get_model_version	Gets the details of the specified model version
get_outcomes	Gets one or more outcomes
get_rules	Get all rules for a detector (paginated) if ruleId and ruleVersion are not specified
get_variables	Gets all of the variables or the specific variable
list_event_predictions	Gets a list of past predictions

list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags associated with the resource
put_detector	Creates or updates a detector
put_entity_type	Creates or updates an entity type
put_event_type	Creates or updates an event type
put_external_model	Creates or updates an Amazon SageMaker model endpoint
put_kms_encryption_key	Specifies the KMS key to be used to encrypt content in Amazon Fraud Detector
put_label	Creates or updates label
put_outcome	Creates or updates an outcome
send_event	Stores events in Amazon Fraud Detector without generating fraud predictions for t
tag_resource	Assigns tags to a resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from a resource
update_detector_version	Updates a detector version
update_detector_version_metadata	Updates the detector version's description
update_detector_version_status	Updates the detector version's status
update_event_label	Updates the specified event with a new label
update_list	Updates a list
update_model	Updates model description
update_model_version	Updates a model version
update_model_version_status	Updates the status of a model version
update_rule_metadata	Updates a rule's metadata
update_rule_version	Updates a rule version resulting in a new rule version
update_variable	Updates a variable

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- frauddetector()
svc$batch_create_variable(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`fsx` *Amazon FSx*

Description

Amazon FSx is a fully managed service that makes it easy for storage and application administrators to launch and use shared file storage.

Usage

```
fsx(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- fsx(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_file_system_aliases	Use this action to associate one or more Domain Name Server (DNS) aliases with an
cancel_data_repository_task	Cancels an existing Amazon FSx for Lustre data repository task if that task is in eithe
copy_backup	Copies an existing backup within the same Amazon Web Services account to anothe
copy_snapshot_and_update_volume	Updates an existing volume by using a snapshot from another Amazon FSx for Open
create_backup	Creates a backup of an existing Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system, A
create_data_repository_association	Creates an Amazon FSx for Lustre data repository association (DRA)
create_data_repository_task	Creates an Amazon FSx for Lustre data repository task
create_file_cache	Creates a new Amazon File Cache resource
create_file_system	Creates a new, empty Amazon FSx file system
create_file_system_from_backup	Creates a new Amazon FSx for Lustre, Amazon FSx for Windows File Server, or An
create_snapshot	Creates a snapshot of an existing Amazon FSx for OpenZFS volume
create_storage_virtual_machine	Creates a storage virtual machine (SVM) for an Amazon FSx for ONTAP file system
create_volume	Creates an FSx for ONTAP or Amazon FSx for OpenZFS storage volume
create_volume_from_backup	Creates a new Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP volume from an existing Amazon F
delete_backup	Deletes an Amazon FSx backup
delete_data_repository_association	Deletes a data repository association on an Amazon FSx for Lustre file system
delete_file_cache	Deletes an Amazon File Cache resource
delete_file_system	Deletes a file system
delete_snapshot	Deletes an Amazon FSx for OpenZFS snapshot
delete_storage_virtual_machine	Deletes an existing Amazon FSx for ONTAP storage virtual machine (SVM)

delete_volume	Deletes an Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP or Amazon FSx for OpenZFS volume
describe_backups	Returns the description of a specific Amazon FSx backup, if a BackupIds value is pro
describe_data_repository_associations	Returns the description of specific Amazon FSx for Lustre or Amazon File Cache da
describe_data_repository_tasks	Returns the description of specific Amazon FSx for Lustre or Amazon File Cache da
describe_file_caches	Returns the description of a specific Amazon File Cache resource, if a FileCacheIds
describe_file_system_aliases	Returns the DNS aliases that are associated with the specified Amazon FSx for Wind
describe_file_systems	Returns the description of specific Amazon FSx file systems, if a FileSystemIds valu
describe_shared_vpc_configuration	Indicates whether participant accounts in your organization can create Amazon FSx f
describe_snapshots	Returns the description of specific Amazon FSx for OpenZFS snapshots, if a Snapsh
describe_storage_virtual_machines	Describes one or more Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP storage virtual machines (S
describe_volumes	Describes one or more Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP or Amazon FSx for OpenZ
disassociate_file_system_aliases	Use this action to disassociate, or remove, one or more Domain Name Service (DNS
list_tags_for_resource	Lists tags for Amazon FSx resources
release_file_system_nfs_v3_locks	Releases the file system lock from an Amazon FSx for OpenZFS file system
restore_volume_from_snapshot	Returns an Amazon FSx for OpenZFS volume to the state saved by the specified snap
start_misconfigured_state_recovery	After performing steps to repair the Active Directory configuration of an FSx for Wi
tag_resource	Tags an Amazon FSx resource
untag_resource	This action removes a tag from an Amazon FSx resource
update_data_repository_association	Updates the configuration of an existing data repository association on an Amazon F
update_file_cache	Updates the configuration of an existing Amazon File Cache resource
update_file_system	Use this operation to update the configuration of an existing Amazon FSx file system
update_shared_vpc_configuration	Configures whether participant accounts in your organization can create Amazon FS
update_snapshot	Updates the name of an Amazon FSx for OpenZFS snapshot
update_storage_virtual_machine	Updates an FSx for ONTAP storage virtual machine (SVM)
update_volume	Updates the configuration of an Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP or Amazon FSx fo

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- fsx()
# This operation copies an Amazon FSx backup.
svc$copy_backup(
  SourceBackupId = "backup-03e3c82e0183b7b6b",
  SourceRegion = "us-east-2"
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

glacier *Amazon Glacier*

Description

Amazon S3 Glacier (Glacier) is a storage solution for "cold data."

Glacier is an extremely low-cost storage service that provides secure, durable, and easy-to-use storage for data backup and archival. With Glacier, customers can store their data cost effectively for months, years, or decades. Glacier also enables customers to offload the administrative burdens of operating and scaling storage to AWS, so they don't have to worry about capacity planning, hardware provisioning, data replication, hardware failure and recovery, or time-consuming hardware migrations.

Glacier is a great storage choice when low storage cost is paramount and your data is rarely retrieved. If your application requires fast or frequent access to your data, consider using Amazon S3. For more information, see Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

You can store any kind of data in any format. There is no maximum limit on the total amount of data you can store in Glacier.

If you are a first-time user of Glacier, we recommend that you begin by reading the following sections in the *Amazon S3 Glacier Developer Guide*:

- What is Amazon S3 Glacier - This section of the Developer Guide describes the underlying data model, the operations it supports, and the AWS SDKs that you can use to interact with the service.
- Getting Started with Amazon S3 Glacier - The Getting Started section walks you through the process of creating a vault, uploading archives, creating jobs to download archives, retrieving the job output, and deleting archives.

Usage

```
glacier(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- glacier(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

abort_multipart_upload	This operation aborts a multipart upload identified by the upload ID
abort_vault_lock	This operation aborts the vault locking process if the vault lock is not in the Locked state
add_tags_to_vault	This operation adds the specified tags to a vault
complete_multipart_upload	You call this operation to inform Amazon S3 Glacier (Glacier) that all the archive parts have
complete_vault_lock	This operation completes the vault locking process by transitioning the vault lock from the I
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 ini
describe_vault	This operation returns information about a vault, including the vault's Amazon Resource Na
get_data_retrieval_policy	This operation returns the current data retrieval policy for the account and region specified i
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
get_vault_lock	This operation retrieves the following attributes from the lock-policy subresource set on the
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 retrieva
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 rec
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 up
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
set_vault_access_policy	This operation configures an access policy for a vault and will overwrite an existing policy
set_vault_notifications	This operation configures notifications that will be sent when specific events happen to a vau
upload_archive	This operation adds an archive to a vault
upload_multipart_part	This operation uploads a part of an archive

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- glacier()
```

```
# The example deletes an in-progress multipart upload to a vault named
# my-vault:
svc$abort_multipart_upload(
  accountId = "-",
  uploadId = "19gaRezEXAMPLES6Ry5YYdqthHOC_kGRCT03L9yetr220UmPtBYKk-OssZtLq...",
  vaultName = "my-vault"
)

## End(Not run)
```

`globalaccelerator` *AWS Global Accelerator*

Description

Global Accelerator

This is the *Global Accelerator API Reference*. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about Global Accelerator API actions, data types, and errors. For more information about Global Accelerator features, see the Global Accelerator Developer Guide.

Global Accelerator is a service in which you create *accelerators* to improve the performance of your applications for local and global users. Depending on the type of accelerator you choose, you can gain additional benefits.

- By using a standard accelerator, you can improve availability of your internet applications that are used by a global audience. With a standard accelerator, Global Accelerator directs traffic to optimal endpoints over the Amazon Web Services global network.
- For other scenarios, you might choose a custom routing accelerator. With a custom routing accelerator, you can use application logic to directly map one or more users to a specific endpoint among many endpoints.

Global Accelerator is a global service that supports endpoints in multiple Amazon Web Services Regions but you must specify the US West (Oregon) Region to create, update, or otherwise work with accelerators. That is, for example, specify `--region us-west-2` on Amazon Web Services CLI commands.

By default, Global Accelerator provides you with static IP addresses that you associate with your accelerator. The static IP addresses are anycast from the Amazon Web Services edge network. For IPv4, Global Accelerator provides two static IPv4 addresses. For dual-stack, Global Accelerator provides a total of four addresses: two static IPv4 addresses and two static IPv6 addresses. With a standard accelerator for IPv4, instead of using the addresses that Global Accelerator provides, you can configure these entry points to be IPv4 addresses from your own IP address ranges that you bring to Global Accelerator (BYOIP).

For a standard accelerator, they distribute incoming application traffic across multiple endpoint resources in multiple Amazon Web Services Regions , which increases the availability of your applications. Endpoints for standard accelerators can be Network Load Balancers, Application Load Balancers, Amazon EC2 instances, or Elastic IP addresses that are located in one Amazon Web Services Region or multiple Amazon Web Services Regions. For custom routing accelerators, you map traffic that arrives to the static IP addresses to specific Amazon EC2 servers in endpoints that are virtual private cloud (VPC) subnets.

The static IP addresses remain assigned to your accelerator for as long as it exists, even if you disable the accelerator and it no longer accepts or routes traffic. However, when you *delete* an accelerator, you lose the static IP addresses that are assigned to it, so you can no longer route traffic by using them. You can use IAM policies like tag-based permissions with Global Accelerator to limit the users who have permissions to delete an accelerator. For more information, see Tag-based policies.

For standard accelerators, Global Accelerator uses the Amazon Web Services global network to route traffic to the optimal regional endpoint based on health, client location, and policies that you configure. The service reacts instantly to changes in health or configuration to ensure that internet traffic from clients is always directed to healthy endpoints.

For more information about understanding and using Global Accelerator, see the Global Accelerator Developer Guide.

Usage

```
globalaccelerator(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- globalaccelerator(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_custom_routing_endpoints	Associate a virtual private cloud (VPC) subnet endpoint with your cust
add_endpoints	Add endpoints to an endpoint group
advertise_byoip_cidr	Advertises an IPv4 address range that is provisioned for use with your
allow_custom_routing_traffic	Specify the Amazon EC2 instance (destination) IP addresses and ports
create_accelerator	Create an accelerator
create_cross_account_attachment	Create a cross-account attachment in Global Accelerator
create_custom_routing_accelerator	Create a custom routing accelerator
create_custom_routing_endpoint_group	Create an endpoint group for the specified listener for a custom routing
create_custom_routing_listener	Create a listener to process inbound connections from clients to a custo
create_endpoint_group	Create an endpoint group for the specified listener
create_listener	Create a listener to process inbound connections from clients to an acce
delete_accelerator	Delete an accelerator
delete_cross_account_attachment	Delete a cross-account attachment
delete_custom_routing_accelerator	Delete a custom routing accelerator
delete_custom_routing_endpoint_group	Delete an endpoint group from a listener for a custom routing accelerat
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
deprovision_byoip_cidr	Releases the specified address range that you provisioned to use with y
describe_accelerator	Describe an accelerator
describe_accelerator_attributes	Describe the attributes of an accelerator
describe_cross_account_attachment	Gets configuration information about a cross-account attachment
describe_custom_routing_accelerator	Describe a custom routing accelerator
describe_custom_routing_accelerator_attributes	Describe the attributes of a custom routing accelerator
describe_custom_routing_endpoint_group	Describe an endpoint group for a custom routing accelerator
describe_custom_routing_listener	The description of a listener for a custom routing accelerator
describe_endpoint_group	Describe an endpoint group
describe_listener	Describe a listener
list_accelerators	List the accelerators for an Amazon Web Services account
list_byoip_cidrs	Lists the IP address ranges that were specified in calls to ProvisionByoi
list_cross_account_attachments	List the cross-account attachments that have been created in Global Ac
list_cross_account_resource_accounts	List the accounts that have cross-account resources
list_cross_account_resources	List the cross-account resources available to work with
list_custom_routing_accelerators	List the custom routing accelerators for an Amazon Web Services acco
list_custom_routing_endpoint_groups	List the endpoint groups that are associated with a listener for a custom
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 an
list_custom_routing_port_mappings_by_destination	List the port mappings for a specific EC2 instance (destination) in a VP
list_endpoint_groups	List the endpoint groups that are associated with a listener
list_listeners	List the listeners for an accelerator
list_tags_for_resource	List all tags for an accelerator
provision_byoip_cidr	Provisions an IP address range to use with your Amazon Web Services
remove_custom_routing_endpoints	Remove endpoints from a custom routing accelerator
remove_endpoints	Remove endpoints from an endpoint group
tag_resource	Add tags to an accelerator resource

untag_resource	Remove tags from a Global Accelerator resource
update_accelerator	Update an accelerator to make changes, such as the following:
update_accelerator_attributes	Update the attributes for an accelerator
update_cross_account_attachment	Update a cross-account attachment to add or remove principals or resou
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 poo

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- globalaccelerator()
svc$add_custom_routing_endpoints(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`glue` *AWS Glue*

Description

Glue

Defines the public endpoint for the Glue service.

Usage

```
glue(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- glue(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_create_partition	Creates one or more partitions in a batch operation
batch_delete_connection	Deletes a list of connection definitions from the Data Catalog
batch_delete_partition	Deletes one or more partitions in a batch operation
batch_delete_table	Deletes multiple tables at once
batch_delete_table_version	Deletes a specified batch of versions of a table
batch_get_blueprints	Retrieves information about a list of blueprints
batch_get_crawlers	Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of crawler names
batch_get_custom_entity_types	Retrieves the details for the custom patterns specified by a list of names
batch_get_data_quality_result	Retrieves a list of data quality results for the specified result IDs
batch_get_dev_endpoints	Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of development endpoint
batch_get_jobs	Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of job names
batch_get_partition	Retrieves partitions in a batch request
batch_get_table_optimizer	Returns the configuration for the specified table optimizers
batch_get_triggers	Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of trigger names
batch_get_workflows	Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of workflow names
batch_put_data_quality_statistic_annotation	Annotate datapoints over time for a specific data quality statistic
batch_stop_job_run	Stops one or more job runs for a specified job definition
batch_update_partition	Updates one or more partitions in a batch operation
cancel_data_quality_rule_recommendation_run	Cancels the specified recommendation run that was being used to generate r
cancel_data_quality_ruleset_evaluation_run	Cancels a run where a ruleset is being evaluated against a data source
cancel_ml_task_run	Cancels (stops) a task run
cancel_statement	Cancels the statement
check_schema_version_validity	Validates the supplied schema
create_blueprint	Registers a blueprint with Glue
create_catalog	Creates a new catalog in the Glue Data Catalog
create_classifier	Creates a classifier in the user's account
create_column_statistics_task_settings	Creates settings for a column statistics task
create_connection	Creates a connection definition in the Data Catalog
create_crawler	Creates a new crawler with specified targets, role, configuration, and option
create_custom_entity_type	Creates a custom pattern that is used to detect sensitive data across the colu
create_database	Creates a new database in a Data Catalog

create_data_quality_ruleset	Creates a data quality ruleset with DQDL rules applied to a specified Glue t
create_dev_endpoint	Creates a new development endpoint
create_integration	Creates a Zero-ETL integration in the caller's account between two resourc
create_integration_resource_property	This API can be used for setting up the ResourceProperty of the Glue conne
create_integration_table_properties	This API is used to provide optional override properties for the the tables th
create_job	Creates a new job definition
create_ml_transform	Creates an Glue machine learning transform
create_partition	Creates a new partition
create_partition_index	Creates a specified partition index in an existing table
create_registry	Creates a new registry which may be used to hold a collection of schemas
create_schema	Creates a new schema set and registers the schema definition
create_script	Transforms a directed acyclic graph (DAG) into code
create_security_configuration	Creates a new security configuration
create_session	Creates a new session
create_table	Creates a new table definition in the Data Catalog
create_table_optimizer	Creates a new table optimizer for a specific function
create_trigger	Creates a new trigger
create_usage_profile	Creates an Glue usage profile
create_user_defined_function	Creates a new function definition in the Data Catalog
create_workflow	Creates a new workflow
delete_blueprint	Deletes an existing blueprint
delete_catalog	Removes the specified catalog from the Glue Data Catalog
delete_classifier	Removes a classifier from the Data Catalog
delete_column_statistics_for_partition	Delete the partition column statistics of a column
delete_column_statistics_for_table	Retrieves table statistics of columns
delete_column_statistics_task_settings	Deletes settings for a column statistics task
delete_connection	Deletes a connection from the Data Catalog
delete_crawler	Removes a specified crawler from the Glue Data Catalog, unless the crawle
delete_custom_entity_type	Deletes a custom pattern by specifying its name
delete_database	Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog
delete_data_quality_ruleset	Deletes a data quality ruleset
delete_dev_endpoint	Deletes a specified development endpoint
delete_integration	Deletes the specified Zero-ETL integration
delete_integration_table_properties	Deletes the table properties that have been created for the tables that need to
delete_job	Deletes a specified job definition
delete_ml_transform	Deletes an Glue machine learning transform
delete_partition	Deletes a specified partition
delete_partition_index	Deletes a specified partition index from an existing table
delete_registry	Delete the entire registry including schema and all of its versions
delete_resource_policy	Deletes a specified policy
delete_schema	Deletes the entire schema set, including the schema set and all of its version
delete_schema_versions	Remove versions from the specified schema
delete_security_configuration	Deletes a specified security configuration
delete_session	Deletes the session
delete_table	Removes a table definition from the Data Catalog
delete_table_optimizer	Deletes an optimizer and all associated metadata for a table
delete_table_version	Deletes a specified version of a table
delete_trigger	Deletes a specified trigger

delete_usage_profile	Deletes the Glue specified usage profile
delete_user_defined_function	Deletes an existing function definition from the Data Catalog
delete_workflow	Deletes a workflow
describe_connection_type	The DescribeConnectionType API provides full details of the supported opt
describe_entity	Provides details regarding the entity used with the connection type, with a d
describe_inbound_integrations	Returns a list of inbound integrations for the specified integration
describe_integrations	The API is used to retrieve a list of integrations
get_blueprint	Retrieves the details of a blueprint
get_blueprint_run	Retrieves the details of a blueprint run
get_blueprint_runs	Retrieves the details of blueprint runs for a specified blueprint
get_catalog	The name of the Catalog to retrieve
get_catalog_import_status	Retrieves the status of a migration operation
get_catalogs	Retrieves all catalogs defined in a catalog in the Glue Data Catalog
get_classifier	Retrieve a classifier by name
get_classifiers	Lists all classifier objects in the Data Catalog
get_column_statistics_for_partition	Retrieves partition statistics of columns
get_column_statistics_for_table	Retrieves table statistics of columns
get_column_statistics_task_run	Get the associated metadata/information for a task run, given a task run ID
get_column_statistics_task_runs	Retrieves information about all runs associated with the specified table
get_column_statistics_task_settings	Gets settings for a column statistics task
get_connection	Retrieves a connection definition from the Data Catalog
get_connections	Retrieves a list of connection definitions from the Data Catalog
get_crawler	Retrieves metadata for a specified crawler
get_crawler_metrics	Retrieves metrics about specified crawlers
get_crawlers	Retrieves metadata for all crawlers defined in the customer account
get_custom_entity_type	Retrieves the details of a custom pattern by specifying its name
get_database	Retrieves the definition of a specified database
get_databases	Retrieves all databases defined in a given Data Catalog
get_data_catalog_encryption_settings	Retrieves the security configuration for a specified catalog
get_dataflow_graph	Transforms a Python script into a directed acyclic graph (DAG)
get_data_quality_model	Retrieve the training status of the model along with more information (Com
get_data_quality_model_result	Retrieve a statistic's predictions for a given Profile ID
get_data_quality_result	Retrieves the result of a data quality rule evaluation
get_data_quality_rule_recommendation_run	Gets the specified recommendation run that was used to generate rules
get_data_quality_ruleset	Returns an existing ruleset by identifier or name
get_data_quality_ruleset_evaluation_run	Retrieves a specific run where a ruleset is evaluated against a data source
get_dev_endpoint	Retrieves information about a specified development endpoint
get_dev_endpoints	Retrieves all the development endpoints in this Amazon Web Services acco
get_entity_records	This API is used to query preview data from a given connection type or fro
get_integration_resource_property	This API is used for fetching the ResourceProperty of the Glue connection
get_integration_table_properties	This API is used to retrieve optional override properties for the tables that n
get_job	Retrieves an existing job definition
get_job_bookmark	Returns information on a job bookmark entry
get_job_run	Retrieves the metadata for a given job run
get_job_runs	Retrieves metadata for all runs of a given job definition
get_jobs	Retrieves all current job definitions
get_mapping	Creates mappings
get_ml_task_run	Gets details for a specific task run on a machine learning transform

get_ml_task_runs	Gets a list of runs for a machine learning transform
get_ml_transform	Gets an Glue machine learning transform artifact and all its corresponding r
get_ml_transforms	Gets a sortable, filterable list of existing Glue machine learning transforms
get_partition	Retrieves information about a specified partition
get_partition_indexes	Retrieves the partition indexes associated with a table
get_partitions	Retrieves information about the partitions in a table
get_plan	Gets code to perform a specified mapping
get_registry	Describes the specified registry in detail
get_resource_policies	Retrieves the resource policies set on individual resources by Resource Acc
get_resource_policy	Retrieves a specified resource policy
get_schema	Describes the specified schema in detail
get_schema_by_definition	Retrieves a schema by the SchemaDefinition
get_schema_version	Get the specified schema by its unique ID assigned when a version of the sc
get_schema_versions_diff	Fetches the schema version difference in the specified difference type betwe
get_security_configuration	Retrieves a specified security configuration
get_security_configurations	Retrieves a list of all security configurations
get_session	Retrieves the session
get_statement	Retrieves the statement
get_table	Retrieves the Table definition in a Data Catalog for a specified table
get_table_optimizer	Returns the configuration of all optimizers associated with a specified table
get_tables	Retrieves the definitions of some or all of the tables in a given Database
get_table_version	Retrieves a specified version of a table
get_table_versions	Retrieves a list of strings that identify available versions of a specified table
get_tags	Retrieves a list of tags associated with a resource
get_trigger	Retrieves the definition of a trigger
get_triggers	Gets all the triggers associated with a job
get_unfiltered_partition_metadata	Retrieves partition metadata from the Data Catalog that contains unfiltered r
get_unfiltered_partitions_metadata	Retrieves partition metadata from the Data Catalog that contains unfiltered r
get_unfiltered_table_metadata	Allows a third-party analytical engine to retrieve unfiltered table metadata f
get_usage_profile	Retrieves information about the specified Glue usage profile
get_user_defined_function	Retrieves a specified function definition from the Data Catalog
get_user_defined_functions	Retrieves multiple function definitions from the Data Catalog
get_workflow	Retrieves resource metadata for a workflow
get_workflow_run	Retrieves the metadata for a given workflow run
get_workflow_run_properties	Retrieves the workflow run properties which were set during the run
get_workflow_runs	Retrieves metadata for all runs of a given workflow
import_catalog_to_glue	Imports an existing Amazon Athena Data Catalog to Glue
list_blueprints	Lists all the blueprint names in an account
list_column_statistics_task_runs	List all task runs for a particular account
list_connection_types	The ListConnectionTypes API provides a discovery mechanism to learn ava
list_crawlers	Retrieves the names of all crawler resources in this Amazon Web Services a
list_crawls	Returns all the crawls of a specified crawler
list_custom_entity_types	Lists all the custom patterns that have been created
list_data_quality_results	Returns all data quality execution results for your account
list_data_quality_rule_recommendation_runs	Lists the recommendation runs meeting the filter criteria
list_data_quality_ruleset_evaluation_runs	Lists all the runs meeting the filter criteria, where a ruleset is evaluated agai
list_data_quality_rulesets	Returns a paginated list of rulesets for the specified list of Glue tables
list_data_quality_statistic_annotations	Retrieve annotations for a data quality statistic

list_data_quality_statistics	Retrieves a list of data quality statistics
list_dev_endpoints	Retrieves the names of all DevEndpoint resources in this Amazon Web Serv
list_entities	Returns the available entities supported by the connection type
list_jobs	Retrieves the names of all job resources in this Amazon Web Services accou
list_ml_transforms	Retrieves a sortable, filterable list of existing Glue machine learning transfo
list_registries	Returns a list of registries that you have created, with minimal registry infor
list_schemas	Returns a list of schemas with minimal details
list_schema_versions	Returns a list of schema versions that you have created, with minimal inforn
list_sessions	Retrieve a list of sessions
list_statements	Lists statements for the session
list_table_optimizer_runs	Lists the history of previous optimizer runs for a specific table
list_triggers	Retrieves the names of all trigger resources in this Amazon Web Services ac
list_usage_profiles	List all the Glue usage profiles
list_workflows	Lists names of workflows created in the account
modify_integration	Modifies a Zero-ETL integration in the caller's account
put_data_catalog_encryption_settings	Sets the security configuration for a specified catalog
put_data_quality_profile_annotation	Annotate all datapoints for a Profile
put_resource_policy	Sets the Data Catalog resource policy for access control
put_schema_version_metadata	Puts the metadata key value pair for a specified schema version ID
put_workflow_run_properties	Puts the specified workflow run properties for the given workflow run
query_schema_version_metadata	Queries for the schema version metadata information
register_schema_version	Adds a new version to the existing schema
remove_schema_version_metadata	Removes a key value pair from the schema version metadata for the specifie
reset_job_bookmark	Resets a bookmark entry
resume_workflow_run	Restarts selected nodes of a previous partially completed workflow run and
run_statement	Executes the statement
search_tables	Searches a set of tables based on properties in the table metadata as well as
start_blueprint_run	Starts a new run of the specified blueprint
start_column_statistics_task_run	Starts a column statistics task run, for a specified table and columns
start_column_statistics_task_run_schedule	Starts a column statistics task run schedule
start_crawler	Starts a crawl using the specified crawler, regardless of what is scheduled
start_crawler_schedule	Changes the schedule state of the specified crawler to SCHEDULED, unles
start_data_quality_rule_recommendation_run	Starts a recommendation run that is used to generate rules when you don't k
start_data_quality_ruleset_evaluation_run	Once you have a ruleset definition (either recommended or your own), you
start_export_labels_task_run	Begins an asynchronous task to export all labeled data for a particular trans
start_import_labels_task_run	Enables you to provide additional labels (examples of truth) to be used to te
start_job_run	Starts a job run using a job definition
start_ml_evaluation_task_run	Starts a task to estimate the quality of the transform
start_ml_labeling_set_generation_task_run	Starts the active learning workflow for your machine learning transform to i
start_trigger	Starts an existing trigger
start_workflow_run	Starts a new run of the specified workflow
stop_column_statistics_task_run	Stops a task run for the specified table
stop_column_statistics_task_run_schedule	Stops a column statistics task run schedule
stop_crawler	If the specified crawler is running, stops the crawl
stop_crawler_schedule	Sets the schedule state of the specified crawler to NOT_SCHEDULED, but
stop_session	Stops the session
stop_trigger	Stops a specified trigger
stop_workflow_run	Stops the execution of the specified workflow run

tag_resource	Adds tags to a resource
test_connection	Tests a connection to a service to validate the service credentials that you pr
untag_resource	Removes tags from a resource
update_blueprint	Updates a registered blueprint
update_catalog	Updates an existing catalog's properties in the Glue Data Catalog
update_classifier	Modifies an existing classifier (a GrokClassifier, an XMLClassifier, a JsonC
update_column_statistics_for_partition	Creates or updates partition statistics of columns
update_column_statistics_for_table	Creates or updates table statistics of columns
update_column_statistics_task_settings	Updates settings for a column statistics task
update_connection	Updates a connection definition in the Data Catalog
update_crawler	Updates a crawler
update_crawler_schedule	Updates the schedule of a crawler using a cron expression
update_database	Updates an existing database definition in a Data Catalog
update_data_quality_ruleset	Updates the specified data quality ruleset
update_dev_endpoint	Updates a specified development endpoint
update_integration_resource_property	This API can be used for updating the ResourceProperty of the Glue connec
update_integration_table_properties	This API is used to provide optional override properties for the tables that n
update_job	Updates an existing job definition
update_job_from_source_control	Synchronizes a job from the source control repository
update_ml_transform	Updates an existing machine learning transform
update_partition	Updates a partition
update_registry	Updates an existing registry which is used to hold a collection of schemas
update_schema	Updates the description, compatibility setting, or version checkpoint for a s
update_source_control_from_job	Synchronizes a job to the source control repository
update_table	Updates a metadata table in the Data Catalog
update_table_optimizer	Updates the configuration for an existing table optimizer
update_trigger	Updates a trigger definition
update_usage_profile	Update an Glue usage profile
update_user_defined_function	Updates an existing function definition in the Data Catalog
update_workflow	Updates an existing workflow

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- glue()
svc$batch_create_partition(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`gluedatabrew` *AWS Glue DataBrew*

Description

Glue DataBrew is a visual, cloud-scale data-preparation service. DataBrew simplifies data preparation tasks, targeting data issues that are hard to spot and time-consuming to fix. DataBrew empowers users of all technical levels to visualize the data and perform one-click data transformations, with no coding required.

Usage

```
gluedatabrew(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- gluedatabrew(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_delete_recipe_version	Deletes one or more versions of a recipe at a time
create_dataset	Creates a new DataBrew dataset
create_profile_job	Creates a new job to analyze a dataset and create its data profile
create_project	Creates a new DataBrew project
create_recipe	Creates a new DataBrew recipe
create_recipe_job	Creates a new job to transform input data, using steps defined in an existing Glue DataBrew re
create_ruleset	Creates a new ruleset that can be used in a profile job to validate the data quality of a dataset
create_schedule	Creates a new schedule for one or more DataBrew jobs

delete_dataset	Deletes a dataset from DataBrew
delete_job	Deletes the specified DataBrew job
delete_project	Deletes an existing DataBrew project
delete_recipe_version	Deletes a single version of a DataBrew recipe
delete_ruleset	Deletes a ruleset
delete_schedule	Deletes the specified DataBrew schedule
describe_dataset	Returns the definition of a specific DataBrew dataset
describe_job	Returns the definition of a specific DataBrew job
describe_job_run	Represents one run of a DataBrew job
describe_project	Returns the definition of a specific DataBrew project
describe_recipe	Returns the definition of a specific DataBrew recipe corresponding to a particular version
describe_ruleset	Retrieves detailed information about the ruleset
describe_schedule	Returns the definition of a specific DataBrew schedule
list_datasets	Lists all of the DataBrew datasets
list_job_runs	Lists all of the previous runs of a particular DataBrew job
list_jobs	Lists all of the DataBrew jobs that are defined
list_projects	Lists all of the DataBrew projects that are defined
list_recipes	Lists all of the DataBrew recipes that are defined
list_recipe_versions	Lists the versions of a particular DataBrew recipe, except for LATEST_WORKING
list_rulesets	List all rulesets available in the current account or rulesets associated with a specific resource (
list_schedules	Lists the DataBrew schedules that are defined
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all the tags for a DataBrew resource
publish_recipe	Publishes a new version of a DataBrew recipe
send_project_session_action	Performs a recipe step within an interactive DataBrew session that's currently open
start_job_run	Runs a DataBrew job
start_project_session	Creates an interactive session, enabling you to manipulate data in a DataBrew project
stop_job_run	Stops a particular run of a job
tag_resource	Adds metadata tags to a DataBrew resource, such as a dataset, project, recipe, job, or schedule
untag_resource	Removes metadata tags from a DataBrew resource
update_dataset	Modifies the definition of an existing DataBrew dataset
update_profile_job	Modifies the definition of an existing profile job
update_project	Modifies the definition of an existing DataBrew project
update_recipe	Modifies the definition of the LATEST_WORKING version of a DataBrew recipe
update_recipe_job	Modifies the definition of an existing DataBrew recipe job
update_ruleset	Updates specified ruleset
update_schedule	Modifies the definition of an existing DataBrew schedule

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- gluedatabrew()
svc$batch_delete_recipe_version(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`guardduty` *Amazon GuardDuty*

Description

Amazon GuardDuty is a continuous security monitoring service that analyzes and processes the following foundational data sources - VPC flow logs, Amazon Web Services CloudTrail management event logs, CloudTrail S3 data event logs, EKS audit logs, DNS logs, Amazon EBS volume data, runtime activity belonging to container workloads, such as Amazon EKS, Amazon ECS (including Amazon Web Services Fargate), and Amazon EC2 instances. It uses threat intelligence feeds, such as lists of malicious IPs and domains, and machine learning to identify unexpected, potentially unauthorized, and malicious activity within your Amazon Web Services environment. This can include issues like escalations of privileges, uses of exposed credentials, or communication with malicious IPs, domains, or presence of malware on your Amazon EC2 instances and container workloads. For example, GuardDuty can detect compromised EC2 instances and container workloads serving malware, or mining bitcoin.

GuardDuty also monitors Amazon Web Services account access behavior for signs of compromise, such as unauthorized infrastructure deployments like EC2 instances deployed in a Region that has never been used, or unusual API calls like a password policy change to reduce password strength.

GuardDuty informs you about the status of your Amazon Web Services environment by producing security findings that you can view in the GuardDuty console or through Amazon EventBridge. For more information, see the *AmazonGuardDuty User Guide* .

Usage

```
guardduty(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- guardduty(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_administrator_invitation	Accepts the invitation to be a member account and get monitored by a GuardDuty
accept_invitation	Accepts the invitation to be monitored by a GuardDuty administrator account
archive_findings	Archives GuardDuty findings that are specified by the list of finding IDs
create_detector	Creates a single GuardDuty detector
create_filter	Creates a filter using the specified finding criteria
create_ip_set	Creates a new IPSet, which is called a trusted IP list in the console user interface
create_malware_protection_plan	Creates a new Malware Protection plan for the protected resource
create_members	Creates member accounts of the current Amazon Web Services account by specify
create_publishing_destination	Creates a publishing destination where you can export your GuardDuty findings
create_sample_findings	Generates sample findings of types specified by the list of finding types
create_threat_intel_set	Creates a new ThreatIntelSet
decline_invitations	Declines invitations sent to the current member account by Amazon Web Services
delete_detector	Deletes an Amazon GuardDuty detector that is specified by the detector ID
delete_filter	Deletes the filter specified by the filter name
delete_invitations	Deletes invitations sent to the current member account by Amazon Web Services
delete_ip_set	Deletes the IPSet specified by the ipSetId
delete_malware_protection_plan	Deletes the Malware Protection plan ID associated with the Malware Protection p
delete_members	Deletes GuardDuty member accounts (to the current GuardDuty administrator acc
delete_publishing_destination	Deletes the publishing definition with the specified destinationId
delete_threat_intel_set	Deletes the ThreatIntelSet specified by the ThreatIntelSet ID
describe_malware_scans	Returns a list of malware scans
describe_organization_configuration	Returns information about the account selected as the delegated administrator for
describe_publishing_destination	Returns information about the publishing destination specified by the provided de
disable_organization_admin_account	Removes the existing GuardDuty delegated administrator of the organization
disassociate_from_administrator_account	Disassociates the current GuardDuty member account from its administrator acco
disassociate_from_master_account	Disassociates the current GuardDuty member account from its administrator acco
disassociate_members	Disassociates GuardDuty member accounts (from the current administrator accou
enable_organization_admin_account	Designates an Amazon Web Services account within the organization as your Gua
get_administrator_account	Provides the details of the GuardDuty administrator account associated with the c
get_coverage_statistics	Retrieves aggregated statistics for your account
get_detector	Retrieves a GuardDuty detector specified by the detectorId
get_filter	Returns the details of the filter specified by the filter name
get_findings	Describes Amazon GuardDuty findings specified by finding IDs
get_findings_statistics	Lists GuardDuty findings statistics for the specified detector ID

get_invitations_count	Returns the count of all GuardDuty membership invitations that were sent to the c
get_ip_set	Retrieves the IPSet specified by the ipSetId
get_malware_protection_plan	Retrieves the Malware Protection plan details associated with a Malware Protectio
get_malware_scan_settings	Returns the details of the malware scan settings
get_master_account	Provides the details for the GuardDuty administrator account associated with the c
get_member_detectors	Describes which data sources are enabled for the member account's detector
get_members	Retrieves GuardDuty member accounts (of the current GuardDuty administrator a
get_organization_statistics	Retrieves how many active member accounts have each feature enabled within Gu
get_remaining_free_trial_days	Provides the number of days left for each data source used in the free trial period
get_threat_intel_set	Retrieves the ThreatIntelSet that is specified by the ThreatIntelSet ID
get_usage_statistics	Lists Amazon GuardDuty usage statistics over the last 30 days for the specified de
invite_members	Invites Amazon Web Services accounts to become members of an organization ad
list_coverage	Lists coverage details for your GuardDuty account
list_detectors	Lists detectorIds of all the existing Amazon GuardDuty detector resources
list_filters	Returns a paginated list of the current filters
list_findings	Lists GuardDuty findings for the specified detector ID
list_invitations	Lists all GuardDuty membership invitations that were sent to the current Amazon
list_ip_sets	Lists the IPSets of the GuardDuty service specified by the detector ID
list_malware_protection_plans	Lists the Malware Protection plan IDs associated with the protected resources in y
list_members	Lists details about all member accounts for the current GuardDuty administrator a
list_organization_admin_accounts	Lists the accounts designated as GuardDuty delegated administrators
list_publishing_destinations	Returns a list of publishing destinations associated with the specified detectorId
list_tags_for_resource	Lists tags for a resource
list_threat_intel_sets	Lists the ThreatIntelSets of the GuardDuty service specified by the detector ID
start_malware_scan	Initiates the malware scan
start_monitoring_members	Turns on GuardDuty monitoring of the specified member accounts
stop_monitoring_members	Stops GuardDuty monitoring for the specified member accounts
tag_resource	Adds tags to a resource
unarchive_findings	Unarchives GuardDuty findings specified by the findingIds
untag_resource	Removes tags from a resource
update_detector	Updates the GuardDuty detector specified by the detector ID
update_filter	Updates the filter specified by the filter name
update_findings_feedback	Marks the specified GuardDuty findings as useful or not useful
update_ip_set	Updates the IPSet specified by the IPSet ID
update_malware_protection_plan	Updates an existing Malware Protection plan resource
update_malware_scan_settings	Updates the malware scan settings
update_member_detectors	Contains information on member accounts to be updated
update_organization_configuration	Configures the delegated administrator account with the provided values
update_publishing_destination	Updates information about the publishing destination specified by the destinationI
update_threat_intel_set	Updates the ThreatIntelSet specified by the ThreatIntelSet ID

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- guardduty()
svc$accept_administrator_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`health` *AWS Health APIs and Notifications*

Description

Health

The Health API provides access to the Health information that appears in the Health Dashboard. You can use the API operations to get information about events that might affect your Amazon Web Services services and resources.

You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise Support plan from Amazon Web Services Support to use the Health API. If you call the Health API from an Amazon Web Services account that doesn't have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise Support plan, you receive a `SubscriptionRequiredException` error.

For API access, you need an access key ID and a secret access key. Use temporary credentials instead of long-term access keys when possible. Temporary credentials include an access key ID, a secret access key, and a security token that indicates when the credentials expire. For more information, see Best practices for managing Amazon Web Services access keys in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

You can use the Health endpoint health.us-east-1.amazonaws.com (HTTPS) to call the Health API operations. Health supports a multi-Region application architecture and has two regional endpoints in an active-passive configuration. You can use the high availability endpoint example to determine which Amazon Web Services Region is active, so that you can get the latest information from the API. For more information, see Accessing the Health API in the *Health User Guide*.

For authentication of requests, Health uses the Signature Version 4 Signing Process.

If your Amazon Web Services account is part of Organizations, you can use the Health organizational view feature. This feature provides a centralized view of Health events across all accounts in your organization. You can aggregate Health events in real time to identify accounts in your organization that are affected by an operational event or get notified of security vulnerabilities. Use the organizational view API operations to enable this feature and return event information. For more information, see Aggregating Health events in the *Health User Guide*.

When you use the Health API operations to return Health events, see the following recommendations:

- Use the eventScopeCode parameter to specify whether to return Health events that are public or account-specific.
- Use pagination to view all events from the response. For example, if you call the `describe_events_for_organization` operation to get all events in your organization, you might receive several page results. Specify the `nextToken` in the next request to return more results.

Usage

```
health(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- health(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

describe_affected_accounts_for_organization	Returns a list of accounts in the organization from Organizations that are a
describe_affected_entities	Returns a list of entities that have been affected by the specified events, ba
describe_affected_entities_for_organization	Returns a list of entities that have been affected by one or more events for
describe_entity_aggregates	Returns the number of entities that are affected by each of the specified ev
describe_entity_aggregates_for_organization	Returns a list of entity aggregates for your Organizations that are affected
describe_event_aggregates	Returns the number of events of each event type (issue, scheduled change,
describe_event_details	Returns detailed information about one or more specified events
describe_event_details_for_organization	Returns detailed information about one or more specified events for one or
describe_events	Returns information about events that meet the specified filter criteria
describe_events_for_organization	Returns information about events across your organization in Organization
describe_event_types	Returns the event types that meet the specified filter criteria
describe_health_service_status_for_organization	This operation provides status information on enabling or disabling Health
disable_health_service_access_for_organization	Disables Health from working with Organizations

enable_health_service_access_for_organization	Enables Health to work with Organizations

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- health()
svc$describe_affected_accounts_for_organization(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`healthlake` *Amazon HealthLake*

Description

AWS HealthLake is a HIPAA eligibile service that allows customers to store, transform, query, and analyze their FHIR-formatted data in a consistent fashion in the cloud.

Usage

```
healthlake(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- healthlake(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_fhir_datastore	Creates a data store that can ingest and export FHIR formatted data
delete_fhir_datastore	Deletes a data store
describe_fhir_datastore	Gets the properties associated with the FHIR data store, including the data store ID, data store AR
describe_fhir_export_job	Displays the properties of a FHIR export job, including the ID, ARN, name, and the status of the j
describe_fhir_import_job	Displays the properties of a FHIR import job, including the ID, ARN, name, and the status of the
list_fhir_datastores	Lists all FHIR data stores that are in the user's account, regardless of data store status
list_fhir_export_jobs	Lists all FHIR export jobs associated with an account and their statuses
list_fhir_import_jobs	Lists all FHIR import jobs associated with an account and their statuses
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of all existing tags associated with a data store
start_fhir_export_job	Begins a FHIR export job
start_fhir_import_job	Begins a FHIR Import job
tag_resource	Adds a user specified key and value tag to a data store
untag_resource	Removes tags from a data store

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- healthlake()
svc$create_fhir_datastore(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`iam` *AWS Identity and Access Management*

Description

Identity and Access Management

Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a web service for securely controlling access to Amazon Web Services services. With IAM, you can centrally manage users, security credentials such as access keys, and permissions that control which Amazon Web Services resources users and applications can access. For more information about IAM, see Identity and Access Management (IAM) and the Identity and Access Management User Guide.

Usage

```
iam(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- iam(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_client_id_to_open_id_connect_provider	Adds a new client ID (also known as audience) to the list of client IDs
add_role_to_instance_profile	Adds the specified IAM role to the specified instance profile
add_user_to_group	Adds the specified user to the specified group
attach_group_policy	Attaches the specified managed policy to the specified IAM group
attach_role_policy	Attaches the specified managed policy to the specified IAM role
attach_user_policy	Attaches the specified managed policy to the specified user
change_password	Changes the password of the IAM user who is calling this operation
create_access_key	Creates a new Amazon Web Services secret access key and correspond
create_account_alias	Creates an alias for your Amazon Web Services account
create_group	Creates a new group
create_instance_profile	Creates a new instance profile
create_login_profile	Creates a password for the specified IAM user
create_open_id_connect_provider	Creates an IAM entity to describe an identity provider (IdP) that suppo

create_policy	Creates a new managed policy for your Amazon Web Services accoun
create_policy_version	Creates a new version of the specified managed policy
create_role	Creates a new role for your Amazon Web Services account
create_saml_provider	Creates an IAM resource that describes an identity provider (IdP) that
create_service_linked_role	Creates an IAM role that is linked to a specific Amazon Web Services
create_service_specific_credential	Generates a set of credentials consisting of a user name and password
create_user	Creates a new IAM user for your Amazon Web Services account
create_virtual_mfa_device	Creates a new virtual MFA device for the Amazon Web Services acco
deactivate_mfa_device	Deactivates the specified MFA device and removes it from association
delete_access_key	Deletes the access key pair associated with the specified IAM user
delete_account_alias	Deletes the specified Amazon Web Services account alias
delete_account_password_policy	Deletes the password policy for the Amazon Web Services account
delete_group	Deletes the specified IAM group
delete_group_policy	Deletes the specified inline policy that is embedded in the specified IA
delete_instance_profile	Deletes the specified instance profile
delete_login_profile	Deletes the password for the specified IAM user, For more informatio
delete_open_id_connect_provider	Deletes an OpenID Connect identity provider (IdP) resource object in
delete_policy	Deletes the specified managed policy
delete_policy_version	Deletes the specified version from the specified managed policy
delete_role	Deletes the specified role
delete_role_permissions_boundary	Deletes the permissions boundary for the specified IAM role
delete_role_policy	Deletes the specified inline policy that is embedded in the specified IA
delete_saml_provider	Deletes a SAML provider resource in IAM
delete_server_certificate	Deletes the specified server certificate
delete_service_linked_role	Submits a service-linked role deletion request and returns a DeletionT
delete_service_specific_credential	Deletes the specified service-specific credential
delete_signing_certificate	Deletes a signing certificate associated with the specified IAM user
delete_ssh_public_key	Deletes the specified SSH public key
delete_user	Deletes the specified IAM user
delete_user_permissions_boundary	Deletes the permissions boundary for the specified IAM user
delete_user_policy	Deletes the specified inline policy that is embedded in the specified IA
delete_virtual_mfa_device	Deletes a virtual MFA device
detach_group_policy	Removes the specified managed policy from the specified IAM group
detach_role_policy	Removes the specified managed policy from the specified role
detach_user_policy	Removes the specified managed policy from the specified user
disable_organizations_root_credentials_management	Disables the management of privileged root user credentials across me
disable_organizations_root_sessions	Disables root user sessions for privileged tasks across member accoun
enable_mfa_device	Enables the specified MFA device and associates it with the specified
enable_organizations_root_credentials_management	Enables the management of privileged root user credentials across me
enable_organizations_root_sessions	Allows the management account or delegated administrator to perform
generate_credential_report	Generates a credential report for the Amazon Web Services account
generate_organizations_access_report	Generates a report for service last accessed data for Organizations
generate_service_last_accessed_details	Generates a report that includes details about when an IAM resource (
get_access_key_last_used	Retrieves information about when the specified access key was last us
get_account_authorization_details	Retrieves information about all IAM users, groups, roles, and policies
get_account_password_policy	Retrieves the password policy for the Amazon Web Services account
get_account_summary	Retrieves information about IAM entity usage and IAM quotas in the
get_context_keys_for_custom_policy	Gets a list of all of the context keys referenced in the input policies

get_context_keys_for_principal_policy	Gets a list of all of the context keys referenced in all the IAM policies
get_credential_report	Retrieves a credential report for the Amazon Web Services account
get_group	Returns a list of IAM users that are in the specified IAM group
get_group_policy	Retrieves the specified inline policy document that is embedded in the
get_instance_profile	Retrieves information about the specified instance profile, including th
get_login_profile	Retrieves the user name for the specified IAM user
get_mfa_device	Retrieves information about an MFA device for a specified user
get_open_id_connect_provider	Returns information about the specified OpenID Connect (OIDC) prov
get_organizations_access_report	Retrieves the service last accessed data report for Organizations that w
get_policy	Retrieves information about the specified managed policy, including th
get_policy_version	Retrieves information about the specified version of the specified mana
get_role	Retrieves information about the specified role, including the role’s pat
get_role_policy	Retrieves the specified inline policy document that is embedded with t
get_saml_provider	Returns the SAML provider metadocument that was uploaded when th
get_server_certificate	Retrieves information about the specified server certificate stored in IA
get_service_last_accessed_details	Retrieves a service last accessed report that was created using the Gen
get_service_last_accessed_details_with_entities	After you generate a group or policy report using the GenerateService
get_service_linked_role_deletion_status	Retrieves the status of your service-linked role deletion
get_ssh_public_key	Retrieves the specified SSH public key, including metadata about the k
get_user	Retrieves information about the specified IAM user, including the user
get_user_policy	Retrieves the specified inline policy document that is embedded in the
list_access_keys	Returns information about the access key IDs associated with the spec
list_account_aliases	Lists the account alias associated with the Amazon Web Services acco
list_attached_group_policies	Lists all managed policies that are attached to the specified IAM group
list_attached_role_policies	Lists all managed policies that are attached to the specified IAM role
list_attached_user_policies	Lists all managed policies that are attached to the specified IAM user
list_entities_for_policy	Lists all IAM users, groups, and roles that the specified managed polic
list_group_policies	Lists the names of the inline policies that are embedded in the specifie
list_groups	Lists the IAM groups that have the specified path prefix
list_groups_for_user	Lists the IAM groups that the specified IAM user belongs to
list_instance_profiles	Lists the instance profiles that have the specified path prefix
list_instance_profiles_for_role	Lists the instance profiles that have the specified associated IAM role
list_instance_profile_tags	Lists the tags that are attached to the specified IAM instance profile
list_mfa_devices	Lists the MFA devices for an IAM user
list_mfa_device_tags	Lists the tags that are attached to the specified IAM virtual multi-facto
list_open_id_connect_providers	Lists information about the IAM OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider re
list_open_id_connect_provider_tags	Lists the tags that are attached to the specified OpenID Connect (OIDC
list_organizations_features	Lists the centralized root access features enabled for your organization
list_policies	Lists all the managed policies that are available in your Amazon Web
list_policies_granting_service_access	Retrieves a list of policies that the IAM identity (user, group, or role)
list_policy_tags	Lists the tags that are attached to the specified IAM customer manage
list_policy_versions	Lists information about the versions of the specified managed policy, i
list_role_policies	Lists the names of the inline policies that are embedded in the specifie
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 accou
list_saml_provider_tags	Lists the tags that are attached to the specified Security Assertion Mar
list_server_certificates	Lists the server certificates stored in IAM that have the specified path

list_server_certificate_tags	Lists the tags that are attached to the specified IAM server certificate
list_service_specific_credentials	Returns information about the service-specific credentials associated v
list_signing_certificates	Returns information about the signing certificates associated with the s
list_ssh_public_keys	Returns information about the SSH public keys associated with the spe
list_user_policies	Lists the names of the inline policies embedded in the specified IAM u
list_users	Lists the IAM users that have the specified path prefix
list_user_tags	Lists the tags that are attached to the specified IAM user
list_virtual_mfa_devices	Lists the virtual MFA devices defined in the Amazon Web Services ac
put_group_policy	Adds or updates an inline policy document that is embedded in the spe
put_role_permissions_boundary	Adds or updates the policy that is specified as the IAM role's permissi
put_role_policy	Adds or updates an inline policy document that is embedded in the spe
put_user_permissions_boundary	Adds or updates the policy that is specified as the IAM user's permissi
put_user_policy	Adds or updates an inline policy document that is embedded in the spe
remove_client_id_from_open_id_connect_provider	Removes the specified client ID (also known as audience) from the list
remove_role_from_instance_profile	Removes the specified IAM role from the specified Amazon EC2 insta
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 c
set_default_policy_version	Sets the specified version of the specified policy as the policy's default
set_security_token_service_preferences	Sets the specified version of the global endpoint token as the token ver
simulate_custom_policy	Simulate how a set of IAM policies and optionally a resource-based po
simulate_principal_policy	Simulate how a set of IAM policies attached to an IAM entity works v
tag_instance_profile	Adds one or more tags to an IAM instance profile
tag_mfa_device	Adds one or more tags to an IAM virtual multi-factor authentication (I
tag_open_id_connect_provider	Adds one or more tags to an OpenID Connect (OIDC)-compatible ider
tag_policy	Adds one or more tags to an IAM customer managed policy
tag_role	Adds one or more tags to an IAM role
tag_saml_provider	Adds one or more tags to a Security Assertion Markup Language (SAI
tag_server_certificate	Adds one or more tags to an IAM server certificate
tag_user	Adds one or more tags to an IAM user
untag_instance_profile	Removes the specified tags from the IAM instance profile
untag_mfa_device	Removes the specified tags from the IAM virtual multi-factor authenti
untag_open_id_connect_provider	Removes the specified tags from the specified OpenID Connect (OIDC
untag_policy	Removes the specified tags from the customer managed policy
untag_role	Removes the specified tags from the role
untag_saml_provider	Removes the specified tags from the specified Security Assertion Marl
untag_server_certificate	Removes the specified tags from the IAM server certificate
untag_user	Removes the specified tags from the user
update_access_key	Changes the status of the specified access key from Active to Inactive,
update_account_password_policy	Updates the password policy settings for the Amazon Web Services ac
update_assume_role_policy	Updates the policy that grants an IAM entity permission to assume a ro
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 w
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 resour
update_server_certificate	Updates the name and/or the path of the specified server certificate sto

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
update_ssh_public_key	Sets the status of an IAM user's SSH public key to active or inactive
update_user	Updates the name and/or the path of the specified IAM user
upload_server_certificate	Uploads a server certificate entity for the Amazon Web Services accou
upload_signing_certificate	Uploads an X
upload_ssh_public_key	Uploads an SSH public key and associates it with the specified IAM u

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- iam()
# The following add-client-id-to-open-id-connect-provider command adds the
# client ID my-application-ID to the OIDC provider named
# server.example.com:
svc$add_client_id_to_open_id_connect_provider(
  ClientID = "my-application-ID",
 OpenIDConnectProviderArn = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/server.example.com"
)

## End(Not run)
```

`iamrolesanywhere` *IAM Roles Anywhere*

Description

Identity and Access Management Roles Anywhere provides a secure way for your workloads such as servers, containers, and applications that run outside of Amazon Web Services to obtain temporary Amazon Web Services credentials. Your workloads can use the same IAM policies and roles you have for native Amazon Web Services applications to access Amazon Web Services resources. Using IAM Roles Anywhere eliminates the need to manage long-term credentials for workloads running outside of Amazon Web Services.

To use IAM Roles Anywhere, your workloads must use X.509 certificates issued by their certificate authority (CA). You register the CA with IAM Roles Anywhere as a trust anchor to establish trust between your public key infrastructure (PKI) and IAM Roles Anywhere. If you don't manage your own PKI system, you can use Private Certificate Authority to create a CA and then use that to establish trust with IAM Roles Anywhere.

This guide describes the IAM Roles Anywhere operations that you can call programmatically. For more information about IAM Roles Anywhere, see the IAM Roles Anywhere User Guide.

Usage

```
iamrolesanywhere(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- iamrolesanywhere(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_profile	Creates a profile, a list of the roles that Roles Anywhere service is trusted to assume
create_trust_anchor	Creates a trust anchor to establish trust between IAM Roles Anywhere and your certificate author
delete_attribute_mapping	Delete an entry from the attribute mapping rules enforced by a given profile
delete_crl	Deletes a certificate revocation list (CRL)
delete_profile	Deletes a profile
delete_trust_anchor	Deletes a trust anchor
disable_crl	Disables a certificate revocation list (CRL)
disable_profile	Disables a profile
disable_trust_anchor	Disables a trust anchor
enable_crl	Enables a certificate revocation list (CRL)
enable_profile	Enables temporary credential requests for a profile
enable_trust_anchor	Enables a trust anchor
get_crl	Gets a certificate revocation list (CRL)

get_profile	Gets a profile
get_subject	Gets a subject, which associates a certificate identity with authentication attempts
get_trust_anchor	Gets a trust anchor
import_crl	Imports the certificate revocation list (CRL)
list_crls	Lists all certificate revocation lists (CRL) in the authenticated account and Amazon Web Services
list_profiles	Lists all profiles in the authenticated account and Amazon Web Services Region
list_subjects	Lists the subjects in the authenticated account and Amazon Web Services Region
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags attached to the resource
list_trust_anchors	Lists the trust anchors in the authenticated account and Amazon Web Services Region
put_attribute_mapping	Put an entry in the attribute mapping rules that will be enforced by a given profile
put_notification_settings	Attaches a list of notification settings to a trust anchor
reset_notification_settings	Resets the custom notification setting to IAM Roles Anywhere default setting
tag_resource	Attaches tags to a resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from the resource
update_crl	Updates the certificate revocation list (CRL)
update_profile	Updates a profile, a list of the roles that IAM Roles Anywhere service is trusted to assume
update_trust_anchor	Updates a trust anchor

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- iamrolesanywhere()
svc$create_profile(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`identitystore` *AWS SSO Identity Store*

Description

The Identity Store service used by IAM Identity Center provides a single place to retrieve all of your identities (users and groups). For more information, see the IAM Identity Center User Guide.

This reference guide describes the identity store operations that you can call programmatically and includes detailed information about data types and errors.

IAM Identity Center uses the `sso` and `identitystore` API namespaces.

Usage

```
identitystore(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- identitystore(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_group	Creates a group within the specified identity store
create_group_membership	Creates a relationship between a member and a group
create_user	Creates a user within the specified identity store
delete_group	Delete a group within an identity store given GroupId
delete_group_membership	Delete a membership within a group given MembershipId
delete_user	Deletes a user within an identity store given UserId
describe_group	Retrieves the group metadata and attributes from GroupId in an identity store
describe_group_membership	Retrieves membership metadata and attributes from MembershipId in an identity stor
describe_user	Retrieves the user metadata and attributes from the UserId in an identity store
get_group_id	Retrieves GroupId in an identity store
get_group_membership_id	Retrieves the MembershipId in an identity store
get_user_id	Retrieves the UserId in an identity store
is_member_in_groups	Checks the user's membership in all requested groups and returns if the member exis

list_group_memberships	For the specified group in the specified identity store, returns the list of all GroupMe
list_group_memberships_for_member	For the specified member in the specified identity store, returns the list of all GroupM
list_groups	Lists all groups in the identity store
list_users	Lists all users in the identity store
update_group	For the specified group in the specified identity store, updates the group metadata and
update_user	For the specified user in the specified identity store, updates the user metadata and at

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- identitystore()
svc$create_group(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`imagebuilder` *EC2 Image Builder*

Description

EC2 Image Builder is a fully managed Amazon Web Services service that makes it easier to automate the creation, management, and deployment of customized, secure, and up-to-date "golden" server images that are pre-installed and pre-configured with software and settings to meet specific IT standards.

Usage

```
imagebuilder(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token

    - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- imagebuilder(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

cancel_image_creation	CancelImageCreation cancels the creation of Image
cancel_lifecycle_execution	Cancel a specific image lifecycle policy runtime instance
create_component	Creates a new component that can be used to build, validate, test, and assess your ima
create_container_recipe	Creates a new container recipe
create_distribution_configuration	Creates a new distribution configuration
create_image	Creates a new image
create_image_pipeline	Creates a new image pipeline
create_image_recipe	Creates a new image recipe
create_infrastructure_configuration	Creates a new infrastructure configuration
create_lifecycle_policy	Create a lifecycle policy resource
create_workflow	Create a new workflow or a new version of an existing workflow
delete_component	Deletes a component build version
delete_container_recipe	Deletes a container recipe
delete_distribution_configuration	Deletes a distribution configuration
delete_image	Deletes an Image Builder image resource
delete_image_pipeline	Deletes an image pipeline
delete_image_recipe	Deletes an image recipe
delete_infrastructure_configuration	Deletes an infrastructure configuration
delete_lifecycle_policy	Delete the specified lifecycle policy resource
delete_workflow	Deletes a specific workflow resource
get_component	Gets a component object
get_component_policy	Gets a component policy
get_container_recipe	Retrieves a container recipe
get_container_recipe_policy	Retrieves the policy for a container recipe
get_distribution_configuration	Gets a distribution configuration
get_image	Gets an image
get_image_pipeline	Gets an image pipeline
get_image_policy	Gets an image policy
get_image_recipe	Gets an image recipe

get_image_recipe_policy	Gets an image recipe policy
get_infrastructure_configuration	Gets an infrastructure configuration
get_lifecycle_execution	Get the runtime information that was logged for a specific runtime instance of the life
get_lifecycle_policy	Get details for the specified image lifecycle policy
get_marketplace_resource	Verify the subscription and perform resource dependency checks on the requested An
get_workflow	Get a workflow resource object
get_workflow_execution	Get the runtime information that was logged for a specific runtime instance of the wo
get_workflow_step_execution	Get the runtime information that was logged for a specific runtime instance of the wo
import_component	Imports a component and transforms its data into a component document
import_disk_image	Import a Windows operating system image from a verified Microsoft ISO disk file
import_vm_image	When you export your virtual machine (VM) from its virtualization environment, tha
list_component_build_versions	Returns the list of component build versions for the specified component version Am
list_components	Returns the list of components that can be filtered by name, or by using the listed filte
list_container_recipes	Returns a list of container recipes
list_distribution_configurations	Returns a list of distribution configurations
list_image_build_versions	Returns a list of image build versions
list_image_packages	List the Packages that are associated with an Image Build Version, as determined by
list_image_pipeline_images	Returns a list of images created by the specified pipeline
list_image_pipelines	Returns a list of image pipelines
list_image_recipes	Returns a list of image recipes
list_images	Returns the list of images that you have access to
list_image_scan_finding_aggregations	Returns a list of image scan aggregations for your account
list_image_scan_findings	Returns a list of image scan findings for your account
list_infrastructure_configurations	Returns a list of infrastructure configurations
list_lifecycle_execution_resources	List resources that the runtime instance of the image lifecycle identified for lifecycle
list_lifecycle_executions	Get the lifecycle runtime history for the specified resource
list_lifecycle_policies	Get a list of lifecycle policies in your Amazon Web Services account
list_tags_for_resource	Returns the list of tags for the specified resource
list_waiting_workflow_steps	Get a list of workflow steps that are waiting for action for workflows in your Amazon
list_workflow_build_versions	Returns a list of build versions for a specific workflow resource
list_workflow_executions	Returns a list of workflow runtime instance metadata objects for a specific image bui
list_workflows	Lists workflow build versions based on filtering parameters
list_workflow_step_executions	Returns runtime data for each step in a runtime instance of the workflow that you spe
put_component_policy	Applies a policy to a component
put_container_recipe_policy	Applies a policy to a container image
put_image_policy	Applies a policy to an image
put_image_recipe_policy	Applies a policy to an image recipe
send_workflow_step_action	Pauses or resumes image creation when the associated workflow runs a WaitForActio
start_image_pipeline_execution	Manually triggers a pipeline to create an image
start_resource_state_update	Begin asynchronous resource state update for lifecycle changes to the specified imag
tag_resource	Adds a tag to a resource
untag_resource	Removes a tag from a resource
update_distribution_configuration	Updates a new distribution configuration
update_image_pipeline	Updates an image pipeline
update_infrastructure_configuration	Updates a new infrastructure configuration
update_lifecycle_policy	Update the specified lifecycle policy

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- imagebuilder()
svc$cancel_image_creation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`inspector` *Amazon Inspector*

Description

Amazon Inspector enables you to analyze the behavior of your AWS resources and to identify potential security issues. For more information, see Amazon Inspector User Guide.

Usage

```
inspector(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

	• **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- inspector(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_attributes_to_findings	Assigns attributes (key and value pairs) to the findings that are specified by the ARNs o
create_assessment_target	Creates a new assessment target using the ARN of the resource group that is generated
create_assessment_template	Creates an assessment template for the assessment target that is specified by the ARN o
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 us
delete_assessment_run	Deletes the assessment run that is specified by the ARN of the assessment run
delete_assessment_target	Deletes the assessment target that is specified by the ARN of the assessment target
delete_assessment_template	Deletes the assessment template that is specified by the ARN of the assessment templat
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 targe
describe_assessment_templates	Describes the assessment templates that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment te
describe_cross_account_access_role	Describes the IAM role that enables Amazon Inspector to access your AWS account
describe_exclusions	Describes the exclusions that are specified by the exclusions' ARNs
describe_findings	Describes the findings that are specified by the ARNs of the findings
describe_resource_groups	Describes the resource groups that are specified by the ARNs of the resource groups
describe_rules_packages	Describes the rules packages that are specified by the ARNs of the rules packages
get_assessment_report	Produces an assessment report that includes detailed and comprehensive results of a sp
get_exclusions_preview	Retrieves the exclusions preview (a list of ExclusionPreview objects) specified by the p
get_telemetry_metadata	Information about the data that is collected for the specified assessment run
list_assessment_run_agents	Lists the agents of the assessment runs that are specified by the ARNs of the assessmen
list_assessment_runs	Lists the assessment runs that correspond to the assessment templates that are specified
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 specifi
list_event_subscriptions	Lists all the event subscriptions for the assessment template that is specified by the AR
list_exclusions	List exclusions that are generated by the assessment run
list_findings	Lists findings that are generated by the assessment runs that are specified by the ARNs
list_rules_packages	Lists all available Amazon Inspector rules packages
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags associated with an assessment template
preview_agents	Previews the agents installed on the EC2 instances that are part of the specified assessm
register_cross_account_access_role	Registers the IAM role that grants Amazon Inspector access to AWS Services needed t
remove_attributes_from_findings	Removes entire attributes (key and value pairs) from the findings that are specified by t
set_tags_for_resource	Sets tags (key and value pairs) to the assessment template that is specified by the ARN
start_assessment_run	Starts the assessment run specified by the ARN of the assessment template
stop_assessment_run	Stops the assessment run that is specified by the ARN of the assessment run
subscribe_to_event	Enables the process of sending Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) notification
unsubscribe_from_event	Disables the process of sending Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) notificatio
update_assessment_target	Updates the assessment target that is specified by the ARN of the assessment target

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- inspector()
# Assigns attributes (key and value pairs) to the findings that are
# specified by the ARNs of the findings.
svc$add_attributes_to_findings(
  attributes = list(
    list(
      key = "Example",
      value = "example"
    )
  ),
  findingArns = list(
    "arn:aws:inspector:us-west-2:123456789012:target/0-0kFIPusq/template/0-..."
  )
)

## End(Not run)
```

`inspector2` *Inspector2*

Description

Amazon Inspector is a vulnerability discovery service that automates continuous scanning for security vulnerabilities within your Amazon EC2, Amazon ECR, and Amazon Web Services Lambda environments.

Usage

```
inspector2(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token

    - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e`
  `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- inspector2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_member	Associates an Amazon Web Services account with an Amazon Inspect
batch_get_account_status	Retrieves the Amazon Inspector status of multiple Amazon Web Servi
batch_get_code_snippet	Retrieves code snippets from findings that Amazon Inspector detected
batch_get_finding_details	Gets vulnerability details for findings
batch_get_free_trial_info	Gets free trial status for multiple Amazon Web Services accounts
batch_get_member_ec_2_deep_inspection_status	Retrieves Amazon Inspector deep inspection activation status of multi
batch_update_member_ec_2_deep_inspection_status	Activates or deactivates Amazon Inspector deep inspection for the pro
cancel_findings_report	Cancels the given findings report
cancel_sbom_export	Cancels a software bill of materials (SBOM) report
create_cis_scan_configuration	Creates a CIS scan configuration
create_filter	Creates a filter resource using specified filter criteria
create_findings_report	Creates a finding report
create_sbom_export	Creates a software bill of materials (SBOM) report
delete_cis_scan_configuration	Deletes a CIS scan configuration
delete_filter	Deletes a filter resource
describe_organization_configuration	Describe Amazon Inspector configuration settings for an Amazon Wel
disable	Disables Amazon Inspector scans for one or more Amazon Web Servi
disable_delegated_admin_account	Disables the Amazon Inspector delegated administrator for your organ
disassociate_member	Disassociates a member account from an Amazon Inspector delegated
enable	Enables Amazon Inspector scans for one or more Amazon Web Servic
enable_delegated_admin_account	Enables the Amazon Inspector delegated administrator for your Organ
get_cis_scan_report	Retrieves a CIS scan report
get_cis_scan_result_details	Retrieves CIS scan result details
get_configuration	Retrieves setting configurations for Inspector scans
get_delegated_admin_account	Retrieves information about the Amazon Inspector delegated administ
get_ec_2_deep_inspection_configuration	Retrieves the activation status of Amazon Inspector deep inspection ar
get_encryption_key	Gets an encryption key
get_findings_report_status	Gets the status of a findings report
get_member	Gets member information for your organization

get_sbom_export	Gets details of a software bill of materials (SBOM) report
list_account_permissions	Lists the permissions an account has to configure Amazon Inspector
list_cis_scan_configurations	Lists CIS scan configurations
list_cis_scan_results_aggregated_by_checks	Lists scan results aggregated by checks
list_cis_scan_results_aggregated_by_target_resource	Lists scan results aggregated by a target resource
list_cis_scans	Returns a CIS scan list
list_coverage	Lists coverage details for your environment
list_coverage_statistics	Lists Amazon Inspector coverage statistics for your environment
list_delegated_admin_accounts	Lists information about the Amazon Inspector delegated administrator
list_filters	Lists the filters associated with your account
list_finding_aggregations	Lists aggregated finding data for your environment based on specific c
list_findings	Lists findings for your environment
list_members	List members associated with the Amazon Inspector delegated admini
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags attached to a given resource
list_usage_totals	Lists the Amazon Inspector usage totals over the last 30 days
reset_encryption_key	Resets an encryption key
search_vulnerabilities	Lists Amazon Inspector coverage details for a specific vulnerability
send_cis_session_health	Sends a CIS session health
send_cis_session_telemetry	Sends a CIS session telemetry
start_cis_session	Starts a CIS session
stop_cis_session	Stops a CIS session
tag_resource	Adds tags to a resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from a resource
update_cis_scan_configuration	Updates a CIS scan configuration
update_configuration	Updates setting configurations for your Amazon Inspector account
update_ec_2_deep_inspection_configuration	Activates, deactivates Amazon Inspector deep inspection, or updates c
update_encryption_key	Updates an encryption key
update_filter	Specifies the action that is to be applied to the findings that match the
update_organization_configuration	Updates the configurations for your Amazon Inspector organization
update_org_ec_2_deep_inspection_configuration	Updates the Amazon Inspector deep inspection custom paths for your

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- inspector2()
svc$associate_member(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

ivs *Amazon Interactive Video Service*

Description

Introduction

The Amazon Interactive Video Service (IVS) API is REST compatible, using a standard HTTP API and an Amazon Web Services EventBridge event stream for responses. JSON is used for both requests and responses, including errors.

The API is an Amazon Web Services regional service. For a list of supported regions and Amazon IVS HTTPS service endpoints, see the Amazon IVS page in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

*All API request parameters and URLs are case sensitive. *

For a summary of notable documentation changes in each release, see Document History.

Allowed Header Values

- `Accept:` application/json
- `Accept-Encoding:` gzip, deflate
- `Content-Type:`application/json

Key Concepts

- **Channel** — Stores configuration data related to your live stream. You first create a channel and then use the channel's stream key to start your live stream.
- **Stream key** — An identifier assigned by Amazon IVS when you create a channel, which is then used to authorize streaming. *Treat the stream key like a secret, since it allows anyone to stream to the channel.*
- **Playback key pair** — Video playback may be restricted using playback-authorization tokens, which use public-key encryption. A playback key pair is the public-private pair of keys used to sign and validate the playback-authorization token.
- **Recording configuration** — Stores configuration related to recording a live stream and where to store the recorded content. Multiple channels can reference the same recording configuration.
- **Playback restriction policy** — Restricts playback by countries and/or origin sites.

For more information about your IVS live stream, also see Getting Started with IVS Low-Latency Streaming.

Tagging

A *tag* is a metadata label that you assign to an Amazon Web Services resource. A tag comprises a *key* and a *value*, both set by you. For example, you might set a tag as `topic:nature` to label a particular video category. See Best practices and strategies in *Tagging Amazon Web Services Resources and Tag Editor* for details, including restrictions that apply to tags and "Tag naming limits and requirements"; Amazon IVS has no service-specific constraints beyond what is documented there.

Tags can help you identify and organize your Amazon Web Services resources. For example, you can use the same tag for different resources to indicate that they are related. You can also use tags to manage access (see Access Tags).

The Amazon IVS API has these tag-related operations: `tag_resource`, `untag_resource`, and `list_tags_for_resource`. The following resources support tagging: Channels, Stream Keys, Playback Key Pairs, and Recording Configurations.

At most 50 tags can be applied to a resource.

Authentication versus Authorization

Note the differences between these concepts:

- *Authentication* is about verifying identity. You need to be authenticated to sign Amazon IVS API requests.
- *Authorization* is about granting permissions. Your IAM roles need to have permissions for Amazon IVS API requests. In addition, authorization is needed to view Amazon IVS private channels. (Private channels are channels that are enabled for "playback authorization.")

Authentication

All Amazon IVS API requests must be authenticated with a signature. The Amazon Web Services Command-Line Interface (CLI) and Amazon IVS Player SDKs take care of signing the underlying API calls for you. However, if your application calls the Amazon IVS API directly, it's your responsibility to sign the requests.

You generate a signature using valid Amazon Web Services credentials that have permission to perform the requested action. For example, you must sign PutMetadata requests with a signature generated from a user account that has the `ivs:PutMetadata` permission.

For more information:

- Authentication and generating signatures — See Authenticating Requests (Amazon Web Services Signature Version 4) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.
- Managing Amazon IVS permissions — See Identity and Access Management on the Security page of the *Amazon IVS User Guide*.

Amazon Resource Names (ARNs)

ARNs uniquely identify AWS resources. An ARN is required when you need to specify a resource unambiguously across all of AWS, such as in IAM policies and API calls. For more information, see Amazon Resource Names in the *AWS General Reference*.

Usage

```
ivs(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ivs(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_get_channel	Performs GetChannel on multiple ARNs simultaneously
batch_get_stream_key	Performs GetStreamKey on multiple ARNs simultaneously
batch_start_viewer_session_revocation	Performs StartViewerSessionRevocation on multiple channel ARN and viewer ID pa
create_channel	Creates a new channel and an associated stream key to start streaming
create_playback_restriction_policy	Creates a new playback restriction policy, for constraining playback by countries an
create_recording_configuration	Creates a new recording configuration, used to enable recording to Amazon S3
create_stream_key	Creates a stream key, used to initiate a stream, for the specified channel ARN
delete_channel	Deletes the specified channel and its associated stream keys
delete_playback_key_pair	Deletes a specified authorization key pair
delete_playback_restriction_policy	Deletes the specified playback restriction policy
delete_recording_configuration	Deletes the recording configuration for the specified ARN
delete_stream_key	Deletes the stream key for the specified ARN, so it can no longer be used to stream
get_channel	Gets the channel configuration for the specified channel ARN
get_playback_key_pair	Gets a specified playback authorization key pair and returns the arn and fingerprint
get_playback_restriction_policy	Gets the specified playback restriction policy
get_recording_configuration	Gets the recording configuration for the specified ARN
get_stream	Gets information about the active (live) stream on a specified channel
get_stream_key	Gets stream-key information for a specified ARN
get_stream_session	Gets metadata on a specified stream
import_playback_key_pair	Imports the public portion of a new key pair and returns its arn and fingerprint
list_channels	Gets summary information about all channels in your account, in the Amazon Web
list_playback_key_pairs	Gets summary information about playback key pairs
list_playback_restriction_policies	Gets summary information about playback restriction policies
list_recording_configurations	Gets summary information about all recording configurations in your account, in the
list_stream_keys	Gets summary information about stream keys for the specified channel
list_streams	Gets summary information about live streams in your account, in the Amazon Web
list_stream_sessions	Gets a summary of current and previous streams for a specified channel in your acc
list_tags_for_resource	Gets information about Amazon Web Services tags for the specified ARN
put_metadata	Inserts metadata into the active stream of the specified channel
start_viewer_session_revocation	Starts the process of revoking the viewer session associated with a specified channel
stop_stream	Disconnects the incoming RTMPS stream for the specified channel
tag_resource	Adds or updates tags for the Amazon Web Services resource with the specified AR
untag_resource	Removes tags from the resource with the specified ARN

update_channel	Updates a channel's configuration
update_playback_restriction_policy	Updates a specified playback restriction policy

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ivs()
svc$batch_get_channel(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`ivschat` *Amazon Interactive Video Service Chat*

Description

Introduction

The Amazon IVS Chat control-plane API enables you to create and manage Amazon IVS Chat resources. You also need to integrate with the Amazon IVS Chat Messaging API, to enable users to interact with chat rooms in real time.

The API is an AWS regional service. For a list of supported regions and Amazon IVS Chat HTTPS service endpoints, see the Amazon IVS Chat information on the Amazon IVS page in the *AWS General Reference*.

This document describes HTTP operations. There is a separate *messaging* API for managing Chat resources; see the Amazon IVS Chat Messaging API Reference.

Notes on terminology:

- You create service applications using the Amazon IVS Chat API. We refer to these as *applications*.
- You create front-end client applications (browser and Android/iOS apps) using the Amazon IVS Chat Messaging API. We refer to these as *clients*.

Resources

The following resources are part of Amazon IVS Chat:

- **LoggingConfiguration** — A configuration that allows customers to store and record sent messages in a chat room. See the Logging Configuration endpoints for more information.
- **Room** — The central Amazon IVS Chat resource through which clients connect to and exchange chat messages. See the Room endpoints for more information.

Tagging

A *tag* is a metadata label that you assign to an AWS resource. A tag comprises a *key* and a *value*, both set by you. For example, you might set a tag as `topic:nature` to label a particular video category. See Best practices and strategies in *Tagging Amazon Web Services Resources and Tag Editor* for details, including restrictions that apply to tags and "Tag naming limits and requirements"; Amazon IVS Chat has no service-specific constraints beyond what is documented there.

Tags can help you identify and organize your AWS resources. For example, you can use the same tag for different resources to indicate that they are related. You can also use tags to manage access (see Access Tags).

The Amazon IVS Chat API has these tag-related operations: `tag_resource`, `untag_resource`, and `list_tags_for_resource`. The following resource supports tagging: Room.

At most 50 tags can be applied to a resource.

API Access Security

Your Amazon IVS Chat applications (service applications and clients) must be authenticated and authorized to access Amazon IVS Chat resources. Note the differences between these concepts:

- *Authentication* is about verifying identity. Requests to the Amazon IVS Chat API must be signed to verify your identity.
- *Authorization* is about granting permissions. Your IAM roles need to have permissions for Amazon IVS Chat API requests.

Users (viewers) connect to a room using secure access tokens that you create using the `create_chat_token` operation through the AWS SDK. You call CreateChatToken for every user's chat session, passing identity and authorization information about the user.

Signing API Requests

HTTP API requests must be signed with an AWS SigV4 signature using your AWS security credentials. The AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) and the AWS SDKs take care of signing the underlying API calls for you. However, if your application calls the Amazon IVS Chat HTTP API directly, it's your responsibility to sign the requests.

You generate a signature using valid AWS credentials for an IAM role that has permission to perform the requested action. For example, DeleteMessage requests must be made using an IAM role that has the `ivschat:DeleteMessage` permission.

For more information:

- Authentication and generating signatures — See Authenticating Requests (Amazon Web Services Signature Version 4) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.
- Managing Amazon IVS permissions — See Identity and Access Management on the Security page of the *Amazon IVS User Guide*.

Amazon Resource Names (ARNs)

ARNs uniquely identify AWS resources. An ARN is required when you need to specify a resource unambiguously across all of AWS, such as in IAM policies and API calls. For more information, see Amazon Resource Names in the *AWS General Reference*.

Usage

```
ivschat(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ivschat(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_chat_token	Creates an encrypted token that is used by a chat participant to establish an individual WebSo
create_logging_configuration	Creates a logging configuration that allows clients to store and record sent messages
create_room	Creates a room that allows clients to connect and pass messages
delete_logging_configuration	Deletes the specified logging configuration
delete_message	Sends an event to a specific room which directs clients to delete a specific message; that is, u
delete_room	Deletes the specified room
disconnect_user	Disconnects all connections using a specified user ID from a room
get_logging_configuration	Gets the specified logging configuration
get_room	Gets the specified room
list_logging_configurations	Gets summary information about all your logging configurations in the AWS region where th
list_rooms	Gets summary information about all your rooms in the AWS region where the API request is
list_tags_for_resource	Gets information about AWS tags for the specified ARN
send_event	Sends an event to a room
tag_resource	Adds or updates tags for the AWS resource with the specified ARN
untag_resource	Removes tags from the resource with the specified ARN
update_logging_configuration	Updates a specified logging configuration
update_room	Updates a room's configuration

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ivschat()
svc$create_chat_token(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`ivsrealtime` *Amazon Interactive Video Service RealTime*

Description

The Amazon Interactive Video Service (IVS) real-time API is REST compatible, using a standard HTTP API and an AWS EventBridge event stream for responses. JSON is used for both requests and responses, including errors.

Key Concepts

- **Stage** — A virtual space where participants can exchange video in real time.
- **Participant token** — A token that authenticates a participant when they join a stage.
- **Participant object** — Represents participants (people) in the stage and contains information about them. When a token is created, it includes a participant ID; when a participant uses that token to join a stage, the participant is associated with that participant ID. There is a 1:1 mapping between participant tokens and participants.

For server-side composition:

- **Composition process** — Composites participants of a stage into a single video and forwards it to a set of outputs (e.g., IVS channels). Composition operations support this process.
- **Composition** — Controls the look of the outputs, including how participants are positioned in the video.

For more information about your IVS live stream, also see Getting Started with Amazon IVS Real-Time Streaming.

Tagging

A *tag* is a metadata label that you assign to an AWS resource. A tag comprises a *key* and a *value*, both set by you. For example, you might set a tag as `topic:nature` to label a particular video category. See Best practices and strategies in *Tagging AWS Resources and Tag Editor* for details, including restrictions that apply to tags and "Tag naming limits and requirements"; Amazon IVS stages has no service-specific constraints beyond what is documented there.

Tags can help you identify and organize your AWS resources. For example, you can use the same tag for different resources to indicate that they are related. You can also use tags to manage access (see Access Tags).

The Amazon IVS real-time API has these tag-related operations: `tag_resource`, `untag_resource`, and `list_tags_for_resource`. The following resource supports tagging: Stage.

At most 50 tags can be applied to a resource.

Usage

```
ivsrealtime(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ivsrealtime(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_encoder_configuration	Creates an EncoderConfiguration object
create_ingest_configuration	Creates a new IngestConfiguration resource, used to specify the ingest protocol for a stage
create_participant_token	Creates an additional token for a specified stage
create_stage	Creates a new stage (and optionally participant tokens)
create_storage_configuration	Creates a new storage configuration, used to enable recording to Amazon S3
delete_encoder_configuration	Deletes an EncoderConfiguration resource
delete_ingest_configuration	Deletes a specified IngestConfiguration, so it can no longer be used to broadcast
delete_public_key	Deletes the specified public key used to sign stage participant tokens
delete_stage	Shuts down and deletes the specified stage (disconnecting all participants)
delete_storage_configuration	Deletes the storage configuration for the specified ARN
disconnect_participant	Disconnects a specified participant from a specified stage
get_composition	Get information about the specified Composition resource
get_encoder_configuration	Gets information about the specified EncoderConfiguration resource

get_ingest_configuration	Gets information about the specified IngestConfiguration
get_participant	Gets information about the specified participant token
get_public_key	Gets information for the specified public key
get_stage	Gets information for the specified stage
get_stage_session	Gets information for the specified stage session
get_storage_configuration	Gets the storage configuration for the specified ARN
import_public_key	Import a public key to be used for signing stage participant tokens
list_compositions	Gets summary information about all Compositions in your account, in the AWS region where
list_encoder_configurations	Gets summary information about all EncoderConfigurations in your account, in the AWS regi
list_ingest_configurations	Lists all IngestConfigurations in your account, in the AWS region where the API request is pr
list_participant_events	Lists events for a specified participant that occurred during a specified stage session
list_participants	Lists all participants in a specified stage session
list_public_keys	Gets summary information about all public keys in your account, in the AWS region where th
list_stages	Gets summary information about all stages in your account, in the AWS region where the API
list_stage_sessions	Gets all sessions for a specified stage
list_storage_configurations	Gets summary information about all storage configurations in your account, in the AWS regio
list_tags_for_resource	Gets information about AWS tags for the specified ARN
start_composition	Starts a Composition from a stage based on the configuration provided in the request
stop_composition	Stops and deletes a Composition resource
tag_resource	Adds or updates tags for the AWS resource with the specified ARN
untag_resource	Removes tags from the resource with the specified ARN
update_ingest_configuration	Updates a specified IngestConfiguration
update_stage	Updates a stage's configuration

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ivsrealtime()
svc$create_encoder_configuration(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

kafka *Managed Streaming for Kafka*

Description

The operations for managing an Amazon MSK cluster.

Usage

```
kafka(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- kafka(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_associate_scram_secret	Associates one or more Scram Secrets with an Amazon MSK cluster
batch_disassociate_scram_secret	Disassociates one or more Scram Secrets from an Amazon MSK cluster
create_cluster	Creates a new MSK cluster
create_cluster_v2	Creates a new MSK cluster
create_configuration	Creates a new MSK configuration
create_replicator	Creates the replicator
create_vpc_connection	Creates a new MSK VPC connection
delete_cluster	Deletes the MSK cluster specified by the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in the request
delete_cluster_policy	Deletes the MSK cluster policy specified by the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in the req
delete_configuration	Deletes an MSK Configuration
delete_replicator	Deletes a replicator
delete_vpc_connection	Deletes a MSK VPC connection
describe_cluster	Returns a description of the MSK cluster whose Amazon Resource Name (ARN) is specifi
describe_cluster_operation	Returns a description of the cluster operation specified by the ARN
describe_cluster_operation_v2	Returns a description of the cluster operation specified by the ARN
describe_cluster_v2	Returns a description of the MSK cluster whose Amazon Resource Name (ARN) is specifi
describe_configuration	Returns a description of this MSK configuration
describe_configuration_revision	Returns a description of this revision of the configuration
describe_replicator	Describes a replicator
describe_vpc_connection	Returns a description of this MSK VPC connection

get_bootstrap_brokers	A list of brokers that a client application can use to bootstrap
get_cluster_policy	Get the MSK cluster policy specified by the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in the reques
get_compatible_kafka_versions	Gets the Apache Kafka versions to which you can update the MSK cluster
list_client_vpc_connections	Returns a list of all the VPC connections in this Region
list_cluster_operations	Returns a list of all the operations that have been performed on the specified MSK cluster
list_cluster_operations_v2	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_clusters_v2	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 Apache Kafka versions
list_nodes	Returns a list of the broker nodes in the cluster
list_replicators	Lists the replicators
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
list_vpc_connections	Returns a list of all the VPC connections in this Region
put_cluster_policy	Creates or updates the MSK cluster policy specified by the cluster Amazon Resource Nam
reboot_broker	Reboots brokers
reject_client_vpc_connection	Returns empty response
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_broker_type	Updates EC2 instance type
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_connectivity	Updates the cluster's connectivity configuration
update_monitoring	Updates the monitoring settings for the cluster
update_replication_info	Updates replication info of a replicator
update_security	Updates the security settings for the cluster
update_storage	Updates cluster broker volume size (or) sets cluster storage mode to TIERED

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kafka()
svc$batch_associate_scram_secret(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`kafkaconnect` *Managed Streaming for Kafka Connect*

Description

Managed Streaming for Kafka Connect

Usage

```
kafkaconnect(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- kafkaconnect(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_connector	Creates a connector using the specified properties
create_custom_plugin	Creates a custom plugin using the specified properties
create_worker_configuration	Creates a worker configuration using the specified properties

delete_connector	Deletes the specified connector
delete_custom_plugin	Deletes a custom plugin
delete_worker_configuration	Deletes the specified worker configuration
describe_connector	Returns summary information about the connector
describe_connector_operation	Returns information about the specified connector's operations
describe_custom_plugin	A summary description of the custom plugin
describe_worker_configuration	Returns information about a worker configuration
list_connector_operations	Lists information about a connector's operation(s)
list_connectors	Returns a list of all the connectors in this account and Region
list_custom_plugins	Returns a list of all of the custom plugins in this account and Region
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all the tags attached to the specified resource
list_worker_configurations	Returns a list of all of the worker configurations in this account and Region
tag_resource	Attaches tags to the specified resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from the specified resource
update_connector	Updates the specified connector

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kafkaconnect()
svc$create_connector(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

kendra *AWSKendraFrontendService*

Description

Amazon Kendra is a service for indexing large document sets.

Usage

```
kendra(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key

          - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
        - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
        - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
    - **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
    - **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
    - **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
    - **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
    - **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
    - **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- kendra(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_entities_to_experience	Grants users or groups in your IAM Identity Center identity source access to your A
associate_personas_to_entities	Defines the specific permissions of users or groups in your IAM Identity Center ider
batch_delete_document	Removes one or more documents from an index
batch_delete_featured_results_set	Removes one or more sets of featured results
batch_get_document_status	Returns the indexing status for one or more documents submitted with the BatchPut
batch_put_document	Adds one or more documents to an index
clear_query_suggestions	Clears existing query suggestions from an index
create_access_control_configuration	Creates an access configuration for your documents
create_data_source	Creates a data source connector that you want to use with an Amazon Kendra index
create_experience	Creates an Amazon Kendra experience such as a search application
create_faq	Creates a set of frequently ask questions (FAQs) using a specified FAQ file stored in
create_featured_results_set	Creates a set of featured results to display at the top of the search results page
create_index	Creates an Amazon Kendra index
create_query_suggestions_block_list	Creates a block list to exlcude certain queries from suggestions
create_thesaurus	Creates a thesaurus for an index
delete_access_control_configuration	Deletes an access control configuration that you created for your documents in an in
delete_data_source	Deletes an Amazon Kendra data source connector
delete_experience	Deletes your Amazon Kendra experience such as a search application
delete_faq	Removes a FAQ from an index
delete_index	Deletes an Amazon Kendra index
delete_principal_mapping	Deletes a group so that all users that belong to the group can no longer access docun
delete_query_suggestions_block_list	Deletes a block list used for query suggestions for an index
delete_thesaurus	Deletes an Amazon Kendra thesaurus
describe_access_control_configuration	Gets information about an access control configuration that you created for your doc
describe_data_source	Gets information about an Amazon Kendra data source connector
describe_experience	Gets information about your Amazon Kendra experience such as a search applicatio
describe_faq	Gets information about a FAQ
describe_featured_results_set	Gets information about a set of featured results

describe_index	Gets information about an Amazon Kendra index
describe_principal_mapping	Describes the processing of PUT and DELETE actions for mapping users to their gr
describe_query_suggestions_block_list	Gets information about a block list used for query suggestions for an index
describe_query_suggestions_config	Gets information on the settings of query suggestions for an index
describe_thesaurus	Gets information about an Amazon Kendra thesaurus
disassociate_entities_from_experience	Prevents users or groups in your IAM Identity Center identity source from accessing
disassociate_personas_from_entities	Removes the specific permissions of users or groups in your IAM Identity Center id
get_query_suggestions	Fetches the queries that are suggested to your users
get_snapshots	Retrieves search metrics data
list_access_control_configurations	Lists one or more access control configurations for an index
list_data_sources	Lists the data source connectors that you have created
list_data_source_sync_jobs	Gets statistics about synchronizing a data source connector
list_entity_personas	Lists specific permissions of users and groups with access to your Amazon Kendra e
list_experience_entities	Lists users or groups in your IAM Identity Center identity source that are granted ac
list_experiences	Lists one or more Amazon Kendra experiences
list_faqs	Gets a list of FAQs associated with an index
list_featured_results_sets	Lists all your sets of featured results for a given index
list_groups_older_than_ordering_id	Provides a list of groups that are mapped to users before a given ordering or timesta
list_indices	Lists the Amazon Kendra indexes that you created
list_query_suggestions_block_lists	Lists the block lists used for query suggestions for an index
list_tags_for_resource	Gets a list of tags associated with a resource
list_thesauri	Lists the thesauri for an index
put_principal_mapping	Maps users to their groups so that you only need to provide the user ID when you is
query	Searches an index given an input query
retrieve	Retrieves relevant passages or text excerpts given an input query
start_data_source_sync_job	Starts a synchronization job for a data source connector
stop_data_source_sync_job	Stops a synchronization job that is currently running
submit_feedback	Enables you to provide feedback to Amazon Kendra to improve the performance of
tag_resource	Adds the specified tag to the specified index, FAQ, data source, or other resource
untag_resource	Removes a tag from an index, FAQ, data source, or other resource
update_access_control_configuration	Updates an access control configuration for your documents in an index
update_data_source	Updates an Amazon Kendra data source connector
update_experience	Updates your Amazon Kendra experience such as a search application
update_featured_results_set	Updates a set of featured results
update_index	Updates an Amazon Kendra index
update_query_suggestions_block_list	Updates a block list used for query suggestions for an index
update_query_suggestions_config	Updates the settings of query suggestions for an index
update_thesaurus	Updates a thesaurus for an index

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kendra()
svc$associate_entities_to_experience(
  Foo = 123
)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

`kendraranking` *Amazon Kendra Intelligent Ranking*

Description

Amazon Kendra Intelligent Ranking uses Amazon Kendra semantic search capabilities to intelligently re-rank a search service's results.

Usage

```
kendraranking(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID

- **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
- **session_token**: AWS temporary session token

- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- kendraranking(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_rescore_execution_plan	Creates a rescore execution plan
delete_rescore_execution_plan	Deletes a rescore execution plan
describe_rescore_execution_plan	Gets information about a rescore execution plan
list_rescore_execution_plans	Lists your rescore execution plans
list_tags_for_resource	Gets a list of tags associated with a specified resource
rescore	Rescores or re-ranks search results from a search service such as OpenSearch (self manag
tag_resource	Adds a specified tag to a specified rescore execution plan
untag_resource	Removes a tag from a rescore execution plan
update_rescore_execution_plan	Updates a rescore execution plan

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kendraranking()
svc$create_rescore_execution_plan(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`keyspaces` *Amazon Keyspaces*

Description

Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) is a scalable, highly available, and managed Apache Cassandra-compatible database service. Amazon Keyspaces makes it easy to migrate, run, and scale Cassandra workloads in the Amazon Web Services Cloud. With just a few clicks on the Amazon Web Services Management Console or a few lines of code, you can create keyspaces and tables in Amazon Keyspaces, without deploying any infrastructure or installing software.

In addition to supporting Cassandra Query Language (CQL) requests via open-source Cassandra drivers, Amazon Keyspaces supports data definition language (DDL) operations to manage keyspaces and tables using the Amazon Web Services SDK and CLI, as well as infrastructure as code (IaC) services and tools such as CloudFormation and Terraform. This API reference describes the supported DDL operations in detail.

For the list of all supported CQL APIs, see Supported Cassandra APIs, operations, and data types in Amazon Keyspaces in the *Amazon Keyspaces Developer Guide*.

To learn how Amazon Keyspaces API actions are recorded with CloudTrail, see Amazon Keyspaces information in CloudTrail in the *Amazon Keyspaces Developer Guide*.

For more information about Amazon Web Services APIs, for example how to implement retry logic or how to sign Amazon Web Services API requests, see Amazon Web Services APIs in the *General Reference*.

Usage

```
keyspaces(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- keyspaces(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_keyspace	The CreateKeyspace operation adds a new keyspace to your account
create_table	The CreateTable operation adds a new table to the specified keyspace
create_type	The CreateType operation creates a new user-defined type in the specified keyspace
delete_keyspace	The DeleteKeyspace operation deletes a keyspace and all of its tables
delete_table	The DeleteTable operation deletes a table and all of its data
delete_type	The DeleteType operation deletes a user-defined type (UDT)
get_keyspace	Returns the name of the specified keyspace, the Amazon Resource Name (ARN), the replic
get_table	Returns information about the table, including the table's name and current status, the keysp
get_table_auto_scaling_settings	Returns auto scaling related settings of the specified table in JSON format
get_type	The GetType operation returns information about the type, for example the field definitions,
list_keyspaces	The ListKeyspaces operation returns a list of keyspaces
list_tables	The ListTables operation returns a list of tables for a specified keyspace
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of all tags associated with the specified Amazon Keyspaces resource

list_types	The ListTypes operation returns a list of types for a specified keyspace
restore_table	Restores the table to the specified point in time within the earliest_restorable_timestamp an
tag_resource	Associates a set of tags with a Amazon Keyspaces resource
untag_resource	Removes the association of tags from a Amazon Keyspaces resource
update_keyspace	Adds a new Amazon Web Services Region to the keyspace
update_table	Adds new columns to the table or updates one of the table's settings, for example capacity r

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- keyspaces()
svc$create_keyspace(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`kinesis` *Amazon Kinesis*

Description

Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Service API Reference

Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is a managed service that scales elastically for real-time processing of streaming big data.

Usage

```
kinesis(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

	• **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- kinesis(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_tags_to_stream	Adds or updates tags for the specified Kinesis data stream
create_stream	Creates a Kinesis data stream
decrease_stream_retention_period	Decreases the Kinesis data stream's retention period, which is the length of time data rec
delete_resource_policy	Delete a policy for the specified data stream or consumer
delete_stream	Deletes a Kinesis data stream and all its shards and data
deregister_stream_consumer	To deregister a consumer, provide its ARN
describe_limits	Describes the shard limits and usage for the account
describe_stream	Describes the specified Kinesis data stream
describe_stream_consumer	To get the description of a registered consumer, provide the ARN of the consumer
describe_stream_summary	Provides a summarized description of the specified Kinesis data stream without the shard
disable_enhanced_monitoring	Disables enhanced monitoring
enable_enhanced_monitoring	Enables enhanced Kinesis data stream monitoring for shard-level metrics
get_records	Gets data records from a Kinesis data stream's shard
get_resource_policy	Returns a policy attached to the specified data stream or consumer
get_shard_iterator	Gets an Amazon Kinesis shard iterator
increase_stream_retention_period	Increases the Kinesis data stream's retention period, which is the length of time data reco
list_shards	Lists the shards in a stream and provides information about each shard
list_stream_consumers	Lists the consumers registered to receive data from a stream using enhanced fan-out, and
list_streams	Lists your Kinesis data streams
list_tags_for_stream	Lists the tags for the specified Kinesis data stream
merge_shards	Merges two adjacent shards in a Kinesis data stream and combines them into a single sha
put_record	Writes a single data record into an Amazon Kinesis data stream
put_records	Writes multiple data records into a Kinesis data stream in a single call (also referred to as
put_resource_policy	Attaches a resource-based policy to a data stream or registered consumer
register_stream_consumer	Registers a consumer with a Kinesis data stream
remove_tags_from_stream	Removes tags from the specified Kinesis data stream
split_shard	Splits a shard into two new shards in the Kinesis data stream, to increase the stream's cap
start_stream_encryption	Enables or updates server-side encryption using an Amazon Web Services KMS key for a
stop_stream_encryption	Disables server-side encryption for a specified stream
subscribe_to_shard	This operation establishes an HTTP/2 connection between the consumer you specify in th
update_shard_count	Updates the shard count of the specified stream to the specified number of shards
update_stream_mode	Updates the capacity mode of the data stream

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kinesis()
svc$add_tags_to_stream(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`kinesisanalytics` *Amazon Kinesis Analytics*

Description

Overview

This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics API, which only supports SQL applications. Version 2 of the API supports SQL and Java applications. For more information about version 2, see Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics API V2 Documentation.

This is the *Amazon Kinesis Analytics v1 API Reference*. The Amazon Kinesis Analytics Developer Guide provides additional information.

Usage

```
kinesisanalytics(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.

	• **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- kinesisanalytics(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
add_application_input	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
add_application_input_processing_configuration	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
add_application_output	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
add_application_reference_data_source	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
create_application	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
delete_application	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
delete_application_cloud_watch_logging_option	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
delete_application_input_processing_configuration	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
delete_application_output	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
delete_application_reference_data_source	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
describe_application	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
discover_input_schema	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
list_applications	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieves the list of key-value tags assigned to the application
start_application	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
stop_application	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
tag_resource	Adds one or more key-value tags to a Kinesis Analytics application
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from a Kinesis Analytics application
update_application	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kinesisanalytics()
svc$add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`kinesisanalyticsv2` *Amazon Kinesis Analytics*

Description

Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink was previously known as Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for Apache Flink.

Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink is a fully managed service that you can use to process and analyze streaming data using Java, Python, SQL, or Scala. The service enables you to quickly author and run Java, SQL, or Scala code against streaming sources to perform time series analytics, feed real-time dashboards, and create real-time metrics.

Usage

```
kinesisanalyticsv2(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
    - **creds**:
        - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
        - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
        - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
    - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:

  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- kinesisanalyticsv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option	Adds an Amazon CloudWatch log stream to monitor application configu
add_application_input	Adds a streaming source to your SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics app
add_application_input_processing_configuration	Adds an InputProcessingConfiguration to a SQL-based Kinesis Data An
add_application_output	Adds an external destination to your SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics
add_application_reference_data_source	Adds a reference data source to an existing SQL-based Kinesis Data An
add_application_vpc_configuration	Adds a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) configuration to the application
create_application	Creates a Managed Service for Apache Flink application
create_application_presigned_url	Creates and returns a URL that you can use to connect to an application
create_application_snapshot	Creates a snapshot of the application's state data
delete_application	Deletes the specified application
delete_application_cloud_watch_logging_option	Deletes an Amazon CloudWatch log stream from an SQL-based Kinesis
delete_application_input_processing_configuration	Deletes an InputProcessingConfiguration from an input
delete_application_output	Deletes the output destination configuration from your SQL-based Kine
delete_application_reference_data_source	Deletes a reference data source configuration from the specified SQL-ba
delete_application_snapshot	Deletes a snapshot of application state
delete_application_vpc_configuration	Removes a VPC configuration from a Managed Service for Apache Flin
describe_application	Returns information about a specific Managed Service for Apache Flink
describe_application_operation	Returns information about a specific operation performed on a Managed
describe_application_snapshot	Returns information about a snapshot of application state data
describe_application_version	Provides a detailed description of a specified version of the application
discover_input_schema	Infers a schema for a SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application by
list_application_operations	Lists information about operations performed on a Managed Service for
list_applications	Returns a list of Managed Service for Apache Flink applications in your
list_application_snapshots	Lists information about the current application snapshots
list_application_versions	Lists all the versions for the specified application, including versions tha
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieves the list of key-value tags assigned to the application
rollback_application	Reverts the application to the previous running version
start_application	Starts the specified Managed Service for Apache Flink application
stop_application	Stops the application from processing data
tag_resource	Adds one or more key-value tags to a Managed Service for Apache Flin
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from a Managed Service for Apache Flink ap
update_application	Updates an existing Managed Service for Apache Flink application
update_application_maintenance_configuration	Updates the maintenance configuration of the Managed Service for Apa

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kinesisanalyticsv2()
svc$add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`kms` *AWS Key Management Service*

Description

Key Management Service

Key Management Service (KMS) is an encryption and key management web service. This guide describes the KMS operations that you can call programmatically. For general information about KMS, see the *Key Management Service Developer Guide* .

KMS has replaced the term *customer master key (CMK)* with *KMS key* and *KMS key*. The concept has not changed. To prevent breaking changes, KMS is keeping some variations of this term.

Amazon Web Services provides SDKs that consist of libraries and sample code for various programming languages and platforms (Java, Ruby, .Net, macOS, Android, etc.). The SDKs provide a convenient way to create programmatic access to KMS and other Amazon Web Services services. For example, the SDKs take care of tasks such as signing requests (see below), managing errors, and retrying requests automatically. For more information about the Amazon Web Services SDKs, including how to download and install them, see Tools for Amazon Web Services.

We recommend that you use the Amazon Web Services SDKs to make programmatic API calls to KMS.

If you need to use FIPS 140-2 validated cryptographic modules when communicating with Amazon Web Services, use the FIPS endpoint in your preferred Amazon Web Services Region. For more information about the available FIPS endpoints, see Service endpoints in the Key Management Service topic of the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

All KMS API calls must be signed and be transmitted using Transport Layer Security (TLS). KMS recommends you always use the latest supported TLS version. Clients must also support cipher suites with Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) such as Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (DHE) or Elliptic Curve Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE). Most modern systems such as Java 7 and later support these modes.

Signing Requests

Requests must be signed using an access key ID and a secret access key. We strongly recommend that you do not use your Amazon Web Services account root access key ID and secret access key for everyday work. You can use the access key ID and secret access key for an IAM user or you can use the Security Token Service (STS) to generate temporary security credentials and use those to sign requests.

All KMS requests must be signed with Signature Version 4.

Logging API Requests

KMS supports CloudTrail, a service that logs Amazon Web Services API calls and related events for your Amazon Web Services account and delivers them to an Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. By using the information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine what requests were made to KMS, who made the request, when it was made, and so on. To learn more about CloudTrail, including how to turn it on and find your log files, see the CloudTrail User Guide.

Additional Resources

For more information about credentials and request signing, see the following:

- Amazon Web Services Security Credentials - This topic provides general information about the types of credentials used to access Amazon Web Services.
- Temporary Security Credentials - This section of the *IAM User Guide* describes how to create and use temporary security credentials.
- Signature Version 4 Signing Process - This set of topics walks you through the process of signing a request using an access key ID and a secret access key.

Commonly Used API Operations

Of the API operations discussed in this guide, the following will prove the most useful for most applications. You will likely perform operations other than these, such as creating keys and assigning policies, by using the console.

- `encrypt`
- `decrypt`
- `generate_data_key`
- `generate_data_key_without_plaintext`

Usage

```
kms(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID

    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- kms(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

cancel_key_deletion	Cancels the deletion of a KMS key
connect_custom_key_store	Connects or reconnects a custom key store to its backing key store
create_alias	Creates a friendly name for a KMS key
create_custom_key_store	Creates a custom key store backed by a key store that you own and manage
create_grant	Adds a grant to a KMS key
create_key	Creates a unique customer managed KMS key in your Amazon Web Services acc
decrypt	Decrypts ciphertext that was encrypted by a KMS key using any of the following
delete_alias	Deletes the specified alias
delete_custom_key_store	Deletes a custom key store
delete_imported_key_material	Deletes key material that was previously imported
derive_shared_secret	Derives a shared secret using a key agreement algorithm
describe_custom_key_stores	Gets information about custom key stores in the account and Region
describe_key	Provides detailed information about a KMS key
disable_key	Sets the state of a KMS key to disabled
disable_key_rotation	Disables automatic rotation of the key material of the specified symmetric encry
disconnect_custom_key_store	Disconnects the custom key store from its backing key store
enable_key	Sets the key state of a KMS key to enabled
enable_key_rotation	Enables automatic rotation of the key material of the specified symmetric encryp
encrypt	Encrypts plaintext of up to 4,096 bytes using a KMS key
generate_data_key	Returns a unique symmetric data key for use outside of KMS
generate_data_key_pair	Returns a unique asymmetric data key pair for use outside of KMS
generate_data_key_pair_without_plaintext	Returns a unique asymmetric data key pair for use outside of KMS
generate_data_key_without_plaintext	Returns a unique symmetric data key for use outside of KMS
generate_mac	Generates a hash-based message authentication code (HMAC) for a message usi
generate_random	Returns a random byte string that is cryptographically secure
get_key_policy	Gets a key policy attached to the specified KMS key
get_key_rotation_status	Provides detailed information about the rotation status for a KMS key, including
get_parameters_for_import	Returns the public key and an import token you need to import or reimport key
get_public_key	Returns the public key of an asymmetric KMS key
import_key_material	Imports or reimports key material into an existing KMS key that was created wit
list_aliases	Gets a list of aliases in the caller's Amazon Web Services account and region
list_grants	Gets a list of all grants for the specified KMS key
list_key_policies	Gets the names of the key policies that are attached to a KMS key
list_key_rotations	Returns information about all completed key material rotations for the specified
list_keys	Gets a list of all KMS keys in the caller's Amazon Web Services account and Re
list_resource_tags	Returns all tags on the specified KMS key
list_retirable_grants	Returns information about all grants in the Amazon Web Services account and R
put_key_policy	Attaches a key policy to the specified KMS key
re_encrypt	Decrypts ciphertext and then reencrypts it entirely within KMS
replicate_key	Replicates a multi-Region key into the specified Region
retire_grant	Deletes a grant
revoke_grant	Deletes the specified grant
rotate_key_on_demand	Immediately initiates rotation of the key material of the specified symmetric encr
schedule_key_deletion	Schedules the deletion of a KMS key
sign	Creates a digital signature for a message or message digest by using the private k
tag_resource	Adds or edits tags on a customer managed key

untag_resource	Deletes tags from a customer managed key
update_alias	Associates an existing KMS alias with a different KMS key
update_custom_key_store	Changes the properties of a custom key store
update_key_description	Updates the description of a KMS key
update_primary_region	Changes the primary key of a multi-Region key
verify	Verifies a digital signature that was generated by the Sign operation
verify_mac	Verifies the hash-based message authentication code (HMAC) for a specified me

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kms()
# The following example cancels deletion of the specified KMS key.
svc$cancel_key_deletion(
  KeyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
)

## End(Not run)
```

`lakeformation` *AWS Lake Formation*

Description

Lake Formation

Defines the public endpoint for the Lake Formation service.

Usage

```
lakeformation(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token

    - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- lakeformation(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_lf_tags_to_resource	Attaches one or more LF-tags to an existing resource
assume_decorated_role_with_saml	Allows a caller to assume an IAM role decorated as the SAML user
batch_grant_permissions	Batch operation to grant permissions to the principal
batch_revoke_permissions	Batch operation to revoke permissions from the principal
cancel_transaction	Attempts to cancel the specified transaction
commit_transaction	Attempts to commit the specified transaction
create_data_cells_filter	Creates a data cell filter to allow one to grant access to certain colur
create_lake_formation_identity_center_configuration	Creates an IAM Identity Center connection with Lake Formation to
create_lake_formation_opt_in	Enforce Lake Formation permissions for the given databases, tables
create_lf_tag	Creates an LF-tag with the specified name and values
create_lf_tag_expression	Creates a new LF-Tag expression with the provided name, descriptio
delete_data_cells_filter	Deletes a data cell filter
delete_lake_formation_identity_center_configuration	Deletes an IAM Identity Center connection with Lake Formation
delete_lake_formation_opt_in	Remove the Lake Formation permissions enforcement of the given
delete_lf_tag	Deletes the specified LF-tag given a key name
delete_lf_tag_expression	Deletes the LF-Tag expression
delete_objects_on_cancel	For a specific governed table, provides a list of Amazon S3 objects
deregister_resource	Deregisters the resource as managed by the Data Catalog
describe_lake_formation_identity_center_configuration	Retrieves the instance ARN and application ARN for the connectior
describe_resource	Retrieves the current data access role for the given resource registere
describe_transaction	Returns the details of a single transaction
extend_transaction	Indicates to the service that the specified transaction is still active ar
get_data_cells_filter	Returns a data cells filter
get_data_lake_principal	Returns the identity of the invoking principal
get_data_lake_settings	Retrieves the list of the data lake administrators of a Lake Formatior
get_effective_permissions_for_path	Returns the Lake Formation permissions for a specified table or data
get_lf_tag	Returns an LF-tag definition
get_lf_tag_expression	Returns the details about the LF-Tag expression
get_query_state	Returns the state of a query previously submitted

get_query_statistics	Retrieves statistics on the planning and execution of a query
get_resource_lf_tags	Returns the LF-tags applied to a resource
get_table_objects	Returns the set of Amazon S3 objects that make up the specified go
get_temporary_glue_partition_credentials	This API is identical to GetTemporaryTableCredentials except that t
get_temporary_glue_table_credentials	Allows a caller in a secure environment to assume a role with permi
get_work_unit_results	Returns the work units resulting from the query
get_work_units	Retrieves the work units generated by the StartQueryPlanning opera
grant_permissions	Grants permissions to the principal to access metadata in the Data C
list_data_cells_filter	Lists all the data cell filters on a table
list_lake_formation_opt_ins	Retrieve the current list of resources and principals that are opt in to
list_lf_tag_expressions	Returns the LF-Tag expressions in caller's account filtered based on
list_lf_tags	Lists LF-tags that the requester has permission to view
list_permissions	Returns a list of the principal permissions on the resource, filtered b
list_resources	Lists the resources registered to be managed by the Data Catalog
list_table_storage_optimizers	Returns the configuration of all storage optimizers associated with a
list_transactions	Returns metadata about transactions and their status
put_data_lake_settings	Sets the list of data lake administrators who have admin privileges o
register_resource	Registers the resource as managed by the Data Catalog
remove_lf_tags_from_resource	Removes an LF-tag from the resource
revoke_permissions	Revokes permissions to the principal to access metadata in the Data
search_databases_by_lf_tags	This operation allows a search on DATABASE resources by TagCo
search_tables_by_lf_tags	This operation allows a search on TABLE resources by LFTags
start_query_planning	Submits a request to process a query statement
start_transaction	Starts a new transaction and returns its transaction ID
update_data_cells_filter	Updates a data cell filter
update_lake_formation_identity_center_configuration	Updates the IAM Identity Center connection parameters
update_lf_tag	Updates the list of possible values for the specified LF-tag key
update_lf_tag_expression	Updates the name of the LF-Tag expression to the new description a
update_resource	Updates the data access role used for vending access to the given (re
update_table_objects	Updates the manifest of Amazon S3 objects that make up the specif
update_table_storage_optimizer	Updates the configuration of the storage optimizers for a table

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- lakeformation()
svc$add_lf_tags_to_resource(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`lambda` *AWS Lambda*

Description

Lambda

Overview

Lambda is a compute service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. Lambda runs your code on a high-availability compute infrastructure and performs all of the administration of the compute resources, including server and operating system maintenance, capacity provisioning and automatic scaling, code monitoring and logging. With Lambda, you can run code for virtually any type of application or backend service. For more information about the Lambda service, see What is Lambda in the **Lambda Developer Guide**.

The *Lambda API Reference* provides information about each of the API methods, including details about the parameters in each API request and response.

You can use Software Development Kits (SDKs), Integrated Development Environment (IDE) Toolkits, and command line tools to access the API. For installation instructions, see Tools for Amazon Web Services.

For a list of Region-specific endpoints that Lambda supports, see Lambda endpoints and quotas in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference.*.

When making the API calls, you will need to authenticate your request by providing a signature. Lambda supports signature version 4. For more information, see Signature Version 4 signing process in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference.*.

CA certificates

Because Amazon Web Services SDKs use the CA certificates from your computer, changes to the certificates on the Amazon Web Services servers can cause connection failures when you attempt to use an SDK. You can prevent these failures by keeping your computer's CA certificates and operating system up-to-date. If you encounter this issue in a corporate environment and do not manage your own computer, you might need to ask an administrator to assist with the update process. The following list shows minimum operating system and Java versions:

- Microsoft Windows versions that have updates from January 2005 or later installed contain at least one of the required CAs in their trust list.
- Mac OS X 10.4 with Java for Mac OS X 10.4 Release 5 (February 2007), Mac OS X 10.5 (October 2007), and later versions contain at least one of the required CAs in their trust list.
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 (March 2007), 6, and 7 and CentOS 5, 6, and 7 all contain at least one of the required CAs in their default trusted CA list.
- Java 1.4.2_12 (May 2006), 5 Update 2 (March 2005), and all later versions, including Java 6 (December 2006), 7, and 8, contain at least one of the required CAs in their default trusted CA list.

When accessing the Lambda management console or Lambda API endpoints, whether through browsers or programmatically, you will need to ensure your client machines support any of the following CAs:

- Amazon Root CA 1
- Starfield Services Root Certificate Authority - G2
- Starfield Class 2 Certification Authority

Root certificates from the first two authorities are available from Amazon trust services, but keeping your computer up-to-date is the more straightforward solution. To learn more about ACM-provided certificates, see Amazon Web Services Certificate Manager FAQs.

Usage

```
lambda(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- lambda(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_layer_version_permission	Adds permissions to the resource-based policy of a version of an Lambda layer
add_permission	Grants a principal permission to use a function
create_alias	Creates an alias for a Lambda function version
create_code_signing_config	Creates a code signing configuration
create_event_source_mapping	Creates a mapping between an event source and an Lambda function
create_function	Creates a Lambda function
create_function_url_config	Creates a Lambda function URL with the specified configuration parameters
delete_alias	Deletes a Lambda function alias

delete_code_signing_config	Deletes the code signing configuration
delete_event_source_mapping	Deletes an event source mapping
delete_function	Deletes a Lambda function
delete_function_code_signing_config	Removes the code signing configuration from the function
delete_function_concurrency	Removes a concurrent execution limit from a function
delete_function_event_invoke_config	Deletes the configuration for asynchronous invocation for a function, version, or ali
delete_function_url_config	Deletes a Lambda function URL
delete_layer_version	Deletes a version of an Lambda layer
delete_provisioned_concurrency_config	Deletes the provisioned concurrency configuration for a function
get_account_settings	Retrieves details about your account's limits and usage in an Amazon Web Services
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
get_function_code_signing_config	Returns the code signing configuration for the specified function
get_function_concurrency	Returns details about the reserved concurrency configuration for a function
get_function_configuration	Returns the version-specific settings of a Lambda function or version
get_function_event_invoke_config	Retrieves the configuration for asynchronous invocation for a function, version, or a
get_function_recursion_config	Returns your function's recursive loop detection configuration
get_function_url_config	Returns details about a Lambda function URL
get_layer_version	Returns information about a version of an Lambda layer, with a link to download th
get_layer_version_by_arn	Returns information about a version of an Lambda layer, with a link to download th
get_layer_version_policy	Returns the permission policy for a version of an Lambda layer
get_policy	Returns the resource-based IAM policy for a function, version, or alias
get_provisioned_concurrency_config	Retrieves the provisioned concurrency configuration for a function's alias or version
get_runtime_management_config	Retrieves the runtime management configuration for a function's version
invoke	Invokes a Lambda function
invoke_async	For asynchronous function invocation, use Invoke
invoke_with_response_stream	Configure your Lambda functions to stream response payloads back to clients
list_aliases	Returns a list of aliases for a Lambda function
list_code_signing_configs	Returns a list of code signing configurations
list_event_source_mappings	Lists event source mappings
list_function_event_invoke_configs	Retrieves a list of configurations for asynchronous invocation for a function
list_functions	Returns a list of Lambda functions, with the version-specific configuration of each
list_functions_by_code_signing_config	List the functions that use the specified code signing configuration
list_function_url_configs	Returns a list of Lambda function URLs for the specified function
list_layers	Lists Lambda layers and shows information about the latest version of each
list_layer_versions	Lists the versions of an Lambda layer
list_provisioned_concurrency_configs	Retrieves a list of provisioned concurrency configurations for a function
list_tags	Returns a function, event source mapping, or code signing configuration's tags
list_versions_by_function	Returns a list of versions, with the version-specific configuration of each
publish_layer_version	Creates an Lambda layer from a ZIP archive
publish_version	Creates a version from the current code and configuration of a function
put_function_code_signing_config	Update the code signing configuration for the function
put_function_concurrency	Sets the maximum number of simultaneous executions for a function, and reserves
put_function_event_invoke_config	Configures options for asynchronous invocation on a function, version, or alias
put_function_recursion_config	Sets your function's recursive loop detection configuration
put_provisioned_concurrency_config	Adds a provisioned concurrency configuration to a function's alias or version

put_runtime_management_config	Sets the runtime management configuration for a function's version
remove_layer_version_permission	Removes a statement from the permissions policy for a version of an Lambda layer
remove_permission	Revokes function-use permission from an Amazon Web Services service or anothe
tag_resource	Adds tags to a function, event source mapping, or code signing configuration
untag_resource	Removes tags from a function, event source mapping, or code signing configuratio
update_alias	Updates the configuration of a Lambda function alias
update_code_signing_config	Update the code signing configuration
update_event_source_mapping	Updates an event source mapping
update_function_code	Updates a Lambda function's code
update_function_configuration	Modify the version-specific settings of a Lambda function
update_function_event_invoke_config	Updates the configuration for asynchronous invocation for a function, version, or al
update_function_url_config	Updates the configuration for a Lambda function URL

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- lambda()
# The following example grants permission for the account 223456789012 to
# use version 1 of a layer named my-layer.
svc$add_layer_version_permission(
  Action = "lambda:GetLayerVersion",
  LayerName = "my-layer",
  Principal = "223456789012",
  StatementId = "xaccount",
  VersionNumber = 1L
)

## End(Not run)
```

`lexmodelbuildingservice`

Amazon Lex Model Building Service

Description

Amazon Lex Build-Time Actions

Amazon Lex is an AWS service for building conversational voice and text interfaces. Use these actions to create, update, and delete conversational bots for new and existing client applications.

Usage

```
lexmodelbuildingservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- lexmodelbuildingservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_bot_version	Creates a new version of the bot based on the $LATEST version
create_intent_version	Creates a new version of an intent based on the $LATEST version of the intent
create_slot_type_version	Creates a new version of a slot type based on the $LATEST version of the specified slot typ
delete_bot	Deletes all versions of the bot, including the $LATEST version
delete_bot_alias	Deletes an alias for the specified bot
delete_bot_channel_association	Deletes the association between an Amazon Lex bot and a messaging platform
delete_bot_version	Deletes a specific version of a bot
delete_intent	Deletes all versions of the intent, including the $LATEST version
delete_intent_version	Deletes a specific version of an intent
delete_slot_type	Deletes all versions of the slot type, including the $LATEST version
delete_slot_type_version	Deletes a specific version of a slot type
delete_utterances	Deletes stored utterances
get_bot	Returns metadata information for a specific bot

get_bot_alias	Returns information about an Amazon Lex bot alias
get_bot_aliases	Returns a list of aliases for a specified Amazon Lex bot
get_bot_channel_association	Returns information about the association between an Amazon Lex bot and a messaging pla
get_bot_channel_associations	Returns a list of all of the channels associated with the specified bot
get_bots	Returns bot information as follows:
get_bot_versions	Gets information about all of the versions of a bot
get_builtin_intent	Returns information about a built-in intent
get_builtin_intents	Gets a list of built-in intents that meet the specified criteria
get_builtin_slot_types	Gets a list of built-in slot types that meet the specified criteria
get_export	Exports the contents of a Amazon Lex resource in a specified format
get_import	Gets information about an import job started with the StartImport operation
get_intent	Returns information about an intent
get_intents	Returns intent information as follows:
get_intent_versions	Gets information about all of the versions of an intent
get_migration	Provides details about an ongoing or complete migration from an Amazon Lex V1 bot to an
get_migrations	Gets a list of migrations between Amazon Lex V1 and Amazon Lex V2
get_slot_type	Returns information about a specific version of a slot type
get_slot_types	Returns slot type information as follows:
get_slot_type_versions	Gets information about all versions of a slot type
get_utterances_view	Use the GetUtterancesView operation to get information about the utterances that your user
list_tags_for_resource	Gets a list of tags associated with the specified resource
put_bot	Creates an Amazon Lex conversational bot or replaces an existing bot
put_bot_alias	Creates an alias for the specified version of the bot or replaces an alias for the specified bot
put_intent	Creates an intent or replaces an existing intent
put_slot_type	Creates a custom slot type or replaces an existing custom slot type
start_import	Starts a job to import a resource to Amazon Lex
start_migration	Starts migrating a bot from Amazon Lex V1 to Amazon Lex V2
tag_resource	Adds the specified tags to the specified resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from a bot, bot alias or bot channel

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- lexmodelbuildingservice()
# This example shows how to get configuration information for a bot.
svc$get_bot(
  name = "DocOrderPizza",
  versionOrAlias = "$LATEST"
)

## End(Not run)
```

`lexmodelsv2` *Amazon Lex Model Building V2*

Description

Amazon Lex Model Building V2

Usage

```
lexmodelsv2(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e
  html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- lexmodelsv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_create_custom_vocabulary_item	Create a batch of custom vocabulary items for a given bot locale's custom vocabular
batch_delete_custom_vocabulary_item	Delete a batch of custom vocabulary items for a given bot locale's custom vocabular
batch_update_custom_vocabulary_item	Update a batch of custom vocabulary items for a given bot locale's custom vocabula
build_bot_locale	Builds a bot, its intents, and its slot types into a specific locale
create_bot	Creates an Amazon Lex conversational bot
create_bot_alias	Creates an alias for the specified version of a bot
create_bot_locale	Creates a locale in the bot
create_bot_replica	Action to create a replication of the source bot in the secondary region

create_bot_version	Creates an immutable version of the bot
create_export	Creates a zip archive containing the contents of a bot or a bot locale
create_intent	Creates an intent
create_resource_policy	Creates a new resource policy with the specified policy statements
create_resource_policy_statement	Adds a new resource policy statement to a bot or bot alias
create_slot	Creates a slot in an intent
create_slot_type	Creates a custom slot type
create_test_set_discrepancy_report	Create a report that describes the differences between the bot and the test set
create_upload_url	Gets a pre-signed S3 write URL that you use to upload the zip archive when import
delete_bot	Deletes all versions of a bot, including the Draft version
delete_bot_alias	Deletes the specified bot alias
delete_bot_locale	Removes a locale from a bot
delete_bot_replica	The action to delete the replicated bot in the secondary region
delete_bot_version	Deletes a specific version of a bot
delete_custom_vocabulary	Removes a custom vocabulary from the specified locale in the specified bot
delete_export	Removes a previous export and the associated files stored in an S3 bucket
delete_import	Removes a previous import and the associated file stored in an S3 bucket
delete_intent	Removes the specified intent
delete_resource_policy	Removes an existing policy from a bot or bot alias
delete_resource_policy_statement	Deletes a policy statement from a resource policy
delete_slot	Deletes the specified slot from an intent
delete_slot_type	Deletes a slot type from a bot locale
delete_test_set	The action to delete the selected test set
delete_utterances	Deletes stored utterances
describe_bot	Provides metadata information about a bot
describe_bot_alias	Get information about a specific bot alias
describe_bot_locale	Describes the settings that a bot has for a specific locale
describe_bot_recommendation	Provides metadata information about a bot recommendation
describe_bot_replica	Monitors the bot replication status through the UI console
describe_bot_resource_generation	Returns information about a request to generate a bot through natural language desc
describe_bot_version	Provides metadata about a version of a bot
describe_custom_vocabulary_metadata	Provides metadata information about a custom vocabulary
describe_export	Gets information about a specific export
describe_import	Gets information about a specific import
describe_intent	Returns metadata about an intent
describe_resource_policy	Gets the resource policy and policy revision for a bot or bot alias
describe_slot	Gets metadata information about a slot
describe_slot_type	Gets metadata information about a slot type
describe_test_execution	Gets metadata information about the test execution
describe_test_set	Gets metadata information about the test set
describe_test_set_discrepancy_report	Gets metadata information about the test set discrepancy report
describe_test_set_generation	Gets metadata information about the test set generation
generate_bot_element	Generates sample utterances for an intent
get_test_execution_artifacts_url	The pre-signed Amazon S3 URL to download the test execution result artifacts
list_aggregated_utterances	Provides a list of utterances that users have sent to the bot
list_bot_aliases	Gets a list of aliases for the specified bot
list_bot_alias_replicas	The action to list the replicated bots created from the source bot alias
list_bot_locales	Gets a list of locales for the specified bot

list_bot_recommendations	Get a list of bot recommendations that meet the specified criteria
list_bot_replicas	The action to list the replicated bots
list_bot_resource_generations	Lists the generation requests made for a bot locale
list_bots	Gets a list of available bots
list_bot_version_replicas	Contains information about all the versions replication statuses applicable for Globa
list_bot_versions	Gets information about all of the versions of a bot
list_built_in_intents	Gets a list of built-in intents provided by Amazon Lex that you can use in your bot
list_built_in_slot_types	Gets a list of built-in slot types that meet the specified criteria
list_custom_vocabulary_items	Paginated list of custom vocabulary items for a given bot locale's custom vocabular
list_exports	Lists the exports for a bot, bot locale, or custom vocabulary
list_imports	Lists the imports for a bot, bot locale, or custom vocabulary
list_intent_metrics	Retrieves summary metrics for the intents in your bot
list_intent_paths	Retrieves summary statistics for a path of intents that users take over sessions with
list_intents	Get a list of intents that meet the specified criteria
list_intent_stage_metrics	Retrieves summary metrics for the stages within intents in your bot
list_recommended_intents	Gets a list of recommended intents provided by the bot recommendation that you ca
list_session_analytics_data	Retrieves a list of metadata for individual user sessions with your bot
list_session_metrics	Retrieves summary metrics for the user sessions with your bot
list_slots	Gets a list of slots that match the specified criteria
list_slot_types	Gets a list of slot types that match the specified criteria
list_tags_for_resource	Gets a list of tags associated with a resource
list_test_execution_result_items	Gets a list of test execution result items
list_test_executions	The list of test set executions
list_test_set_records	The list of test set records
list_test_sets	The list of the test sets
list_utterance_analytics_data	To use this API operation, your IAM role must have permissions to perform the Lis
list_utterance_metrics	To use this API operation, your IAM role must have permissions to perform the Lis
search_associated_transcripts	Search for associated transcripts that meet the specified criteria
start_bot_recommendation	Use this to provide your transcript data, and to start the bot recommendation proces
start_bot_resource_generation	Starts a request for the descriptive bot builder to generate a bot locale configuration
start_import	Starts importing a bot, bot locale, or custom vocabulary from a zip archive that you
start_test_execution	The action to start test set execution
start_test_set_generation	The action to start the generation of test set
stop_bot_recommendation	Stop an already running Bot Recommendation request
tag_resource	Adds the specified tags to the specified resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from a bot, bot alias, or bot channel
update_bot	Updates the configuration of an existing bot
update_bot_alias	Updates the configuration of an existing bot alias
update_bot_locale	Updates the settings that a bot has for a specific locale
update_bot_recommendation	Updates an existing bot recommendation request
update_export	Updates the password used to protect an export zip archive
update_intent	Updates the settings for an intent
update_resource_policy	Replaces the existing resource policy for a bot or bot alias with a new one
update_slot	Updates the settings for a slot
update_slot_type	Updates the configuration of an existing slot type
update_test_set	The action to update the test set

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- lexmodelsv2()
svc$batch_create_custom_vocabulary_item(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`lexruntimeservice` *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(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- lexruntimeservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

delete_session	Removes session information for a specified bot, alias, and user ID
get_session	Returns session information for a specified bot, alias, and user ID
post_content	Sends user input (text or speech) to Amazon Lex
post_text	Sends user input to Amazon Lex
put_session	Creates a new session or modifies an existing session with an Amazon Lex bot

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- lexruntimeservice()
svc$delete_session(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`lexruntimev2` *Amazon Lex Runtime V2*

Description

This section contains documentation for the Amazon Lex V2 Runtime V2 API operations.

Usage

```
lexruntimev2(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- lexruntimev2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

delete_session	Removes session information for a specified bot, alias, and user ID
get_session	Returns session information for a specified bot, alias, and user
put_session	Creates a new session or modifies an existing session with an Amazon Lex V2 bot
recognize_text	Sends user input to Amazon Lex V2
recognize_utterance	Sends user input to Amazon Lex V2
start_conversation	Starts an HTTP/2 bidirectional event stream that enables you to send audio, text, or DTMF input in real

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- lexruntimev2()
svc$delete_session(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`licensemanager` *AWS License Manager*

Description

License Manager makes it easier to manage licenses from software vendors across multiple Amazon Web Services accounts and on-premises servers.

Usage

```
licensemanager(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token

- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- licensemanager(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_grant	Accepts the specified grant
check_in_license	Checks in the specified license
checkout_borrow_license	Checks out the specified license for offline use
checkout_license	Checks out the specified license
create_grant	Creates a grant for the specified license
create_grant_version	Creates a new version of the specified grant
create_license	Creates a license
create_license_configuration	Creates a license configuration
create_license_conversion_task_for_resource	Creates a new license conversion task
create_license_manager_report_generator	Creates a report generator
create_license_version	Creates a new version of the specified license
create_token	Creates a long-lived token
delete_grant	Deletes the specified grant
delete_license	Deletes the specified license
delete_license_configuration	Deletes the specified license configuration
delete_license_manager_report_generator	Deletes the specified report generator
delete_token	Deletes the specified token
extend_license_consumption	Extends the expiration date for license consumption
get_access_token	Gets a temporary access token to use with AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity
get_grant	Gets detailed information about the specified grant
get_license	Gets detailed information about the specified license
get_license_configuration	Gets detailed information about the specified license configuration
get_license_conversion_task	Gets information about the specified license type conversion task
get_license_manager_report_generator	Gets information about the specified report generator
get_license_usage	Gets detailed information about the usage of the specified license
get_service_settings	Gets the License Manager settings for the current Region
list_associations_for_license_configuration	Lists the resource associations for the specified license configuration
list_distributed_grants	Lists the grants distributed for the specified license
list_failures_for_license_configuration_operations	Lists the license configuration operations that failed
list_license_configurations	Lists the license configurations for your account
list_license_conversion_tasks	Lists the license type conversion tasks for your account
list_license_manager_report_generators	Lists the report generators for your account
list_licenses	Lists the licenses for your account
list_license_specifications_for_resource	Describes the license configurations for the specified resource
list_license_versions	Lists all versions of the specified license
list_received_grants	Lists grants that are received
list_received_grants_for_organization	Lists the grants received for all accounts in the organization
list_received_licenses	Lists received licenses
list_received_licenses_for_organization	Lists the licenses received for all accounts in the organization
list_resource_inventory	Lists resources managed using Systems Manager inventory
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags for the specified license configuration
list_tokens	Lists your tokens
list_usage_for_license_configuration	Lists all license usage records for a license configuration, displaying licen
reject_grant	Rejects the specified grant
tag_resource	Adds the specified tags to the specified license configuration
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags from the specified license configuration
update_license_configuration	Modifies the attributes of an existing license configuration
update_license_manager_report_generator	Updates a report generator

update_license_specifications_for_resource	Adds or removes the specified license configurations for the specified An
update_service_settings	Updates License Manager settings for the current Region

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- licensemanager()
svc$accept_grant(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`licensemanagerlinuxsubscriptions`

AWS License Manager Linux Subscriptions

Description

With License Manager, you can discover and track your commercial Linux subscriptions on running Amazon EC2 instances.

Usage

```
licensemanagerlinuxsubscriptions(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- licensemanagerlinuxsubscriptions(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

deregister_subscription_provider	Remove a third-party subscription provider from the Bring Your Own License (BYO
get_registered_subscription_provider	Get details for a Bring Your Own License (BYOL) subscription that's registered to y
get_service_settings	Lists the Linux subscriptions service settings for your account
list_linux_subscription_instances	Lists the running Amazon EC2 instances that were discovered with commercial Linu
list_linux_subscriptions	Lists the Linux subscriptions that have been discovered
list_registered_subscription_providers	List Bring Your Own License (BYOL) subscription registration resources for your ac
list_tags_for_resource	List the metadata tags that are assigned to the specified Amazon Web Services resour
register_subscription_provider	Register the supported third-party subscription provider for your Bring Your Own Li
tag_resource	Add metadata tags to the specified Amazon Web Services resource
untag_resource	Remove one or more metadata tag from the specified Amazon Web Services resource
update_service_settings	Updates the service settings for Linux subscriptions

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- licensemanagerlinuxsubscriptions()
svc$deregister_subscription_provider(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`licensemanagerusersubscriptions`
AWS License Manager User Subscriptions

Description

With License Manager, you can create user-based subscriptions to utilize licensed software with a per user subscription fee on Amazon EC2 instances.

Usage

```
licensemanagerusersubscriptions(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- licensemanagerusersubscriptions(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_user	Associates the user to an EC2 instance to utilize user-based subscriptions
create_license_server_endpoint	Creates a network endpoint for the Remote Desktop Services (RDS) license server
delete_license_server_endpoint	Deletes a LicenseServerEndpoint resource
deregister_identity_provider	Deregisters the Active Directory identity provider from License Manager user-based subs
disassociate_user	Disassociates the user from an EC2 instance providing user-based subscriptions
list_identity_providers	Lists the Active Directory identity providers for user-based subscriptions
list_instances	Lists the EC2 instances providing user-based subscriptions
list_license_server_endpoints	List the Remote Desktop Services (RDS) License Server endpoints
list_product_subscriptions	Lists the user-based subscription products available from an identity provider
list_tags_for_resource	Returns the list of tags for the specified resource
list_user_associations	Lists user associations for an identity provider
register_identity_provider	Registers an identity provider for user-based subscriptions
start_product_subscription	Starts a product subscription for a user with the specified identity provider

stop_product_subscription	Stops a product subscription for a user with the specified identity provider
tag_resource	Adds tags to a resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from a resource
update_identity_provider_settings	Updates additional product configuration settings for the registered identity provider

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- licensemanagerusersubscriptions()
svc$associate_user(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`lightsail` *Amazon Lightsail*

Description

Amazon Lightsail is the easiest way to get started with Amazon Web Services (Amazon Web Services) for developers who need to build websites or web applications. It includes everything you need to launch your project quickly - instances (virtual private servers), container services, storage buckets, managed databases, SSD-based block storage, static IP addresses, load balancers, content delivery network (CDN) distributions, DNS management of registered domains, and resource snapshots (backups) - for a low, predictable monthly price.

You can manage your Lightsail resources using the Lightsail console, Lightsail API, Command Line Interface (CLI), or SDKs. For more information about Lightsail concepts and tasks, see the Amazon Lightsail Developer Guide.

This API Reference provides detailed information about the actions, data types, parameters, and errors of the Lightsail service. For more information about the supported Amazon Web Services Regions, endpoints, and service quotas of the Lightsail service, see Amazon Lightsail Endpoints and Quotas in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Usage

```
lightsail(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- lightsail(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

allocate_static_ip	Allocates a static IP address
attach_certificate_to_distribution	Attaches an SSL/TLS certificate to your Amazon Lightsail content delivery
attach_disk	Attaches a block storage disk to a running or stopped Lightsail instance and
attach_instances_to_load_balancer	Attaches one or more Lightsail instances to a load balancer
attach_load_balancer_tls_certificate	Attaches a Transport Layer Security (TLS) certificate to your load balancer
attach_static_ip	Attaches a static IP address to a specific Amazon Lightsail instance
close_instance_public_ports	Closes ports for a specific Amazon Lightsail instance
copy_snapshot	Copies a manual snapshot of an instance or disk as another manual snapsho
create_bucket	Creates an Amazon Lightsail bucket
create_bucket_access_key	Creates a new access key for the specified Amazon Lightsail bucket
create_certificate	Creates an SSL/TLS certificate for an Amazon Lightsail content delivery ne
create_cloud_formation_stack	Creates an AWS CloudFormation stack, which creates a new Amazon EC2
create_contact_method	Creates an email or SMS text message contact method
create_container_service	Creates an Amazon Lightsail container service
create_container_service_deployment	Creates a deployment for your Amazon Lightsail container service
create_container_service_registry_login	Creates a temporary set of log in credentials that you can use to log in to the
create_disk	Creates a block storage disk that can be attached to an Amazon Lightsail ins
create_disk_from_snapshot	Creates a block storage disk from a manual or automatic snapshot of a disk
create_disk_snapshot	Creates a snapshot of a block storage disk
create_distribution	Creates an Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CDN) distribution

create_domain	Creates a domain resource for the specified domain (example
create_domain_entry	Creates one of the following domain name system (DNS) records in a doma
create_gui_session_access_details	Creates two URLs that are used to access a virtual computer's graphical use
create_instances	Creates one or more Amazon Lightsail instances
create_instances_from_snapshot	Creates one or more new instances from a manual or automatic snapshot of
create_instance_snapshot	Creates a snapshot of a specific virtual private server, or instance
create_key_pair	Creates a custom SSH key pair that you can use with an Amazon Lightsail i
create_load_balancer	Creates a Lightsail load balancer
create_load_balancer_tls_certificate	Creates an SSL/TLS certificate for an Amazon Lightsail load balancer
create_relational_database	Creates a new database in Amazon Lightsail
create_relational_database_from_snapshot	Creates a new database from an existing database snapshot in Amazon Ligh
create_relational_database_snapshot	Creates a snapshot of your database in Amazon Lightsail
delete_alarm	Deletes an alarm
delete_auto_snapshot	Deletes an automatic snapshot of an instance or disk
delete_bucket	Deletes a Amazon Lightsail bucket
delete_bucket_access_key	Deletes an access key for the specified Amazon Lightsail bucket
delete_certificate	Deletes an SSL/TLS certificate for your Amazon Lightsail content delivery
delete_contact_method	Deletes a contact method
delete_container_image	Deletes a container image that is registered to your Amazon Lightsail contai
delete_container_service	Deletes your Amazon Lightsail container service
delete_disk	Deletes the specified block storage disk
delete_disk_snapshot	Deletes the specified disk snapshot
delete_distribution	Deletes your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CDN) distributio
delete_domain	Deletes the specified domain recordset and all of its domain records
delete_domain_entry	Deletes a specific domain entry
delete_instance	Deletes an Amazon Lightsail instance
delete_instance_snapshot	Deletes a specific snapshot of a virtual private server (or instance)
delete_key_pair	Deletes the specified key pair by removing the public key from Amazon Lig
delete_known_host_keys	Deletes the known host key or certificate used by the Amazon Lightsail bro
delete_load_balancer	Deletes a Lightsail load balancer and all its associated SSL/TLS certificates
delete_load_balancer_tls_certificate	Deletes an SSL/TLS certificate associated with a Lightsail load balancer
delete_relational_database	Deletes a database in Amazon Lightsail
delete_relational_database_snapshot	Deletes a database snapshot in Amazon Lightsail
detach_certificate_from_distribution	Detaches an SSL/TLS certificate from your Amazon Lightsail content delive
detach_disk	Detaches a stopped block storage disk from a Lightsail instance
detach_instances_from_load_balancer	Detaches the specified instances from a Lightsail load balancer
detach_static_ip	Detaches a static IP from the Amazon Lightsail instance to which it is attach
disable_add_on	Disables an add-on for an Amazon Lightsail resource
download_default_key_pair	Downloads the regional Amazon Lightsail default key pair
enable_add_on	Enables or modifies an add-on for an Amazon Lightsail resource
export_snapshot	Exports an Amazon Lightsail instance or block storage disk snapshot to Am
get_active_names	Returns the names of all active (not deleted) resources
get_alarms	Returns information about the configured alarms
get_auto_snapshots	Returns the available automatic snapshots for an instance or disk
get_blueprints	Returns the list of available instance images, or blueprints
get_bucket_access_keys	Returns the existing access key IDs for the specified Amazon Lightsail buck
get_bucket_bundles	Returns the bundles that you can apply to a Amazon Lightsail bucket
get_bucket_metric_data	Returns the data points of a specific metric for an Amazon Lightsail bucket

get_buckets	Returns information about one or more Amazon Lightsail buckets
get_bundles	Returns the bundles that you can apply to an Amazon Lightsail instance wh
get_certificates	Returns information about one or more Amazon Lightsail SSL/TLS certifica
get_cloud_formation_stack_records	Returns the CloudFormation stack record created as a result of the create cl
get_contact_methods	Returns information about the configured contact methods
get_container_api_metadata	Returns information about Amazon Lightsail containers, such as the current
get_container_images	Returns the container images that are registered to your Amazon Lightsail c
get_container_log	Returns the log events of a container of your Amazon Lightsail container se
get_container_service_deployments	Returns the deployments for your Amazon Lightsail container service
get_container_service_metric_data	Returns the data points of a specific metric of your Amazon Lightsail contai
get_container_service_powers	Returns the list of powers that can be specified for your Amazon Lightsail c
get_container_services	Returns information about one or more of your Amazon Lightsail container
get_cost_estimate	Retrieves information about the cost estimate for a specified resource
get_disk	Returns information about a specific block storage disk
get_disks	Returns information about all block storage disks in your AWS account and
get_disk_snapshot	Returns information about a specific block storage disk snapshot
get_disk_snapshots	Returns information about all block storage disk snapshots in your AWS acc
get_distribution_bundles	Returns the bundles that can be applied to your Amazon Lightsail content d
get_distribution_latest_cache_reset	Returns the timestamp and status of the last cache reset of a specific Amazo
get_distribution_metric_data	Returns the data points of a specific metric for an Amazon Lightsail content
get_distributions	Returns information about one or more of your Amazon Lightsail content d
get_domain	Returns information about a specific domain recordset
get_domains	Returns a list of all domains in the user's account
get_export_snapshot_records	Returns all export snapshot records created as a result of the export snapsho
get_instance	Returns information about a specific Amazon Lightsail instance, which is a
get_instance_access_details	Returns temporary SSH keys you can use to connect to a specific virtual pri
get_instance_metric_data	Returns the data points for the specified Amazon Lightsail instance metric,
get_instance_port_states	Returns the firewall port states for a specific Amazon Lightsail instance, the
get_instances	Returns information about all Amazon Lightsail virtual private servers, or i
get_instance_snapshot	Returns information about a specific instance snapshot
get_instance_snapshots	Returns all instance snapshots for the user's account
get_instance_state	Returns the state of a specific instance
get_key_pair	Returns information about a specific key pair
get_key_pairs	Returns information about all key pairs in the user's account
get_load_balancer	Returns information about the specified Lightsail load balancer
get_load_balancer_metric_data	Returns information about health metrics for your Lightsail load balancer
get_load_balancers	Returns information about all load balancers in an account
get_load_balancer_tls_certificates	Returns information about the TLS certificates that are associated with the
get_load_balancer_tls_policies	Returns a list of TLS security policies that you can apply to Lightsail load b
get_operation	Returns information about a specific operation
get_operations	Returns information about all operations
get_operations_for_resource	Gets operations for a specific resource (an instance or a static IP)
get_regions	Returns a list of all valid regions for Amazon Lightsail
get_relational_database	Returns information about a specific database in Amazon Lightsail
get_relational_database_blueprints	Returns a list of available database blueprints in Amazon Lightsail
get_relational_database_bundles	Returns the list of bundles that are available in Amazon Lightsail
get_relational_database_events	Returns a list of events for a specific database in Amazon Lightsail
get_relational_database_log_events	Returns a list of log events for a database in Amazon Lightsail

get_relational_database_log_streams	Returns a list of available log streams for a specific database in Amazon Lig
get_relational_database_master_user_password	Returns the current, previous, or pending versions of the master user passwo
get_relational_database_metric_data	Returns the data points of the specified metric for a database in Amazon Lig
get_relational_database_parameters	Returns all of the runtime parameters offered by the underlying database so
get_relational_databases	Returns information about all of your databases in Amazon Lightsail
get_relational_database_snapshot	Returns information about a specific database snapshot in Amazon Lightsai
get_relational_database_snapshots	Returns information about all of your database snapshots in Amazon Lights
get_setup_history	Returns detailed information for five of the most recent SetupInstanceHttps
get_static_ip	Returns information about an Amazon Lightsail static IP
get_static_ips	Returns information about all static IPs in the user's account
import_key_pair	Imports a public SSH key from a specific key pair
is_vpc_peered	Returns a Boolean value indicating whether your Lightsail VPC is peered
open_instance_public_ports	Opens ports for a specific Amazon Lightsail instance, and specifies the IP ac
peer_vpc	Peers the Lightsail VPC with the user's default VPC
put_alarm	Creates or updates an alarm, and associates it with the specified metric
put_instance_public_ports	Opens ports for a specific Amazon Lightsail instance, and specifies the IP ac
reboot_instance	Restarts a specific instance
reboot_relational_database	Restarts a specific database in Amazon Lightsail
register_container_image	Registers a container image to your Amazon Lightsail container service
release_static_ip	Deletes a specific static IP from your account
reset_distribution_cache	Deletes currently cached content from your Amazon Lightsail content delive
send_contact_method_verification	Sends a verification request to an email contact method to ensure it's owned
set_ip_address_type	Sets the IP address type for an Amazon Lightsail resource
set_resource_access_for_bucket	Sets the Amazon Lightsail resources that can access the specified Lightsail l
setup_instance_https	Creates an SSL/TLS certificate that secures traffic for your website
start_gui_session	Initiates a graphical user interface (GUI) session that's used to access a virtu
start_instance	Starts a specific Amazon Lightsail instance from a stopped state
start_relational_database	Starts a specific database from a stopped state in Amazon Lightsail
stop_gui_session	Terminates a web-based NICE DCV session that's used to access a virtual c
stop_instance	Stops a specific Amazon Lightsail instance that is currently running
stop_relational_database	Stops a specific database that is currently running in Amazon Lightsail
tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to the specified Amazon Lightsail resource
test_alarm	Tests an alarm by displaying a banner on the Amazon Lightsail console
unpeer_vpc	Unpeers the Lightsail VPC from the user's default VPC
untag_resource	Deletes the specified set of tag keys and their values from the specified Ama
update_bucket	Updates an existing Amazon Lightsail bucket
update_bucket_bundle	Updates the bundle, or storage plan, of an existing Amazon Lightsail bucket
update_container_service	Updates the configuration of your Amazon Lightsail container service, such
update_distribution	Updates an existing Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CDN) dist
update_distribution_bundle	Updates the bundle of your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CD
update_domain_entry	Updates a domain recordset after it is created
update_instance_metadata_options	Modifies the Amazon Lightsail instance metadata parameters on a running c
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 Lights
update_relational_database_parameters	Allows the update of one or more parameters of a database in Amazon Ligh

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- lightsail()
svc$allocate_static_ip(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`locationservice` *Amazon Location Service*

Description

"Suite of geospatial services including Maps, Places, Routes, Tracking, and Geofencing"

Usage

```
locationservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

	• **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- locationservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_tracker_consumer	Creates an association between a geofence collection and a tracker resource
batch_delete_device_position_history	Deletes the position history of one or more devices from a tracker resource
batch_delete_geofence	Deletes a batch of geofences from a geofence collection
batch_evaluate_geofences	Evaluates device positions against the geofence geometries from a given geofence col
batch_get_device_position	Lists the latest device positions for requested devices
batch_put_geofence	A batch request for storing geofence geometries into a given geofence collection, or u
batch_update_device_position	Uploads position update data for one or more devices to a tracker resource (up to 10 d
calculate_route	Calculates a route given the following required parameters: DeparturePosition and De
calculate_route_matrix	Calculates a route matrix given the following required parameters: DeparturePosition
create_geofence_collection	Creates a geofence collection, which manages and stores geofences
create_key	Creates an API key resource in your Amazon Web Services account, which lets you g
create_map	Creates a map resource in your Amazon Web Services account, which provides map t
create_place_index	Creates a place index resource in your Amazon Web Services account
create_route_calculator	Creates a route calculator resource in your Amazon Web Services account
create_tracker	Creates a tracker resource in your Amazon Web Services account, which lets you retr
delete_geofence_collection	Deletes a geofence collection from your Amazon Web Services account
delete_key	Deletes the specified API key
delete_map	Deletes a map resource from your Amazon Web Services account
delete_place_index	Deletes a place index resource from your Amazon Web Services account
delete_route_calculator	Deletes a route calculator resource from your Amazon Web Services account
delete_tracker	Deletes a tracker resource from your Amazon Web Services account
describe_geofence_collection	Retrieves the geofence collection details
describe_key	Retrieves the API key resource details
describe_map	Retrieves the map resource details
describe_place_index	Retrieves the place index resource details
describe_route_calculator	Retrieves the route calculator resource details
describe_tracker	Retrieves the tracker resource details
disassociate_tracker_consumer	Removes the association between a tracker resource and a geofence collection
forecast_geofence_events	Evaluates device positions against geofence geometries from a given geofence collect
get_device_position	Retrieves a device's most recent position according to its sample time
get_device_position_history	Retrieves the device position history from a tracker resource within a specified range
get_geofence	Retrieves the geofence details from a geofence collection
get_map_glyphs	Retrieves glyphs used to display labels on a map
get_map_sprites	Retrieves the sprite sheet corresponding to a map resource
get_map_style_descriptor	Retrieves the map style descriptor from a map resource
get_map_tile	Retrieves a vector data tile from the map resource
get_place	Finds a place by its unique ID
list_device_positions	A batch request to retrieve all device positions
list_geofence_collections	Lists geofence collections in your Amazon Web Services account
list_geofences	Lists geofences stored in a given geofence collection

list_keys	Lists API key resources in your Amazon Web Services account
list_maps	Lists map resources in your Amazon Web Services account
list_place_indexes	Lists place index resources in your Amazon Web Services account
list_route_calculators	Lists route calculator resources in your Amazon Web Services account
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of tags that are applied to the specified Amazon Location resource
list_tracker_consumers	Lists geofence collections currently associated to the given tracker resource
list_trackers	Lists tracker resources in your Amazon Web Services account
put_geofence	Stores a geofence geometry in a given geofence collection, or updates the geometry o
search_place_index_for_position	Reverse geocodes a given coordinate and returns a legible address
search_place_index_for_suggestions	Generates suggestions for addresses and points of interest based on partial or misspell
search_place_index_for_text	Geocodes free-form text, such as an address, name, city, or region to allow you to sea
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified Amazon Location Service
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified Amazon Location resource
update_geofence_collection	Updates the specified properties of a given geofence collection
update_key	Updates the specified properties of a given API key resource
update_map	Updates the specified properties of a given map resource
update_place_index	Updates the specified properties of a given place index resource
update_route_calculator	Updates the specified properties for a given route calculator resource
update_tracker	Updates the specified properties of a given tracker resource
verify_device_position	Verifies the integrity of the device's position by determining if it was reported behind

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- locationservice()
svc$associate_tracker_consumer(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

lookoutequipment *Amazon Lookout for Equipment*

Description

Amazon Lookout for Equipment is a machine learning service that uses advanced analytics to identify anomalies in machines from sensor data for use in predictive maintenance.

Usage

```
lookoutequipment(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- lookoutequipment(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_dataset	Creates a container for a collection of data being ingested for analysis
create_inference_scheduler	Creates a scheduled inference
create_label	Creates a label for an event
create_label_group	Creates a group of labels
create_model	Creates a machine learning model for data inference
create_retraining_scheduler	Creates a retraining scheduler on the specified model
delete_dataset	Deletes a dataset and associated artifacts
delete_inference_scheduler	Deletes an inference scheduler that has been set up
delete_label	Deletes a label
delete_label_group	Deletes a group of labels
delete_model	Deletes a machine learning model currently available for Amazon Lookout for Equipment
delete_resource_policy	Deletes the resource policy attached to the resource
delete_retraining_scheduler	Deletes a retraining scheduler from a model

describe_data_ingestion_job	Provides information on a specific data ingestion job such as creation time, dataset ARN, and
describe_dataset	Provides a JSON description of the data in each time series dataset, including names, column
describe_inference_scheduler	Specifies information about the inference scheduler being used, including name, model, statu
describe_label	Returns the name of the label
describe_label_group	Returns information about the label group
describe_model	Provides a JSON containing the overall information about a specific machine learning model,
describe_model_version	Retrieves information about a specific machine learning model version
describe_resource_policy	Provides the details of a resource policy attached to a resource
describe_retraining_scheduler	Provides a description of the retraining scheduler, including information such as the model na
import_dataset	Imports a dataset
import_model_version	Imports a model that has been trained successfully
list_data_ingestion_jobs	Provides a list of all data ingestion jobs, including dataset name and ARN, S3 location of the
list_datasets	Lists all datasets currently available in your account, filtering on the dataset name
list_inference_events	Lists all inference events that have been found for the specified inference scheduler
list_inference_executions	Lists all inference executions that have been performed by the specified inference scheduler
list_inference_schedulers	Retrieves a list of all inference schedulers currently available for your account
list_label_groups	Returns a list of the label groups
list_labels	Provides a list of labels
list_models	Generates a list of all models in the account, including model name and ARN, dataset, and st
list_model_versions	Generates a list of all model versions for a given model, including the model version, model v
list_retraining_schedulers	Lists all retraining schedulers in your account, filtering by model name prefix and status
list_sensor_statistics	Lists statistics about the data collected for each of the sensors that have been successfully ing
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all the tags for a specified resource, including key and value
put_resource_policy	Creates a resource control policy for a given resource
start_data_ingestion_job	Starts a data ingestion job
start_inference_scheduler	Starts an inference scheduler
start_retraining_scheduler	Starts a retraining scheduler
stop_inference_scheduler	Stops an inference scheduler
stop_retraining_scheduler	Stops a retraining scheduler
tag_resource	Associates a given tag to a resource in your account
untag_resource	Removes a specific tag from a given resource
update_active_model_version	Sets the active model version for a given machine learning model
update_inference_scheduler	Updates an inference scheduler
update_label_group	Updates the label group
update_model	Updates a model in the account
update_retraining_scheduler	Updates a retraining scheduler

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- lookoutequipment()
svc$create_dataset(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`lookoutmetrics` *Amazon Lookout for Metrics*

Description

This is the *Amazon Lookout for Metrics API Reference*. For an introduction to the service with tutorials for getting started, visit Amazon Lookout for Metrics Developer Guide.

Usage

```
lookoutmetrics(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token

- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- lookoutmetrics(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

activate_anomaly_detector	Activates an anomaly detector
back_test_anomaly_detector	Runs a backtest for anomaly detection for the specified resource
create_alert	Creates an alert for an anomaly detector
create_anomaly_detector	Creates an anomaly detector
create_metric_set	Creates a dataset
deactivate_anomaly_detector	Deactivates an anomaly detector
delete_alert	Deletes an alert
delete_anomaly_detector	Deletes a detector
describe_alert	Describes an alert
describe_anomaly_detection_executions	Returns information about the status of the specified anomaly detection jobs
describe_anomaly_detector	Describes a detector
describe_metric_set	Describes a dataset
detect_metric_set_config	Detects an Amazon S3 dataset's file format, interval, and offset
get_anomaly_group	Returns details about a group of anomalous metrics
get_data_quality_metrics	Returns details about the requested data quality metrics
get_feedback	Get feedback for an anomaly group
get_sample_data	Returns a selection of sample records from an Amazon S3 datasource
list_alerts	Lists the alerts attached to a detector
list_anomaly_detectors	Lists the detectors in the current AWS Region
list_anomaly_group_related_metrics	Returns a list of measures that are potential causes or effects of an anomaly group
list_anomaly_group_summaries	Returns a list of anomaly groups
list_anomaly_group_time_series	Gets a list of anomalous metrics for a measure in an anomaly group
list_metric_sets	Lists the datasets in the current AWS Region
list_tags_for_resource	Gets a list of tags for a detector, dataset, or alert
put_feedback	Add feedback for an anomalous metric
tag_resource	Adds tags to a detector, dataset, or alert
untag_resource	Removes tags from a detector, dataset, or alert
update_alert	Make changes to an existing alert
update_anomaly_detector	Updates a detector
update_metric_set	Updates a dataset

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- lookoutmetrics()
svc$activate_anomaly_detector(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

machinelearning *Amazon Machine Learning*

Description

Definition of the public APIs exposed by Amazon Machine Learning

Usage

```
machinelearning(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- machinelearning(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_tags	Adds one or more tags to an object, up to a limit of 10
create_batch_prediction	Generates predictions for a group of observations
create_data_source_from_rds	Creates a DataSource object from an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS
create_data_source_from_redshift	Creates a DataSource from a database hosted on an Amazon Redshift cluster
create_data_source_from_s3	Creates a DataSource object
create_evaluation	Creates a new Evaluation of an MLModel
create_ml_model	Creates a new MLModel using the DataSource and the recipe as information sources
create_realtime_endpoint	Creates a real-time endpoint for the MLModel

delete_batch_prediction	Assigns the DELETED status to a BatchPrediction, rendering it unusable
delete_data_source	Assigns the DELETED status to a DataSource, rendering it unusable
delete_evaluation	Assigns the DELETED status to an Evaluation, rendering it unusable
delete_ml_model	Assigns the DELETED status to an MLModel, rendering it unusable
delete_realtime_endpoint	Deletes a real time endpoint of an MLModel
delete_tags	Deletes the specified tags associated with an ML object
describe_batch_predictions	Returns a list of BatchPrediction operations that match the search criteria in the request
describe_data_sources	Returns a list of DataSource that match the search criteria in the request
describe_evaluations	Returns a list of DescribeEvaluations that match the search criteria in the request
describe_ml_models	Returns a list of MLModel that match the search criteria in the request
describe_tags	Describes one or more of the tags for your Amazon ML object
get_batch_prediction	Returns a BatchPrediction that includes detailed metadata, status, and data file informatio
get_data_source	Returns a DataSource that includes metadata and data file information, as well as the curr
get_evaluation	Returns an Evaluation that includes metadata as well as the current status of the Evaluatio
get_ml_model	Returns an MLModel that includes detailed metadata, data source information, and the cu
predict	Generates a prediction for the observation using the specified ML Model
update_batch_prediction	Updates the BatchPredictionName of a BatchPrediction
update_data_source	Updates the DataSourceName of a DataSource
update_evaluation	Updates the EvaluationName of an Evaluation
update_ml_model	Updates the MLModelName and the ScoreThreshold of an MLModel

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- machinelearning()
svc$add_tags(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

macie2 *Amazon Macie 2*

Description

Amazon Macie

Usage

```
macie2(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e
  html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- macie2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_invitation	Accepts an Amazon Macie membership invitation that was received from a sp
batch_get_custom_data_identifiers	Retrieves information about one or more custom data identifiers
batch_update_automated_discovery_accounts	Changes the status of automated sensitive data discovery for one or more acco
create_allow_list	Creates and defines the settings for an allow list
create_classification_job	Creates and defines the settings for a classification job
create_custom_data_identifier	Creates and defines the criteria and other settings for a custom data identifier
create_findings_filter	Creates and defines the criteria and other settings for a findings filter
create_invitations	Sends an Amazon Macie membership invitation to one or more accounts
create_member	Associates an account with an Amazon Macie administrator account
create_sample_findings	Creates sample findings
decline_invitations	Declines Amazon Macie membership invitations that were received from spec
delete_allow_list	Deletes an allow list
delete_custom_data_identifier	Soft deletes a custom data identifier
delete_findings_filter	Deletes a findings filter
delete_invitations	Deletes Amazon Macie membership invitations that were received from speci
delete_member	Deletes the association between an Amazon Macie administrator account and
describe_buckets	Retrieves (queries) statistical data and other information about one or more S3
describe_classification_job	Retrieves the status and settings for a classification job
describe_organization_configuration	Retrieves the Amazon Macie configuration settings for an organization in Org
disable_macie	Disables Amazon Macie and deletes all settings and resources for a Macie acc

disable_organization_admin_account	Disables an account as the delegated Amazon Macie administrator account fo
disassociate_from_administrator_account	Disassociates a member account from its Amazon Macie administrator accou
disassociate_from_master_account	(Deprecated) Disassociates a member account from its Amazon Macie admin
disassociate_member	Disassociates an Amazon Macie administrator account from a member accou
enable_macie	Enables Amazon Macie and specifies the configuration settings for a Macie a
enable_organization_admin_account	Designates an account as the delegated Amazon Macie administrator account
get_administrator_account	Retrieves information about the Amazon Macie administrator account for an
get_allow_list	Retrieves the settings and status of an allow list
get_automated_discovery_configuration	Retrieves the configuration settings and status of automated sensitive data dis
get_bucket_statistics	Retrieves (queries) aggregated statistical data about all the S3 buckets that Ar
get_classification_export_configuration	Retrieves the configuration settings for storing data classification results
get_classification_scope	Retrieves the classification scope settings for an account
get_custom_data_identifier	Retrieves the criteria and other settings for a custom data identifier
get_findings	Retrieves the details of one or more findings
get_findings_filter	Retrieves the criteria and other settings for a findings filter
get_findings_publication_configuration	Retrieves the configuration settings for publishing findings to Security Hub
get_finding_statistics	Retrieves (queries) aggregated statistical data about findings
get_invitations_count	Retrieves the count of Amazon Macie membership invitations that were recei
get_macie_session	Retrieves the status and configuration settings for an Amazon Macie account
get_master_account	(Deprecated) Retrieves information about the Amazon Macie administrator a
get_member	Retrieves information about an account that's associated with an Amazon Ma
get_resource_profile	Retrieves (queries) sensitive data discovery statistics and the sensitivity score
get_reveal_configuration	Retrieves the status and configuration settings for retrieving occurrences of se
get_sensitive_data_occurrences	Retrieves occurrences of sensitive data reported by a finding
get_sensitive_data_occurrences_availability	Checks whether occurrences of sensitive data can be retrieved for a finding
get_sensitivity_inspection_template	Retrieves the settings for the sensitivity inspection template for an account
get_usage_statistics	Retrieves (queries) quotas and aggregated usage data for one or more account
get_usage_totals	Retrieves (queries) aggregated usage data for an account
list_allow_lists	Retrieves a subset of information about all the allow lists for an account
list_automated_discovery_accounts	Retrieves the status of automated sensitive data discovery for one or more acc
list_classification_jobs	Retrieves a subset of information about one or more classification jobs
list_classification_scopes	Retrieves a subset of information about the classification scope for an accoun
list_custom_data_identifiers	Retrieves a subset of information about the custom data identifiers for an acc
list_findings	Retrieves a subset of information about one or more findings
list_findings_filters	Retrieves a subset of information about all the findings filters for an account
list_invitations	Retrieves information about Amazon Macie membership invitations that were
list_managed_data_identifiers	Retrieves information about all the managed data identifiers that Amazon Ma
list_members	Retrieves information about the accounts that are associated with an Amazon
list_organization_admin_accounts	Retrieves information about the delegated Amazon Macie administrator accou
list_resource_profile_artifacts	Retrieves information about objects that Amazon Macie selected from an S3
list_resource_profile_detections	Retrieves information about the types and amount of sensitive data that Amaz
list_sensitivity_inspection_templates	Retrieves a subset of information about the sensitivity inspection template for
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieves the tags (keys and values) that are associated with an Amazon Maci
put_classification_export_configuration	Adds or updates the configuration settings for storing data classification resul
put_findings_publication_configuration	Updates the configuration settings for publishing findings to Security Hub
search_resources	Retrieves (queries) statistical data and other information about Amazon Web
tag_resource	Adds or updates one or more tags (keys and values) that are associated with a
test_custom_data_identifier	Tests criteria for a custom data identifier

untag_resource	Removes one or more tags (keys and values) from an Amazon Macie resourc
update_allow_list	Updates the settings for an allow list
update_automated_discovery_configuration	Changes the configuration settings and status of automated sensitive data disc
update_classification_job	Changes the status of a classification job
update_classification_scope	Updates the classification scope settings for an account
update_findings_filter	Updates the criteria and other settings for a findings filter
update_macie_session	Suspends or re-enables Amazon Macie, or updates the configuration settings
update_member_session	Enables an Amazon Macie administrator to suspend or re-enable Macie for a
update_organization_configuration	Updates the Amazon Macie configuration settings for an organization in Orga
update_resource_profile	Updates the sensitivity score for an S3 bucket
update_resource_profile_detections	Updates the sensitivity scoring settings for an S3 bucket
update_reveal_configuration	Updates the status and configuration settings for retrieving occurrences of sen
update_sensitivity_inspection_template	Updates the settings for the sensitivity inspection template for an account

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- macie2()
svc$accept_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`managedgrafana` *Amazon Managed Grafana*

Description

Amazon Managed Grafana is a fully managed and secure data visualization service that you can use to instantly query, correlate, and visualize operational metrics, logs, and traces from multiple sources. Amazon Managed Grafana makes it easy to deploy, operate, and scale Grafana, a widely deployed data visualization tool that is popular for its extensible data support.

With Amazon Managed Grafana, you create logically isolated Grafana servers called *workspaces*. In a workspace, you can create Grafana dashboards and visualizations to analyze your metrics, logs, and traces without having to build, package, or deploy any hardware to run Grafana servers.

Usage

```
managedgrafana(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- managedgrafana(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_license	Assigns a Grafana Enterprise license to a workspace
create_workspace	Creates a workspace
create_workspace_api_key	Creates a Grafana API key for the workspace
create_workspace_service_account	Creates a service account for the workspace
create_workspace_service_account_token	Creates a token that can be used to authenticate and authorize Grafana HTTP API
delete_workspace	Deletes an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace
delete_workspace_api_key	Deletes a Grafana API key for the workspace
delete_workspace_service_account	Deletes a workspace service account from the workspace
delete_workspace_service_account_token	Deletes a token for the workspace service account
describe_workspace	Displays information about one Amazon Managed Grafana workspace
describe_workspace_authentication	Displays information about the authentication methods used in one Amazon Man
describe_workspace_configuration	Gets the current configuration string for the given workspace
disassociate_license	Removes the Grafana Enterprise license from a workspace
list_permissions	Lists the users and groups who have the Grafana Admin and Editor roles in this w
list_tags_for_resource	The ListTagsForResource operation returns the tags that are associated with the A
list_versions	Lists available versions of Grafana
list_workspaces	Returns a list of Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces in the account, with some
list_workspace_service_accounts	Returns a list of service accounts for a workspace
list_workspace_service_account_tokens	Returns a list of tokens for a workspace service account
tag_resource	The TagResource operation associates tags with an Amazon Managed Grafana re

untag_resource	The UntagResource operation removes the association of the tag with the Amazo
update_permissions	Updates which users in a workspace have the Grafana Admin or Editor roles
update_workspace	Modifies an existing Amazon Managed Grafana workspace
update_workspace_authentication	Use this operation to define the identity provider (IdP) that this workspace authen
update_workspace_configuration	Updates the configuration string for the given workspace

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- managedgrafana()
svc$associate_license(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`marketplacecatalog` *AWS Marketplace Catalog Service*

Description

Catalog API actions allow you to manage your entities through list, describe, and update capabilities. An entity can be a product or an offer on AWS Marketplace.

You can automate your entity update process by integrating the AWS Marketplace Catalog API with your AWS Marketplace product build or deployment pipelines. You can also create your own applications on top of the Catalog API to manage your products on AWS Marketplace.

Usage

```
marketplacecatalog(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key

        - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
    - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- marketplacecatalog(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_describe_entities	Returns metadata and content for multiple entities
cancel_change_set	Used to cancel an open change request
delete_resource_policy	Deletes a resource-based policy on an entity that is identified by its resource ARN
describe_change_set	Provides information about a given change set
describe_entity	Returns the metadata and content of the entity
get_resource_policy	Gets a resource-based policy of an entity that is identified by its resource ARN
list_change_sets	Returns the list of change sets owned by the account being used to make the call
list_entities	Provides the list of entities of a given type
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags that have been added to a resource (either an entity or change set)
put_resource_policy	Attaches a resource-based policy to an entity
start_change_set	Allows you to request changes for your entities
tag_resource	Tags a resource (either an entity or change set)
untag_resource	Removes a tag or list of tags from a resource (either an entity or change set)

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- marketplacecatalog()
svc$batch_describe_entities(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`marketplacecommerceanalytics`

AWS Marketplace Commerce Analytics

Description

Provides AWS Marketplace business intelligence data on-demand.

Usage

```
marketplacecommerceanalytics(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token

- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- marketplacecommerceanalytics(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

generate_data_set	Given a data set type and data set publication date, asynchronously publishes the requested data s
start_support_data_export	This target has been deprecated

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- marketplacecommerceanalytics()
svc$generate_data_set(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`marketplaceentitlementservice`

AWS Marketplace Entitlement Service

Description

This reference provides descriptions of the AWS Marketplace Entitlement Service API.

AWS Marketplace Entitlement Service is used to determine the entitlement of a customer to a given product. An entitlement represents capacity in a product owned by the customer. For example, a customer might own some number of users or seats in an SaaS application or some amount of data capacity in a multi-tenant database.

Getting Entitlement Records

- *GetEntitlements*- Gets the entitlements for a Marketplace product.

Usage

```
marketplaceentitlementservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID

        - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
        - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
    - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- marketplaceentitlementservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

get_entitlements	GetEntitlements retrieves entitlement values for a given product

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- marketplaceentitlementservice()
svc$get_entitlements(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`marketplacemetering` *AWSMarketplace Metering*

Description

AWS Marketplace Metering Service

This reference provides descriptions of the low-level AWS Marketplace Metering Service API.

AWS Marketplace sellers can use this API to submit usage data for custom usage dimensions.

For information on the permissions you need to use this API, see AWS Marketplace metering and entitlement API permissions in the *AWS Marketplace Seller Guide.*

Submitting Metering Records

- *MeterUsage* - Submits the metering record for an AWS Marketplace product. `meter_usage` is called from an EC2 instance or a container running on EKS or ECS.
- *BatchMeterUsage* - Submits the metering record for a set of customers. `batch_meter_usage` is called from a software-as-a-service (SaaS) application.

Accepting New Customers

- *ResolveCustomer* - Called by a SaaS application during the registration process. When a buyer visits your website during the registration process, the buyer submits a Registration Token through the browser. The Registration Token is resolved through this API to obtain a `CustomerIdentifier` along with the `CustomerAWSAccountId` and `ProductCode`.

Entitlement and Metering for Paid Container Products

- Paid container software products sold through AWS Marketplace must integrate with the AWS Marketplace Metering Service and call the `register_usage` operation for software entitlement and metering. Free and BYOL products for Amazon ECS or Amazon EKS aren't required to call `register_usage`, but you can do so if you want to receive usage data in your seller reports. For more information on using the `register_usage` operation, see Container-Based Products.

`batch_meter_usage` API calls are captured by AWS CloudTrail. You can use Cloudtrail to verify that the SaaS metering records that you sent are accurate by searching for records with the `eventName` of `batch_meter_usage`. You can also use CloudTrail to audit records over time. For more information, see the *AWSCloudTrail User Guide*.

Usage

```
marketplacemetering(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.

	• **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- marketplacemetering(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_meter_usage	BatchMeterUsage is called from a SaaS application listed on AWS Marketplace to post metering records
meter_usage	API to emit metering records
register_usage	Paid container software products sold through AWS Marketplace must integrate with the AWS Marketpla
resolve_customer	ResolveCustomer is called by a SaaS application during the registration process

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- marketplacemetering()
svc$batch_meter_usage(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

memorydb *Amazon MemoryDB*

Description

MemoryDB is a fully managed, Redis OSS-compatible, in-memory database that delivers ultra-fast performance and Multi-AZ durability for modern applications built using microservices architectures. MemoryDB stores the entire database in-memory, enabling low latency and high throughput data access. It is compatible with Redis OSS, a popular open source data store, enabling you to leverage Redis OSS' flexible and friendly data structures, APIs, and commands.

Usage

```
memorydb(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e`
`html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- memorydb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_update_cluster	Apply the service update to a list of clusters supplied
copy_snapshot	Makes a copy of an existing snapshot
create_acl	Creates an Access Control List
create_cluster	Creates a cluster
create_multi_region_cluster	Creates a new multi-Region cluster
create_parameter_group	Creates a new MemoryDB parameter group
create_snapshot	Creates a copy of an entire cluster at a specific moment in time
create_subnet_group	Creates a subnet group
create_user	Creates a MemoryDB user
delete_acl	Deletes an Access Control List
delete_cluster	Deletes a cluster
delete_multi_region_cluster	Deletes an existing multi-Region cluster
delete_parameter_group	Deletes the specified parameter group
delete_snapshot	Deletes an existing snapshot
delete_subnet_group	Deletes a subnet group
delete_user	Deletes a user
describe_ac_ls	Returns a list of ACLs
describe_clusters	Returns information about all provisioned clusters if no cluster identifier is speci
describe_engine_versions	Returns a list of the available Redis OSS engine versions
describe_events	Returns events related to clusters, security groups, and parameter groups

describe_multi_region_clusters	Returns details about one or more multi-Region clusters
describe_parameter_groups	Returns a list of parameter group descriptions
describe_parameters	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular parameter group
describe_reserved_nodes	Returns information about reserved nodes for this account, or about a specified r
describe_reserved_nodes_offerings	Lists available reserved node offerings
describe_service_updates	Returns details of the service updates
describe_snapshots	Returns information about cluster snapshots
describe_subnet_groups	Returns a list of subnet group descriptions
describe_users	Returns a list of users
failover_shard	Used to failover a shard
list_allowed_multi_region_cluster_updates	Lists the allowed updates for a multi-Region cluster
list_allowed_node_type_updates	Lists all available node types that you can scale to from your cluster's current no
list_tags	Lists all tags currently on a named resource
purchase_reserved_nodes_offering	Allows you to purchase a reserved node offering
reset_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a parameter group to the engine or system default va
tag_resource	A tag is a key-value pair where the key and value are case-sensitive
untag_resource	Use this operation to remove tags on a resource
update_acl	Changes the list of users that belong to the Access Control List
update_cluster	Modifies the settings for a cluster
update_multi_region_cluster	Updates the configuration of an existing multi-Region cluster
update_parameter_group	Updates the parameters of a parameter group
update_subnet_group	Updates a subnet group
update_user	Changes user password(s) and/or access string

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- memorydb()
svc$batch_update_cluster(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`mq` *AmazonMQ*

Description

Amazon MQ is a managed message broker service for Apache ActiveMQ and RabbitMQ that makes it easy to set up and operate message brokers in the cloud. A message broker allows software applications and components to communicate using various programming languages, operating systems, and formal messaging protocols.

Usage

```
mq(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
    - **creds**:
        - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
        - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
        - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
    - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- mq(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_broker	Creates a broker
create_configuration	Creates a new configuration for the specified configuration name
create_tags	Add a tag to a resource
create_user	Creates an ActiveMQ user
delete_broker	Deletes a broker
delete_tags	Removes a tag from a resource
delete_user	Deletes an ActiveMQ user
describe_broker	Returns information about the specified broker
describe_broker_engine_types	Describe available engine types and versions
describe_broker_instance_options	Describe available broker instance options
describe_configuration	Returns information about the specified configuration
describe_configuration_revision	Returns the specified configuration revision for the specified configuration
describe_user	Returns information about an ActiveMQ user

list_brokers	Returns a list of all brokers
list_configuration_revisions	Returns a list of all revisions for the specified configuration
list_configurations	Returns a list of all configurations
list_tags	Lists tags for a resource
list_users	Returns a list of all ActiveMQ users
promote	Promotes a data replication replica broker to the primary broker role
reboot_broker	Reboots a broker
update_broker	Adds a pending configuration change to a broker
update_configuration	Updates the specified configuration
update_user	Updates the information for an ActiveMQ user

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- mq()
svc$create_broker(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`mturk` *Amazon Mechanical Turk*

Description

Amazon Mechanical Turk API Reference

Usage

```
mturk(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- mturk(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_qualification_request	The AcceptQualificationRequest operation approves a Worker's request for a Quali
approve_assignment	The ApproveAssignment operation approves the results of a completed assignment
associate_qualification_with_worker	The AssociateQualificationWithWorker operation gives a Worker a Qualification
create_additional_assignments_for_hit	The CreateAdditionalAssignmentsForHIT operation increases the maximum numb
create_hit	The CreateHIT operation creates a new Human Intelligence Task (HIT)
create_hit_type	The CreateHITType operation creates a new HIT type
create_hit_with_hit_type	The CreateHITWithHITType operation creates a new Human Intelligence Task (HI
create_qualification_type	The CreateQualificationType operation creates a new Qualification type, which is r
create_worker_block	The CreateWorkerBlock operation allows you to prevent a Worker from working or
delete_hit	The DeleteHIT operation is used to delete HIT that is no longer needed
delete_qualification_type	The DeleteQualificationType deletes a Qualification type and deletes any HIT types
delete_worker_block	The DeleteWorkerBlock operation allows you to reinstate a blocked Worker to worl
disassociate_qualification_from_worker	The DisassociateQualificationFromWorker revokes a previously granted Qualificati
get_account_balance	The GetAccountBalance operation retrieves the Prepaid HITs balance in your Ama
get_assignment	The GetAssignment operation retrieves the details of the specified Assignment
get_file_upload_url	The GetFileUploadURL operation generates and returns a temporary URL
get_hit	The GetHIT operation retrieves the details of the specified HIT
get_qualification_score	The GetQualificationScore operation returns the value of a Worker's Qualification f
get_qualification_type	The GetQualificationTypeoperation retrieves information about a Qualification type
list_assignments_for_hit	The ListAssignmentsForHIT operation retrieves completed assignments for a HIT
list_bonus_payments	The ListBonusPayments operation retrieves the amounts of bonuses you have paid
list_hi_ts	The ListHITs operation returns all of a Requester's HITs
list_hi_ts_for_qualification_type	The ListHITsForQualificationType operation returns the HITs that use the given Qu
list_qualification_requests	The ListQualificationRequests operation retrieves requests for Qualifications of a p
list_qualification_types	The ListQualificationTypes operation returns a list of Qualification types, filtered by
list_reviewable_hi_ts	The ListReviewableHITs operation retrieves the HITs with Status equal to Reviewa
list_review_policy_results_for_hit	The ListReviewPolicyResultsForHIT operation retrieves the computed results and t
list_worker_blocks	The ListWorkersBlocks operation retrieves a list of Workers who are blocked from
list_workers_with_qualification_type	The ListWorkersWithQualificationType operation returns all of the Workers that ha
notify_workers	The NotifyWorkers operation sends an email to one or more Workers that you speci
reject_assignment	The RejectAssignment operation rejects the results of a completed assignment
reject_qualification_request	The RejectQualificationRequest operation rejects a user's request for a Qualificatio

send_bonus	The SendBonus operation issues a payment of money from your account to a Work
send_test_event_notification	The SendTestEventNotification operation causes Amazon Mechanical Turk to send
update_expiration_for_hit	The UpdateExpirationForHIT operation allows you update the expiration time of a
update_hit_review_status	The UpdateHITReviewStatus operation updates the status of a HIT
update_hit_type_of_hit	The UpdateHITTypeOfHIT operation allows you to change the HITType properties
update_notification_settings	The UpdateNotificationSettings operation creates, updates, disables or re-enables n
update_qualification_type	The UpdateQualificationType operation modifies the attributes of an existing Quali

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- mturk()
svc$accept_qualification_request(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

mwaa *AmazonMWAA*

Description

Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow

This section contains the Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (MWAA) API reference documentation. For more information, see What is Amazon MWAA?.

Endpoints

- `api.airflow.{region}.amazonaws.com` - This endpoint is used for environment management.
  - `create_environment`
  - `delete_environment`
  - `get_environment`
  - `list_environments`
  - `list_tags_for_resource`
  - `tag_resource`
  - `untag_resource`
  - `update_environment`
- `env.airflow.{region}.amazonaws.com` - This endpoint is used to operate the Airflow environment.
  - `create_cli_token`
  - `create_web_login_token`

- `invoke_rest_api`

Regions

For a list of supported regions, see Amazon MWAA endpoints and quotas in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Usage

```
mwaa(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- mwaa(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_cli_token	Creates a CLI token for the Airflow CLI
create_environment	Creates an Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (Amazon MWAA) environment
create_web_login_token	Creates a web login token for the Airflow Web UI
delete_environment	Deletes an Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (Amazon MWAA) environment
get_environment	Describes an Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (MWAA) environment
invoke_rest_api	Invokes the Apache Airflow REST API on the webserver with the specified inputs
list_environments	Lists the Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (MWAA) environments
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the key-value tag pairs associated to the Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (M
publish_metrics	Internal only
tag_resource	Associates key-value tag pairs to your Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (MWAA)
untag_resource	Removes key-value tag pairs associated to your Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow
update_environment	Updates an Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (MWAA) environment

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- mwaa()
svc$create_cli_token(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`neptune` *Amazon Neptune*

Description

Amazon Neptune is a fast, reliable, fully-managed graph database service that makes it easy to build and run applications that work with highly connected datasets. The core of Amazon Neptune is a purpose-built, high-performance graph database engine optimized for storing billions of relationships and querying the graph with milliseconds latency. Amazon Neptune supports popular graph models Property Graph and W3C's RDF, and their respective query languages Apache TinkerPop Gremlin and SPARQL, allowing you to easily build queries that efficiently navigate highly connected datasets. Neptune powers graph use cases such as recommendation engines, fraud detection, knowledge graphs, drug discovery, and network security.

This interface reference for Amazon Neptune contains documentation for a programming or command line interface you can use to manage Amazon Neptune. Note that Amazon Neptune is asynchronous, which means that some interfaces might require techniques such as polling or callback functions to determine when a command has been applied. In this reference, the parameter descriptions indicate whether a command is applied immediately, on the next instance reboot, or during the maintenance window. The reference structure is as follows, and we list following some related topics from the user guide.

Usage

```
neptune(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

	• **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- neptune(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_role_to_db_cluster	Associates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role with an Neptune D
add_source_identifier_to_subscription	Adds a source identifier to an existing event notification subscription
add_tags_to_resource	Adds metadata tags to an Amazon Neptune resource
apply_pending_maintenance_action	Applies a pending maintenance action to a resource (for example, to a DB inst
copy_db_cluster_parameter_group	Copies the specified DB cluster parameter group
copy_db_cluster_snapshot	Copies a snapshot of a DB cluster
copy_db_parameter_group	Copies the specified DB parameter group
create_db_cluster	Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB cluster
create_db_cluster_endpoint	Creates a new custom endpoint and associates it with an Amazon Neptune DB
create_db_cluster_parameter_group	Creates a new DB cluster parameter group
create_db_cluster_snapshot	Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster
create_db_instance	Creates a new DB instance
create_db_parameter_group	Creates a new DB parameter group
create_db_subnet_group	Creates a new DB subnet group
create_event_subscription	Creates an event notification subscription
create_global_cluster	Creates a Neptune global database spread across multiple Amazon Regions
delete_db_cluster	The DeleteDBCluster action deletes a previously provisioned DB cluster
delete_db_cluster_endpoint	Deletes a custom endpoint and removes it from an Amazon Neptune DB clust
delete_db_cluster_parameter_group	Deletes a specified DB cluster parameter group
delete_db_cluster_snapshot	Deletes a DB cluster snapshot
delete_db_instance	The DeleteDBInstance action deletes a previously provisioned DB instance
delete_db_parameter_group	Deletes a specified DBParameterGroup
delete_db_subnet_group	Deletes a DB subnet group
delete_event_subscription	Deletes an event notification subscription
delete_global_cluster	Deletes a global database
describe_db_cluster_endpoints	Returns information about endpoints for an Amazon Neptune DB cluster
describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups	Returns a list of DBClusterParameterGroup descriptions
describe_db_cluster_parameters	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB cluster parameter group
describe_db_clusters	Returns information about provisioned DB clusters, and supports pagination
describe_db_cluster_snapshot_attributes	Returns a list of DB cluster snapshot attribute names and values for a manual
describe_db_cluster_snapshots	Returns information about DB cluster snapshots
describe_db_engine_versions	Returns a list of the available DB engines

describe_db_instances	Returns information about provisioned instances, and supports pagination
describe_db_parameter_groups	Returns a list of DBParameterGroup descriptions
describe_db_parameters	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB parameter group
describe_db_subnet_groups	Returns a list of DBSubnetGroup descriptions
describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the cluster da
describe_engine_default_parameters	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the specified
describe_event_categories	Displays a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for a spe
describe_events	Returns events related to DB instances, DB security groups, DB snapshots, an
describe_event_subscriptions	Lists all the subscription descriptions for a customer account
describe_global_clusters	Returns information about Neptune global database clusters
describe_orderable_db_instance_options	Returns a list of orderable DB instance options for the specified engine
describe_pending_maintenance_actions	Returns a list of resources (for example, DB instances) that have at least one p
describe_valid_db_instance_modifications	You can call DescribeValidDBInstanceModifications to learn what modificatio
failover_db_cluster	Forces a failover for a DB cluster
failover_global_cluster	Initiates the failover process for a Neptune global database
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags on an Amazon Neptune resource
modify_db_cluster	Modify a setting for a DB cluster
modify_db_cluster_endpoint	Modifies the properties of an endpoint in an Amazon Neptune DB cluster
modify_db_cluster_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group
modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute	Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a mar
modify_db_instance	Modifies settings for a DB instance
modify_db_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group
modify_db_subnet_group	Modifies an existing DB subnet group
modify_event_subscription	Modifies an existing event notification subscription
modify_global_cluster	Modify a setting for an Amazon Neptune global cluster
promote_read_replica_db_cluster	Not supported
reboot_db_instance	You might need to reboot your DB instance, usually for maintenance reasons
remove_from_global_cluster	Detaches a Neptune DB cluster from a Neptune global database
remove_role_from_db_cluster	Disassociates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from a DB clus
remove_source_identifier_from_subscription	Removes a source identifier from an existing event notification subscription
remove_tags_from_resource	Removes metadata tags from an Amazon Neptune resource
reset_db_cluster_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group to the default value
reset_db_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group to the engine/system default
restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot	Creates a new DB cluster from a DB snapshot or DB cluster snapshot
restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time	Restores a DB cluster to an arbitrary point in time
start_db_cluster	Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster that was stopped using the Amazon con
stop_db_cluster	Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- neptune()
svc$add_role_to_db_cluster(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`neptunedata` *Amazon NeptuneData*

Description

Neptune Data API

The Amazon Neptune data API provides SDK support for more than 40 of Neptune's data operations, including data loading, query execution, data inquiry, and machine learning. It supports the Gremlin and openCypher query languages, and is available in all SDK languages. It automatically signs API requests and greatly simplifies integrating Neptune into your applications.

Usage

```
neptunedata(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- neptunedata(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

cancel_gremlin_query	Cancels a Gremlin query
cancel_loader_job	Cancels a specified load job
cancel_ml_data_processing_job	Cancels a Neptune ML data processing job
cancel_ml_model_training_job	Cancels a Neptune ML model training job
cancel_ml_model_transform_job	Cancels a specified model transform job
cancel_open_cypher_query	Cancels a specified openCypher query
create_ml_endpoint	Creates a new Neptune ML inference endpoint that lets you query one specific model
delete_ml_endpoint	Cancels the creation of a Neptune ML inference endpoint
delete_propertygraph_statistics	Deletes statistics for Gremlin and openCypher (property graph) data
delete_sparql_statistics	Deletes SPARQL statistics
execute_fast_reset	The fast reset REST API lets you reset a Neptune graph quicky and easily, removing a
execute_gremlin_explain_query	Executes a Gremlin Explain query
execute_gremlin_profile_query	Executes a Gremlin Profile query, which runs a specified traversal, collects various me
execute_gremlin_query	This commands executes a Gremlin query
execute_open_cypher_explain_query	Executes an openCypher explain request
execute_open_cypher_query	Executes an openCypher query
get_engine_status	Retrieves the status of the graph database on the host
get_gremlin_query_status	Gets the status of a specified Gremlin query
get_loader_job_status	Gets status information about a specified load job
get_ml_data_processing_job	Retrieves information about a specified data processing job
get_ml_endpoint	Retrieves details about an inference endpoint
get_ml_model_training_job	Retrieves information about a Neptune ML model training job
get_ml_model_transform_job	Gets information about a specified model transform job
get_open_cypher_query_status	Retrieves the status of a specified openCypher query
get_propertygraph_statistics	Gets property graph statistics (Gremlin and openCypher)
get_propertygraph_stream	Gets a stream for a property graph
get_propertygraph_summary	Gets a graph summary for a property graph
get_rdf_graph_summary	Gets a graph summary for an RDF graph
get_sparql_statistics	Gets RDF statistics (SPARQL)
get_sparql_stream	Gets a stream for an RDF graph
list_gremlin_queries	Lists active Gremlin queries
list_loader_jobs	Retrieves a list of the loadIds for all active loader jobs
list_ml_data_processing_jobs	Returns a list of Neptune ML data processing jobs
list_ml_endpoints	Lists existing inference endpoints
list_ml_model_training_jobs	Lists Neptune ML model-training jobs
list_ml_model_transform_jobs	Returns a list of model transform job IDs
list_open_cypher_queries	Lists active openCypher queries
manage_propertygraph_statistics	Manages the generation and use of property graph statistics
manage_sparql_statistics	Manages the generation and use of RDF graph statistics
start_loader_job	Starts a Neptune bulk loader job to load data from an Amazon S3 bucket into a Neptu
start_ml_data_processing_job	Creates a new Neptune ML data processing job for processing the graph data exported
start_ml_model_training_job	Creates a new Neptune ML model training job
start_ml_model_transform_job	Creates a new model transform job

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- neptunedata()
svc$cancel_gremlin_query(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`networkfirewall` *AWS Network Firewall*

Description

This is the API Reference for Network Firewall. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the Network Firewall API actions, data types, and errors.

The REST API requires you to handle connection details, such as calculating signatures, handling request retries, and error handling. For general information about using the Amazon Web Services REST APIs, see Amazon Web Services APIs.

To view the complete list of Amazon Web Services Regions where Network Firewall is available, see Service endpoints and quotas in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

To access Network Firewall using the IPv4 REST API endpoint: `https://network-firewall.<region>.amazonaws.com`

To access Network Firewall using the Dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) REST API endpoint: `https://network-firewall.<regio`

Alternatively, you can use one of the Amazon Web Services SDKs to access an API that's tailored to the programming language or platform that you're using. For more information, see Amazon Web Services SDKs.

For descriptions of Network Firewall features, including and step-by-step instructions on how to use them through the Network Firewall console, see the Network Firewall Developer Guide.

Network Firewall is a stateful, managed, network firewall and intrusion detection and prevention service for Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC). With Network Firewall, you can filter traffic at the perimeter of your VPC. This includes filtering traffic going to and coming from an internet gateway, NAT gateway, or over VPN or Direct Connect. Network Firewall uses rules that are compatible with Suricata, a free, open source network analysis and threat detection engine.

You can use Network Firewall to monitor and protect your VPC traffic in a number of ways. The following are just a few examples:

- Allow domains or IP addresses for known Amazon Web Services service endpoints, such as Amazon S3, and block all other forms of traffic.
- Use custom lists of known bad domains to limit the types of domain names that your applications can access.
- Perform deep packet inspection on traffic entering or leaving your VPC.
- Use stateful protocol detection to filter protocols like HTTPS, regardless of the port used.

To enable Network Firewall for your VPCs, you perform steps in both Amazon VPC and in Network Firewall. For information about using Amazon VPC, see Amazon VPC User Guide.

To start using Network Firewall, do the following:

1. (Optional) If you don't already have a VPC that you want to protect, create it in Amazon VPC.
2. In Amazon VPC, in each Availability Zone where you want to have a firewall endpoint, create a subnet for the sole use of Network Firewall.
3. In Network Firewall, create stateless and stateful rule groups, to define the components of the network traffic filtering behavior that you want your firewall to have.
4. In Network Firewall, create a firewall policy that uses your rule groups and specifies additional default traffic filtering behavior.
5. In Network Firewall, create a firewall and specify your new firewall policy and VPC subnets. Network Firewall creates a firewall endpoint in each subnet that you specify, with the behavior that's defined in the firewall policy.
6. In Amazon VPC, use ingress routing enhancements to route traffic through the new firewall endpoints.

Usage

```
networkfirewall(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- networkfirewall(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_firewall_policy	Associates a FirewallPolicy to a Firewall
associate_subnets	Associates the specified subnets in the Amazon VPC to the firewall
create_firewall	Creates an Network Firewall Firewall and accompanying FirewallStatus for a VP
create_firewall_policy	Creates the firewall policy for the firewall according to the specifications
create_rule_group	Creates the specified stateless or stateful rule group, which includes the rules for
create_tls_inspection_configuration	Creates an Network Firewall TLS inspection configuration
delete_firewall	Deletes the specified Firewall and its FirewallStatus
delete_firewall_policy	Deletes the specified FirewallPolicy
delete_resource_policy	Deletes a resource policy that you created in a PutResourcePolicy request
delete_rule_group	Deletes the specified RuleGroup
delete_tls_inspection_configuration	Deletes the specified TLSInspectionConfiguration
describe_firewall	Returns the data objects for the specified firewall
describe_firewall_policy	Returns the data objects for the specified firewall policy
describe_logging_configuration	Returns the logging configuration for the specified firewall
describe_resource_policy	Retrieves a resource policy that you created in a PutResourcePolicy request
describe_rule_group	Returns the data objects for the specified rule group
describe_rule_group_metadata	High-level information about a rule group, returned by operations like create and
describe_tls_inspection_configuration	Returns the data objects for the specified TLS inspection configuration
disassociate_subnets	Removes the specified subnet associations from the firewall
list_firewall_policies	Retrieves the metadata for the firewall policies that you have defined
list_firewalls	Retrieves the metadata for the firewalls that you have defined
list_rule_groups	Retrieves the metadata for the rule groups that you have defined
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieves the tags associated with the specified resource
list_tls_inspection_configurations	Retrieves the metadata for the TLS inspection configurations that you have defin
put_resource_policy	Creates or updates an IAM policy for your rule group or firewall policy
tag_resource	Adds the specified tags to the specified resource
untag_resource	Removes the tags with the specified keys from the specified resource
update_firewall_delete_protection	Modifies the flag, DeleteProtection, which indicates whether it is possible to dele
update_firewall_description	Modifies the description for the specified firewall
update_firewall_encryption_configuration	A complex type that contains settings for encryption of your firewall resources
update_firewall_policy	Updates the properties of the specified firewall policy
update_firewall_policy_change_protection	Modifies the flag, ChangeProtection, which indicates whether it is possible to cha
update_logging_configuration	Sets the logging configuration for the specified firewall
update_rule_group	Updates the rule settings for the specified rule group
update_subnet_change_protection	Update subnet change protection
update_tls_inspection_configuration	Updates the TLS inspection configuration settings for the specified TLS inspectio

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- networkfirewall()
svc$associate_firewall_policy(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`networkmanager` *AWS Network Manager*

Description

Amazon Web Services enables you to centrally manage your Amazon Web Services Cloud WAN core network and your Transit Gateway network across Amazon Web Services accounts, Regions, and on-premises locations.

Usage

```
networkmanager(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

	• **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- networkmanager(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_attachment	Accepts a core network attachment request
associate_connect_peer	Associates a core network Connect peer with a device and optionally, with
associate_customer_gateway	Associates a customer gateway with a device and optionally, with a link
associate_link	Associates a link to a device
associate_transit_gateway_connect_peer	Associates a transit gateway Connect peer with a device, and optionally, wi
create_connect_attachment	Creates a core network Connect attachment from a specified core network
create_connection	Creates a connection between two devices
create_connect_peer	Creates a core network Connect peer for a specified core network connect
create_core_network	Creates a core network as part of your global network, and optionally, with
create_device	Creates a new device in a global network
create_direct_connect_gateway_attachment	Creates an Amazon Web Services Direct Connect gateway attachment
create_global_network	Creates a new, empty global network
create_link	Creates a new link for a specified site
create_site	Creates a new site in a global network
create_site_to_site_vpn_attachment	Creates an Amazon Web Services site-to-site VPN attachment on an edge l
create_transit_gateway_peering	Creates a transit gateway peering connection
create_transit_gateway_route_table_attachment	Creates a transit gateway route table attachment
create_vpc_attachment	Creates a VPC attachment on an edge location of a core network
delete_attachment	Deletes an attachment
delete_connection	Deletes the specified connection in your global network
delete_connect_peer	Deletes a Connect peer
delete_core_network	Deletes a core network along with all core network policies
delete_core_network_policy_version	Deletes a policy version from a core network
delete_device	Deletes an existing device
delete_global_network	Deletes an existing global network
delete_link	Deletes an existing link
delete_peering	Deletes an existing peering connection
delete_resource_policy	Deletes a resource policy for the specified resource
delete_site	Deletes an existing site
deregister_transit_gateway	Deregisters a transit gateway from your global network
describe_global_networks	Describes one or more global networks
disassociate_connect_peer	Disassociates a core network Connect peer from a device and a link
disassociate_customer_gateway	Disassociates a customer gateway from a device and a link
disassociate_link	Disassociates an existing device from a link
disassociate_transit_gateway_connect_peer	Disassociates a transit gateway Connect peer from a device and link
execute_core_network_change_set	Executes a change set on your core network
get_connect_attachment	Returns information about a core network Connect attachment
get_connections	Gets information about one or more of your connections in a global networ
get_connect_peer	Returns information about a core network Connect peer
get_connect_peer_associations	Returns information about a core network Connect peer associations

get_core_network	Returns information about the LIVE policy for a core network
get_core_network_change_events	Returns information about a core network change event
get_core_network_change_set	Returns a change set between the LIVE core network policy and a submitte
get_core_network_policy	Returns details about a core network policy
get_customer_gateway_associations	Gets the association information for customer gateways that are associated
get_devices	Gets information about one or more of your devices in a global network
get_direct_connect_gateway_attachment	Returns information about a specific Amazon Web Services Direct Connect
get_link_associations	Gets the link associations for a device or a link
get_links	Gets information about one or more links in a specified global network
get_network_resource_counts	Gets the count of network resources, by resource type, for the specified glol
get_network_resource_relationships	Gets the network resource relationships for the specified global network
get_network_resources	Describes the network resources for the specified global network
get_network_routes	Gets the network routes of the specified global network
get_network_telemetry	Gets the network telemetry of the specified global network
get_resource_policy	Returns information about a resource policy
get_route_analysis	Gets information about the specified route analysis
get_sites	Gets information about one or more of your sites in a global network
get_site_to_site_vpn_attachment	Returns information about a site-to-site VPN attachment
get_transit_gateway_connect_peer_associations	Gets information about one or more of your transit gateway Connect peer a
get_transit_gateway_peering	Returns information about a transit gateway peer
get_transit_gateway_registrations	Gets information about the transit gateway registrations in a specified globa
get_transit_gateway_route_table_attachment	Returns information about a transit gateway route table attachment
get_vpc_attachment	Returns information about a VPC attachment
list_attachments	Returns a list of core network attachments
list_connect_peers	Returns a list of core network Connect peers
list_core_network_policy_versions	Returns a list of core network policy versions
list_core_networks	Returns a list of owned and shared core networks
list_organization_service_access_status	Gets the status of the Service Linked Role (SLR) deployment for the accou
list_peerings	Lists the peerings for a core network
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags for a specified resource
put_core_network_policy	Creates a new, immutable version of a core network policy
put_resource_policy	Creates or updates a resource policy
register_transit_gateway	Registers a transit gateway in your global network
reject_attachment	Rejects a core network attachment request
restore_core_network_policy_version	Restores a previous policy version as a new, immutable version of a core ne
start_organization_service_access_update	Enables the Network Manager service for an Amazon Web Services Organi
start_route_analysis	Starts analyzing the routing path between the specified source and destinati
tag_resource	Tags a specified resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from a specified resource
update_connection	Updates the information for an existing connection
update_core_network	Updates the description of a core network
update_device	Updates the details for an existing device
update_direct_connect_gateway_attachment	Updates the edge locations associated with an Amazon Web Services Direc
update_global_network	Updates an existing global network
update_link	Updates the details for an existing link
update_network_resource_metadata	Updates the resource metadata for the specified global network
update_site	Updates the information for an existing site
update_vpc_attachment	Updates a VPC attachment

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- networkmanager()
svc$accept_attachment(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`omics` *Amazon Omics*

Description

This is the *AWS HealthOmics API Reference*. For an introduction to the service, see What is AWS HealthOmics? in the *AWS HealthOmics User Guide*.

Usage

```
omics(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- omics(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

abort_multipart_read_set_upload	Stops a multipart upload
accept_share	Accept a resource share request
batch_delete_read_set	Deletes one or more read sets
cancel_annotation_import_job	Cancels an annotation import job
cancel_run	Cancels a run
cancel_variant_import_job	Cancels a variant import job
complete_multipart_read_set_upload	Concludes a multipart upload once you have uploaded all the components
create_annotation_store	Creates an annotation store
create_annotation_store_version	Creates a new version of an annotation store
create_multipart_read_set_upload	Begins a multipart read set upload
create_reference_store	Creates a reference store
create_run_cache	You can create a run cache to save the task outputs from completed tasks in a run for a
create_run_group	You can optionally create a run group to limit the compute resources for the runs that
create_sequence_store	Creates a sequence store
create_share	Creates a cross-account shared resource
create_variant_store	Creates a variant store
create_workflow	Creates a workflow
delete_annotation_store	Deletes an annotation store
delete_annotation_store_versions	Deletes one or multiple versions of an annotation store
delete_reference	Deletes a genome reference
delete_reference_store	Deletes a genome reference store
delete_run	Deletes a workflow run
delete_run_cache	Delete a run cache
delete_run_group	Deletes a workflow run group
delete_s3_access_policy	Deletes an access policy for the specified store
delete_sequence_store	Deletes a sequence store
delete_share	Deletes a resource share
delete_variant_store	Deletes a variant store
delete_workflow	Deletes a workflow
get_annotation_import_job	Gets information about an annotation import job
get_annotation_store	Gets information about an annotation store
get_annotation_store_version	Retrieves the metadata for an annotation store version
get_read_set	Gets a file from a read set
get_read_set_activation_job	Gets information about a read set activation job
get_read_set_export_job	Gets information about a read set export job
get_read_set_import_job	Gets information about a read set import job
get_read_set_metadata	Gets details about a read set
get_reference	Gets a reference file
get_reference_import_job	Gets information about a reference import job
get_reference_metadata	Gets information about a genome reference's metadata
get_reference_store	Gets information about a reference store
get_run	Gets information about a workflow run
get_run_cache	Retrieve the details for the specified run cache

get_run_group	Gets information about a workflow run group
get_run_task	Gets information about a workflow run task
get_s3_access_policy	Retrieves details about an access policy on a given store
get_sequence_store	Gets information about a sequence store
get_share	Retrieves the metadata for the specified resource share
get_variant_import_job	Gets information about a variant import job
get_variant_store	Gets information about a variant store
get_workflow	Gets information about a workflow
list_annotation_import_jobs	Retrieves a list of annotation import jobs
list_annotation_stores	Retrieves a list of annotation stores
list_annotation_store_versions	Lists the versions of an annotation store
list_multipart_read_set_uploads	Lists multipart read set uploads and for in progress uploads
list_read_set_activation_jobs	Retrieves a list of read set activation jobs
list_read_set_export_jobs	Retrieves a list of read set export jobs
list_read_set_import_jobs	Retrieves a list of read set import jobs
list_read_sets	Retrieves a list of read sets
list_read_set_upload_parts	This operation will list all parts in a requested multipart upload for a sequence store
list_reference_import_jobs	Retrieves a list of reference import jobs
list_references	Retrieves a list of references
list_reference_stores	Retrieves a list of reference stores
list_run_caches	Retrieves a list of your run caches
list_run_groups	Retrieves a list of run groups
list_runs	Retrieves a list of runs
list_run_tasks	Retrieves a list of tasks for a run
list_sequence_stores	Retrieves a list of sequence stores
list_shares	Retrieves the resource shares associated with an account
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieves a list of tags for a resource
list_variant_import_jobs	Retrieves a list of variant import jobs
list_variant_stores	Retrieves a list of variant stores
list_workflows	Retrieves a list of workflows
put_s3_access_policy	Adds an access policy to the specified store
start_annotation_import_job	Starts an annotation import job
start_read_set_activation_job	Activates an archived read set
start_read_set_export_job	Exports a read set to Amazon S3
start_read_set_import_job	Starts a read set import job
start_reference_import_job	Starts a reference import job
start_run	Starts a workflow run
start_variant_import_job	Starts a variant import job
tag_resource	Tags a resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from a resource
update_annotation_store	Updates an annotation store
update_annotation_store_version	Updates the description of an annotation store version
update_run_cache	Update a run cache
update_run_group	Updates a run group
update_sequence_store	Update one or more parameters for the sequence store
update_variant_store	Updates a variant store
update_workflow	Updates a workflow
upload_read_set_part	This operation uploads a specific part of a read set

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- omics()
svc$abort_multipart_read_set_upload(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`opensearchingestion` *Amazon OpenSearch Ingestion*

Description

Use the Amazon OpenSearch Ingestion API to create and manage ingestion pipelines. OpenSearch Ingestion is a fully managed data collector that delivers real-time log and trace data to OpenSearch Service domains. For more information, see Getting data into your cluster using OpenSearch Ingestion.

Usage

```
opensearchingestion(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.

	• **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- opensearchingestion(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_pipeline	Creates an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
delete_pipeline	Deletes an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
get_pipeline	Retrieves information about an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
get_pipeline_blueprint	Retrieves information about a specific blueprint for OpenSearch Ingestion
get_pipeline_change_progress	Returns progress information for the current change happening on an OpenSearch Ingestion
list_pipeline_blueprints	Retrieves a list of all available blueprints for Data Prepper
list_pipelines	Lists all OpenSearch Ingestion pipelines in the current Amazon Web Services account and
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all resource tags associated with an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
start_pipeline	Starts an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
stop_pipeline	Stops an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
tag_resource	Tags an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
update_pipeline	Updates an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
validate_pipeline	Checks whether an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline configuration is valid prior to creation

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- opensearchingestion()
svc$create_pipeline(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`opensearchservice` *Amazon OpenSearch Service*

Description

Use the Amazon OpenSearch Service configuration API to create, configure, and manage OpenSearch Service domains. The endpoint for configuration service requests is Region specific: es.*region*.amazonaws.com. For example, es.us-east-1.amazonaws.com. For a current list of supported Regions and endpoints, see Amazon Web Services service endpoints.

Usage

```
opensearchservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- opensearchservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_inbound_connection	Allows the destination Amazon OpenSearch Service domain owner to accept an inbou
add_data_source	Creates a new direct-query data source to the specified domain
add_direct_query_data_source	Adds a new data source in Amazon OpenSearch Service so that you can perform dire
add_tags	Attaches tags to an existing Amazon OpenSearch Service domain, data source, or app
associate_package	Associates a package with an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
associate_packages	Operation in the Amazon OpenSearch Service API for associating multiple packages
authorize_vpc_endpoint_access	Provides access to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain through the use of an inte
cancel_domain_config_change	Cancels a pending configuration change on an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
cancel_service_software_update	Cancels a scheduled service software update for an Amazon OpenSearch Service dom
create_application	Creates an OpenSearch Application
create_domain	Creates an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
create_outbound_connection	Creates a new cross-cluster search connection from a source Amazon OpenSearch Se
create_package	Creates a package for use with Amazon OpenSearch Service domains

create_vpc_endpoint	Creates an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoint
delete_application	Deletes an existing OpenSearch Application
delete_data_source	Deletes a direct-query data source
delete_direct_query_data_source	Deletes a previously configured direct query data source from Amazon OpenSearch S
delete_domain	Deletes an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain and all of its data
delete_inbound_connection	Allows the destination Amazon OpenSearch Service domain owner to delete an existi
delete_outbound_connection	Allows the source Amazon OpenSearch Service domain owner to delete an existing o
delete_package	Deletes an Amazon OpenSearch Service package
delete_vpc_endpoint	Deletes an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed interface VPC endpoint
describe_domain	Describes the domain configuration for the specified Amazon OpenSearch Service do
describe_domain_auto_tunes	Returns the list of optimizations that Auto-Tune has made to an Amazon OpenSearch
describe_domain_change_progress	Returns information about the current blue/green deployment happening on an Amazo
describe_domain_config	Returns the configuration of an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
describe_domain_health	Returns information about domain and node health, the standby Availability Zone, nu
describe_domain_nodes	Returns information about domain and nodes, including data nodes, master nodes, ult
describe_domains	Returns domain configuration information about the specified Amazon OpenSearch S
describe_dry_run_progress	Describes the progress of a pre-update dry run analysis on an Amazon OpenSearch Se
describe_inbound_connections	Lists all the inbound cross-cluster search connections for a destination (remote) Amaz
describe_instance_type_limits	Describes the instance count, storage, and master node limits for a given OpenSearch
describe_outbound_connections	Lists all the outbound cross-cluster connections for a local (source) Amazon OpenSea
describe_packages	Describes all packages available to OpenSearch Service
describe_reserved_instance_offerings	Describes the available Amazon OpenSearch Service Reserved Instance offerings for
describe_reserved_instances	Describes the Amazon OpenSearch Service instances that you have reserved in a give
describe_vpc_endpoints	Describes one or more Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints
dissociate_package	Removes a package from the specified Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
dissociate_packages	Dissociates multiple packages from a domain simulatneously
get_application	Check the configuration and status of an existing OpenSearch Application
get_compatible_versions	Returns a map of OpenSearch or Elasticsearch versions and the versions you can upgr
get_data_source	Retrieves information about a direct query data source
get_direct_query_data_source	Returns detailed configuration information for a specific direct query data source in A
get_domain_maintenance_status	The status of the maintenance action
get_package_version_history	Returns a list of Amazon OpenSearch Service package versions, along with their crea
get_upgrade_history	Retrieves the complete history of the last 10 upgrades performed on an Amazon Open
get_upgrade_status	Returns the most recent status of the last upgrade or upgrade eligibility check perform
list_applications	List all OpenSearch Applications under your account
list_data_sources	Lists direct-query data sources for a specific domain
list_direct_query_data_sources	Lists an inventory of all the direct query data sources that you have configured within
list_domain_maintenances	A list of maintenance actions for the domain
list_domain_names	Returns the names of all Amazon OpenSearch Service domains owned by the current
list_domains_for_package	Lists all Amazon OpenSearch Service domains associated with a given package
list_instance_type_details	Lists all instance types and available features for a given OpenSearch or Elasticsearch
list_packages_for_domain	Lists all packages associated with an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
list_scheduled_actions	Retrieves a list of configuration changes that are scheduled for a domain
list_tags	Returns all resource tags for an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain, data source, or
list_versions	Lists all versions of OpenSearch and Elasticsearch that Amazon OpenSearch Service
list_vpc_endpoint_access	Retrieves information about each Amazon Web Services principal that is allowed to a
list_vpc_endpoints	Retrieves all Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints in the current An
list_vpc_endpoints_for_domain	Retrieves all Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints associated with a

purchase_reserved_instance_offering	Allows you to purchase Amazon OpenSearch Service Reserved Instances
reject_inbound_connection	Allows the remote Amazon OpenSearch Service domain owner to reject an inbound c
remove_tags	Removes the specified set of tags from an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain, data
revoke_vpc_endpoint_access	Revokes access to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain that was provided throug
start_domain_maintenance	Starts the node maintenance process on the data node
start_service_software_update	Schedules a service software update for an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
update_application	Update the OpenSearch Application
update_data_source	Updates a direct-query data source
update_direct_query_data_source	Updates the configuration or properties of an existing direct query data source in Ama
update_domain_config	Modifies the cluster configuration of the specified Amazon OpenSearch Service doma
update_package	Updates a package for use with Amazon OpenSearch Service domains
update_package_scope	Updates the scope of a package
update_scheduled_action	Reschedules a planned domain configuration change for a later time
update_vpc_endpoint	Modifies an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed interface VPC endpoint
upgrade_domain	Allows you to either upgrade your Amazon OpenSearch Service domain or perform a

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- opensearchservice()
svc$accept_inbound_connection(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`opensearchserviceserverless`

OpenSearch Service Serverless

Description

Use the Amazon OpenSearch Serverless API to create, configure, and manage OpenSearch Serverless collections and security policies.

OpenSearch Serverless is an on-demand, pre-provisioned serverless configuration for Amazon OpenSearch Service. OpenSearch Serverless removes the operational complexities of provisioning, configuring, and tuning your OpenSearch clusters. It enables you to easily search and analyze petabytes of data without having to worry about the underlying infrastructure and data management.

To learn more about OpenSearch Serverless, see What is Amazon OpenSearch Serverless?

Usage

```
opensearchserviceserverless(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- opensearchserviceserverless(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_get_collection	Returns attributes for one or more collections, including the collection endpoint and th
batch_get_effective_lifecycle_policy	Returns a list of successful and failed retrievals for the OpenSearch Serverless indexes
batch_get_lifecycle_policy	Returns one or more configured OpenSearch Serverless lifecycle policies
batch_get_vpc_endpoint	Returns attributes for one or more VPC endpoints associated with the current account
create_access_policy	Creates a data access policy for OpenSearch Serverless
create_collection	Creates a new OpenSearch Serverless collection
create_lifecycle_policy	Creates a lifecyle policy to be applied to OpenSearch Serverless indexes
create_security_config	Specifies a security configuration for OpenSearch Serverless
create_security_policy	Creates a security policy to be used by one or more OpenSearch Serverless collections
create_vpc_endpoint	Creates an OpenSearch Serverless-managed interface VPC endpoint
delete_access_policy	Deletes an OpenSearch Serverless access policy
delete_collection	Deletes an OpenSearch Serverless collection
delete_lifecycle_policy	Deletes an OpenSearch Serverless lifecycle policy

delete_security_config	Deletes a security configuration for OpenSearch Serverless
delete_security_policy	Deletes an OpenSearch Serverless security policy
delete_vpc_endpoint	Deletes an OpenSearch Serverless-managed interface endpoint
get_access_policy	Returns an OpenSearch Serverless access policy
get_account_settings	Returns account-level settings related to OpenSearch Serverless
get_policies_stats	Returns statistical information about your OpenSearch Serverless access policies, secu
get_security_config	Returns information about an OpenSearch Serverless security configuration
get_security_policy	Returns information about a configured OpenSearch Serverless security policy
list_access_policies	Returns information about a list of OpenSearch Serverless access policies
list_collections	Lists all OpenSearch Serverless collections
list_lifecycle_policies	Returns a list of OpenSearch Serverless lifecycle policies
list_security_configs	Returns information about configured OpenSearch Serverless security configurations
list_security_policies	Returns information about configured OpenSearch Serverless security policies
list_tags_for_resource	Returns the tags for an OpenSearch Serverless resource
list_vpc_endpoints	Returns the OpenSearch Serverless-managed interface VPC endpoints associated with
tag_resource	Associates tags with an OpenSearch Serverless resource
untag_resource	Removes a tag or set of tags from an OpenSearch Serverless resource
update_access_policy	Updates an OpenSearch Serverless access policy
update_account_settings	Update the OpenSearch Serverless settings for the current Amazon Web Services acco
update_collection	Updates an OpenSearch Serverless collection
update_lifecycle_policy	Updates an OpenSearch Serverless access policy
update_security_config	Updates a security configuration for OpenSearch Serverless
update_security_policy	Updates an OpenSearch Serverless security policy
update_vpc_endpoint	Updates an OpenSearch Serverless-managed interface endpoint

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- opensearchserviceserverless()
svc$batch_get_collection(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`opsworks` *AWS OpsWorks*

Description

OpsWorks

Welcome to the *OpsWorks Stacks API Reference*. This guide provides descriptions, syntax, and usage examples for OpsWorks Stacks actions and data types, including common parameters and error codes.

OpsWorks Stacks is an application management service that provides an integrated experience for managing the complete application lifecycle. For information about OpsWorks, see the OpsWorks information page.

SDKs and CLI

Use the OpsWorks Stacks API by using the Command Line Interface (CLI) or by using one of the Amazon Web Services SDKs to implement applications in your preferred language. For more information, see:

- CLI
- SDK for Java
- SDK for .NET
- SDK for PHP
- SDK for Ruby
- Amazon Web Services SDK for Node.js
- SDK for Python (Boto)

Endpoints

OpsWorks Stacks supports the following endpoints, all HTTPS. You must connect to one of the following endpoints. Stacks can only be accessed or managed within the endpoint in which they are created.

- opsworks.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.us-east-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.us-west-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.us-west-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com (API only; not available in the Amazon Web Services Management Console)
- opsworks.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com

Chef Versions

When you call `create_stack`, `clone_stack`, or `update_stack` we recommend you use the `ConfigurationManager` parameter to specify the Chef version. The recommended and default value for Linux stacks is currently 12. Windows stacks use Chef 12.2. For more information, see Chef Versions.

You can specify Chef 12, 11.10, or 11.4 for your Linux stack. We recommend migrating your existing Linux stacks to Chef 12 as soon as possible.

Usage

```
opsworks(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- opsworks(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

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 instan
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 instanc

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	Deregister an instance from OpsWorks Stacks
deregister_rds_db_instance	Deregisters an Amazon RDS instance
deregister_volume	Deregisters an Amazon EBS volume
describe_agent_versions	Describes the available 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 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 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 ins
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 OpsWorks Stacks with a specified
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 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

```
## Not run:
svc <- opsworks()
svc$assign_instance(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`opsworkscm` *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(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID

	∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- opsworkscm(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_node	Associates a new node with the server
create_backup	Creates an application-level backup of a server
create_server	Creates and immedately starts a new server
delete_backup	Deletes a backup
delete_server	Deletes the server and the underlying AWS CloudFormation stacks (including the server’s
describe_account_attributes	Describes your OpsWorks-CM account attributes
describe_backups	Describes backups
describe_events	Describes events for a specified server
describe_node_association_status	Returns the current status of an existing association or disassociation request
describe_servers	Lists all configuration management servers that are identified with your account
disassociate_node	Disassociates a node from an AWS OpsWorks CM server, and removes the node from the
export_server_engine_attribute	Exports a specified server engine attribute as a base64-encoded string
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of tags that are applied to the specified AWS OpsWorks for Chef Automate
restore_server	Restores a backup to a server that is in a CONNECTION_LOST, HEALTHY, RUNNING
start_maintenance	Manually starts server maintenance
tag_resource	Applies tags to an AWS OpsWorks for Chef Automate or AWS OpsWorks for Puppet Ent
untag_resource	Removes specified tags from an AWS OpsWorks-CM server or backup
update_server	Updates settings for a server
update_server_engine_attributes	Updates engine-specific attributes on a specified server

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- opsworkscm()
svc$associate_node(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`organizations` *AWS Organizations*

Description

Organizations is a web service that enables you to consolidate your multiple Amazon Web Services accounts into an *organization* and centrally manage your accounts and their resources.

This guide provides descriptions of the Organizations operations. For more information about using this service, see the Organizations User Guide.

Support and feedback for Organizations

We welcome your feedback. Send your comments to feedback-awsorganizations@amazon.com or post your feedback and questions in the Organizations support forum. For more information about the Amazon Web Services support forums, see Forums Help.

Endpoint to call When using the CLI or the Amazon Web Services SDK

For the current release of Organizations, specify the `us-east-1` region for all Amazon Web Services API and CLI calls made from the commercial Amazon Web Services Regions outside of China. If calling from one of the Amazon Web Services Regions in China, then specify `cn-northwest-1`. You can do this in the CLI by using these parameters and commands:

- Use the following parameter with each command to specify both the endpoint and its region:
  `--endpoint-url https://organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com` *(from commercial Amazon Web Services Regions outside of China)*

  or

  `--endpoint-url https://organizations.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn` *(from Amazon Web Services Regions in China)*
- Use the default endpoint, but configure your default region with this command:
  `aws configure set default.region us-east-1` *(from commercial Amazon Web Services Regions outside of China)*

  or

  `aws configure set default.region cn-northwest-1` *(from Amazon Web Services Regions in China)*
- Use the following parameter with each command to specify the endpoint:
  `--region us-east-1` *(from commercial Amazon Web Services Regions outside of China)*

  or

  `--region cn-northwest-1` *(from Amazon Web Services Regions in China)*

Recording API Requests

Organizations supports CloudTrail, a service that records Amazon Web Services API calls for your Amazon Web Services account and delivers log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. By using information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine which requests the Organizations service received, who made the request and when, and so on. For more about Organizations and its support for CloudTrail, see Logging Organizations API calls with CloudTrail in the *Organizations User Guide*. To learn more about CloudTrail, including how to turn it on and find your log files, see the CloudTrail User Guide.

Usage

```
organizations(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- organizations(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_handshake	Sends a response to the originator of a handshake agreeing to the action proposed
attach_policy	Attaches a policy to a root, an organizational unit (OU), or an individual account
cancel_handshake	Cancels a handshake
close_account	Closes an Amazon Web Services member account within an organization
create_account	Creates an Amazon Web Services account that is automatically a member of the
create_gov_cloud_account	This action is available if all of the following are true:
create_organization	Creates an Amazon Web Services organization
create_organizational_unit	Creates an organizational unit (OU) within a root or parent OU

create_policy	Creates a policy of a specified type that you can attach to a root, an organizational
decline_handshake	Declines a handshake request
delete_organization	Deletes the organization
delete_organizational_unit	Deletes an organizational unit (OU) from a root or another OU
delete_policy	Deletes the specified policy from your organization
delete_resource_policy	Deletes the resource policy from your organization
deregister_delegated_administrator	Removes the specified member Amazon Web Services account as a delegated adr
describe_account	Retrieves Organizations-related information about the specified account
describe_create_account_status	Retrieves the current status of an asynchronous request to create an account
describe_effective_policy	Returns the contents of the effective policy for specified policy type and account
describe_handshake	Retrieves information about a previously requested handshake
describe_organization	Retrieves information about the organization that the user's account belongs to
describe_organizational_unit	Retrieves information about an organizational unit (OU)
describe_policy	Retrieves information about a policy
describe_resource_policy	Retrieves information about a resource policy
detach_policy	Detaches a policy from a target root, organizational unit (OU), or account
disable_aws_service_access	Disables the integration of an Amazon Web Services service (the service that is sp
disable_policy_type	Disables an organizational policy type in a root
enable_all_features	Enables all features in an organization
enable_aws_service_access	Provides an Amazon Web Services service (the service that is specified by Servic
enable_policy_type	Enables a policy type in a root
invite_account_to_organization	Sends an invitation to another account to join your organization as a member acco
leave_organization	Removes a member account from its parent organization
list_accounts	Lists all the accounts in the organization
list_accounts_for_parent	Lists the accounts in an organization that are contained by the specified target roo
list_aws_service_access_for_organization	Returns a list of the Amazon Web Services services that you enabled to integrate
list_children	Lists all of the organizational units (OUs) or accounts that are contained in the sp
list_create_account_status	Lists the account creation requests that match the specified status that is currently
list_delegated_administrators	Lists the Amazon Web Services accounts that are designated as delegated adminis
list_delegated_services_for_account	List the Amazon Web Services services for which the specified account is a deleg
list_handshakes_for_account	Lists the current handshakes that are associated with the account of the requesting
list_handshakes_for_organization	Lists the handshakes that are associated with the organization that the requesting
list_organizational_units_for_parent	Lists the organizational units (OUs) in a parent organizational unit or root
list_parents	Lists the root or organizational units (OUs) that serve as the immediate parent of
list_policies	Retrieves the list of all policies in an organization of a specified type
list_policies_for_target	Lists the policies that are directly attached to the specified target root, organizatio
list_roots	Lists the roots that are defined in the current organization
list_tags_for_resource	Lists tags that are attached to the specified resource
list_targets_for_policy	Lists all the roots, organizational units (OUs), and accounts that the specified poli
move_account	Moves an account from its current source parent root or organizational unit (OU)
put_resource_policy	Creates or updates a resource policy
register_delegated_administrator	Enables the specified member account to administer the Organizations features of
remove_account_from_organization	Removes the specified account from the organization
tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to the specified resource
untag_resource	Removes any tags with the specified keys from the specified resource
update_organizational_unit	Renames the specified organizational unit (OU)
update_policy	Updates an existing policy with a new name, description, or content

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- organizations()
# Bill is the owner of an organization, and he invites Juan's account
# (222222222222) to join his organization. The following example shows
# Juan's account accepting the handshake and thus agreeing to the
# invitation.
svc$accept_handshake(
  HandshakeId = "h-examplehandshakeid111"
)

## End(Not run)
```

`panorama` *AWS Panorama*

Description

Overview

This is the *AWS Panorama API Reference*. For an introduction to the service, see What is AWS Panorama? in the *AWS Panorama Developer Guide*.

Usage

```
panorama(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- panorama(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_application_instance	Creates an application instance and deploys it to a device
create_job_for_devices	Creates a job to run on a device
create_node_from_template_job	Creates a camera stream node
create_package	Creates a package and storage location in an Amazon S3 access point
create_package_import_job	Imports a node package
delete_device	Deletes a device
delete_package	Deletes a package
deregister_package_version	Deregisters a package version
describe_application_instance	Returns information about an application instance on a device
describe_application_instance_details	Returns information about an application instance's configuration manifest
describe_device	Returns information about a device
describe_device_job	Returns information about a device job
describe_node	Returns information about a node
describe_node_from_template_job	Returns information about a job to create a camera stream node
describe_package	Returns information about a package
describe_package_import_job	Returns information about a package import job
describe_package_version	Returns information about a package version
list_application_instance_dependencies	Returns a list of application instance dependencies
list_application_instance_node_instances	Returns a list of application node instances
list_application_instances	Returns a list of application instances
list_devices	Returns a list of devices
list_devices_jobs	Returns a list of jobs
list_node_from_template_jobs	Returns a list of camera stream node jobs
list_nodes	Returns a list of nodes
list_package_import_jobs	Returns a list of package import jobs
list_packages	Returns a list of packages
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of tags for a resource
provision_device	Creates a device and returns a configuration archive
register_package_version	Registers a package version
remove_application_instance	Removes an application instance
signal_application_instance_node_instances	Signal camera nodes to stop or resume
tag_resource	Tags a resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from a resource
update_device_metadata	Updates a device's metadata

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- panorama()
svc$create_application_instance(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`paymentcryptographycontrolplane`

Payment Cryptography Control Plane

Description

Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography Control Plane APIs manage encryption keys for use during payment-related cryptographic operations. You can create, import, export, share, manage, and delete keys. You can also manage Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies for keys. For more information, see Identity and access management in the *Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography User Guide.*

To use encryption keys for payment-related transaction processing and associated cryptographic operations, you use the Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography Data Plane. You can perform actions like encrypt, decrypt, generate, and verify payment-related data.

All Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography API calls must be signed and transmitted using Transport Layer Security (TLS). We recommend you always use the latest supported TLS version for logging API requests.

Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography supports CloudTrail for control plane operations, a service that logs Amazon Web Services API calls and related events for your Amazon Web Services account and delivers them to an Amazon S3 bucket you specify. By using the information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine what requests were made to Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography, who made the request, when it was made, and so on. If you don't configure a trail, you can still view the most recent events in the CloudTrail console. For more information, see the CloudTrail User Guide.

Usage

```
paymentcryptographycontrolplane(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- paymentcryptographycontrolplane(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_alias	Creates an alias, or a friendly name, for an Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography key
create_key	Creates an Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography key, a logical representation of a cryp
delete_alias	Deletes the alias, but doesn't affect the underlying key
delete_key	Deletes the key material and metadata associated with Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptogr
export_key	Exports a key from Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography
get_alias	Gets the Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography key associated with the alias
get_key	Gets the key material for an Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography key, including the im
get_parameters_for_export	Gets the export token and the signing key certificate to initiate a TR-34 key export from Amazon
get_parameters_for_import	Gets the import token and the wrapping key certificate in PEM format (base64 encoded) to initia
get_public_key_certificate	Gets the public key certificate of the asymmetric key pair that exists within Amazon Web Servic
import_key	Imports symmetric keys and public key certificates in PEM format (base64 encoded) into Amazo
list_aliases	Lists the aliases for all keys in the caller's Amazon Web Services account and Amazon Web Ser
list_keys	Lists the keys in the caller's Amazon Web Services account and Amazon Web Services Region
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags for an Amazon Web Services resource
restore_key	Cancels a scheduled key deletion during the waiting period
start_key_usage	Enables an Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography key, which makes it active for cryptog
stop_key_usage	Disables an Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography key, which makes it inactive within A
tag_resource	Adds or edits tags on an Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography key
untag_resource	Deletes a tag from an Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography key
update_alias	Associates an existing Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography alias with a different key

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- paymentcryptographycontrolplane()
svc$create_alias(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`paymentcryptographydataplane`

Payment Cryptography Data Plane

Description

You use the Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography Data Plane to manage how encryption keys are used for payment-related transaction processing and associated cryptographic operations. You can encrypt, decrypt, generate, verify, and translate payment-related cryptographic operations in Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography. For more information, see Data operations in the *Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography User Guide*.

To manage your encryption keys, you use the Amazon Web Services Payment Cryptography Control Plane. You can create, import, export, share, manage, and delete keys. You can also manage Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies for keys.

Usage

```
paymentcryptographydataplane(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- paymentcryptographydataplane(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

decrypt_data	Decrypts ciphertext data to plaintext using a symmetric (TDES, AES), asymmetric (RSA),
encrypt_data	Encrypts plaintext data to ciphertext using a symmetric (TDES, AES), asymmetric (RSA),
generate_card_validation_data	Generates card-related validation data using algorithms such as Card Verification Values (
generate_mac	Generates a Message Authentication Code (MAC) cryptogram within Amazon Web Servic
generate_mac_emv_pin_change	Generates an issuer script mac for EMV payment cards that use offline PINs as the cardhol
generate_pin_data	Generates pin-related data such as PIN, PIN Verification Value (PVV), PIN Block, and PIN
re_encrypt_data	Re-encrypt ciphertext using DUKPT or Symmetric data encryption keys
translate_pin_data	Translates encrypted PIN block from and to ISO 9564 formats 0,1,3,4
verify_auth_request_cryptogram	Verifies Authorization Request Cryptogram (ARQC) for a EMV chip payment card author
verify_card_validation_data	Verifies card-related validation data using algorithms such as Card Verification Values (CV
verify_mac	Verifies a Message Authentication Code (MAC)
verify_pin_data	Verifies pin-related data such as PIN and PIN Offset using algorithms including VISA PV

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- paymentcryptographydataplane()
svc$decrypt_data(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`pcaconnectorad` *PcaConnectorAd*

Description

Amazon Web Services Private CA Connector for Active Directory creates a connector between Amazon Web Services Private CA and Active Directory (AD) that enables you to provision security certificates for AD signed by a private CA that you own. For more information, see Amazon Web Services Private CA Connector for Active Directory.

Usage

```
pcaconnectorad(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- pcaconnectorad(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_connector	Creates a connector between Amazon Web Services Private CA and an Activ
create_directory_registration	Creates a directory registration that authorizes communication between Amaz
create_service_principal_name	Creates a service principal name (SPN) for the service account in Active Dire
create_template	Creates an Active Directory compatible certificate template
create_template_group_access_control_entry	Create a group access control entry
delete_connector	Deletes a connector for Active Directory
delete_directory_registration	Deletes a directory registration
delete_service_principal_name	Deletes the service principal name (SPN) used by a connector to authenticate

delete_template	Deletes a template
delete_template_group_access_control_entry	Deletes a group access control entry
get_connector	Lists information about your connector
get_directory_registration	A structure that contains information about your directory registration
get_service_principal_name	Lists the service principal name that the connector uses to authenticate with
get_template	Retrieves a certificate template that the connector uses to issue certificates fr
get_template_group_access_control_entry	Retrieves the group access control entries for a template
list_connectors	Lists the connectors that you created by using the https://docs
list_directory_registrations	Lists the directory registrations that you created by using the https://docs
list_service_principal_names	Lists the service principal names that the connector uses to authenticate with
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags, if any, that are associated with your resource
list_template_group_access_control_entries	Lists group access control entries you created
list_templates	Lists the templates, if any, that are associated with a connector
tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to your resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from your resource
update_template	Update template configuration to define the information included in certificat
update_template_group_access_control_entry	Update a group access control entry you created using CreateTemplateGroup

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- pcaconnectorad()
svc$create_connector(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

personalize *Amazon Personalize*

Description

Amazon Personalize is a machine learning service that makes it easy to add individualized recommendations to customers.

Usage

```
personalize(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- personalize(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_batch_inference_job	Generates batch recommendations based on a list of items or users stored in Amazon S3 an
create_batch_segment_job	Creates a batch segment job
create_campaign	You incur campaign costs while it is active
create_data_deletion_job	Creates a batch job that deletes all references to specific users from an Amazon Personalize
create_dataset	Creates an empty dataset and adds it to the specified dataset group
create_dataset_export_job	Creates a job that exports data from your dataset to an Amazon S3 bucket
create_dataset_group	Creates an empty dataset group
create_dataset_import_job	Creates a job that imports training data from your data source (an Amazon S3 bucket) to an
create_event_tracker	Creates an event tracker that you use when adding event data to a specified dataset group u
create_filter	Creates a recommendation filter
create_metric_attribution	Creates a metric attribution
create_recommender	Creates a recommender with the recipe (a Domain dataset group use case) you specify
create_schema	Creates an Amazon Personalize schema from the specified schema string
create_solution	By default, all new solutions use automatic training
create_solution_version	Trains or retrains an active solution in a Custom dataset group
delete_campaign	Removes a campaign by deleting the solution deployment
delete_dataset	Deletes a dataset
delete_dataset_group	Deletes a dataset group
delete_event_tracker	Deletes the event tracker
delete_filter	Deletes a filter

delete_metric_attribution	Deletes a metric attribution
delete_recommender	Deactivates and removes a recommender
delete_schema	Deletes a schema
delete_solution	Deletes all versions of a solution and the Solution object itself
describe_algorithm	Describes the given algorithm
describe_batch_inference_job	Gets the properties of a batch inference job including name, Amazon Resource Name (AR
describe_batch_segment_job	Gets the properties of a batch segment job including name, Amazon Resource Name (ARN
describe_campaign	Describes the given campaign, including its status
describe_data_deletion_job	Describes the data deletion job created by CreateDataDeletionJob, including the job status
describe_dataset	Describes the given dataset
describe_dataset_export_job	Describes the dataset export job created by CreateDatasetExportJob, including the export j
describe_dataset_group	Describes the given dataset group
describe_dataset_import_job	Describes the dataset import job created by CreateDatasetImportJob, including the import j
describe_event_tracker	Describes an event tracker
describe_feature_transformation	Describes the given feature transformation
describe_filter	Describes a filter's properties
describe_metric_attribution	Describes a metric attribution
describe_recipe	Describes a recipe
describe_recommender	Describes the given recommender, including its status
describe_schema	Describes a schema
describe_solution	Describes a solution
describe_solution_version	Describes a specific version of a solution
get_solution_metrics	Gets the metrics for the specified solution version
list_batch_inference_jobs	Gets a list of the batch inference jobs that have been performed off of a solution version
list_batch_segment_jobs	Gets a list of the batch segment jobs that have been performed off of a solution version that
list_campaigns	Returns a list of campaigns that use the given solution
list_data_deletion_jobs	Returns a list of data deletion jobs for a dataset group ordered by creation time, with the m
list_dataset_export_jobs	Returns a list of dataset export jobs that use the given dataset
list_dataset_groups	Returns a list of dataset groups
list_dataset_import_jobs	Returns a list of dataset import jobs that use the given dataset
list_datasets	Returns the list of datasets contained in the given dataset group
list_event_trackers	Returns the list of event trackers associated with the account
list_filters	Lists all filters that belong to a given dataset group
list_metric_attribution_metrics	Lists the metrics for the metric attribution
list_metric_attributions	Lists metric attributions
list_recipes	Returns a list of available recipes
list_recommenders	Returns a list of recommenders in a given Domain dataset group
list_schemas	Returns the list of schemas associated with the account
list_solutions	Returns a list of solutions in a given dataset group
list_solution_versions	Returns a list of solution versions for the given solution
list_tags_for_resource	Get a list of tags attached to a resource
start_recommender	Starts a recommender that is INACTIVE
stop_recommender	Stops a recommender that is ACTIVE
stop_solution_version_creation	Stops creating a solution version that is in a state of CREATE_PENDING or CREATE IN_
tag_resource	Add a list of tags to a resource
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags that are attached to a resource
update_campaign	Updates a campaign to deploy a retrained solution version with an existing campaign, chan
update_dataset	Update a dataset to replace its schema with a new or existing one

update_metric_attribution	Updates a metric attribution
update_recommender	Updates the recommender to modify the recommender configuration
update_solution	Updates an Amazon Personalize solution to use a different automatic training configuratio

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- personalize()
svc$create_batch_inference_job(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`personalizeevents` *Amazon Personalize Events*

Description

Amazon Personalize can consume real-time user event data, such as *stream* or *click* data, and use it for model training either alone or combined with historical data. For more information see Recording item interaction events.

Usage

```
personalizeevents(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- personalizeevents(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

put_action_interactions	Records action interaction event data
put_actions	Adds one or more actions to an Actions dataset
put_events	Records item interaction event data
put_items	Adds one or more items to an Items dataset
put_users	Adds one or more users to a Users dataset

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- personalizeevents()
svc$put_action_interactions(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`personalizeruntime` *Amazon Personalize Runtime*

Description

Amazon Personalize Runtime

Usage

```
personalizeruntime(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- personalizeruntime(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

get_action_recommendations	Returns a list of recommended actions in sorted in descending order by prediction score
get_personalized_ranking	Re-ranks a list of recommended items for the given user
get_recommendations	Returns a list of recommended items

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- personalizeruntime()
svc$get_action_recommendations(
  Foo = 123
)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

`pi` *AWS Performance Insights*

Description

Amazon RDS Performance Insights

Amazon RDS Performance Insights enables you to monitor and explore different dimensions of database load based on data captured from a running DB instance. The guide provides detailed information about Performance Insights data types, parameters and errors.

When Performance Insights is enabled, the Amazon RDS Performance Insights API provides visibility into the performance of your DB instance. Amazon CloudWatch provides the authoritative source for Amazon Web Services service-vended monitoring metrics. Performance Insights offers a domain-specific view of DB load.

DB load is measured as average active sessions. Performance Insights provides the data to API consumers as a two-dimensional time-series dataset. The time dimension provides DB load data for each time point in the queried time range. Each time point decomposes overall load in relation to the requested dimensions, measured at that time point. Examples include SQL, Wait event, User, and Host.

- To learn more about Performance Insights and Amazon Aurora DB instances, go to the *Amazon Aurora User Guide* .
- To learn more about Performance Insights and Amazon RDS DB instances, go to the *Amazon RDS User Guide* .
- To learn more about Performance Insights and Amazon DocumentDB clusters, go to the *Amazon DocumentDB Developer Guide* .

Usage

```
pi(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- pi(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_performance_analysis_report	Creates a new performance analysis report for a specific time period for the DB instanc
delete_performance_analysis_report	Deletes a performance analysis report
describe_dimension_keys	For a specific time period, retrieve the top N dimension keys for a metric
get_dimension_key_details	Get the attributes of the specified dimension group for a DB instance or data source
get_performance_analysis_report	Retrieves the report including the report ID, status, time details, and the insights with r
get_resource_metadata	Retrieve the metadata for different features
get_resource_metrics	Retrieve Performance Insights metrics for a set of data sources over a time period
list_available_resource_dimensions	Retrieve the dimensions that can be queried for each specified metric type on a specifie
list_available_resource_metrics	Retrieve metrics of the specified types that can be queried for a specified DB instance
list_performance_analysis_reports	Lists all the analysis reports created for the DB instance
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieves all the metadata tags associated with Amazon RDS Performance Insights reso
tag_resource	Adds metadata tags to the Amazon RDS Performance Insights resource
untag_resource	Deletes the metadata tags from the Amazon RDS Performance Insights resource

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- pi()
svc$create_performance_analysis_report(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`pinpoint` *Amazon Pinpoint*

Description

Doc Engage API - Amazon Pinpoint API

Usage

```
pinpoint(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- pinpoint(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_app	Creates an application
create_campaign	Creates a new campaign for an application or updates the settings of an existin
create_email_template	Creates a message template for messages that are sent through the email chann
create_export_job	Creates an export job for an application
create_import_job	Creates an import job for an application
create_in_app_template	Creates a new message template for messages using the in-app message chann
create_journey	Creates a journey for an application
create_push_template	Creates a message template for messages that are sent through a push notificati
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, dimensi
create_sms_template	Creates a message template for messages that are sent through the SMS channe
create_voice_template	Creates a message template for messages that are sent through the voice chann
delete_adm_channel	Disables the ADM channel for an application and deletes any existing settings

delete_apns_channel	Disables the APNs channel for an application and deletes any existing settings
delete_apns_sandbox_channel	Disables the APNs sandbox channel for an application and deletes any existing
delete_apns_voip_channel	Disables the APNs VoIP channel for an application and deletes any existing set
delete_apns_voip_sandbox_channel	Disables the APNs VoIP sandbox channel for an application and deletes any ex
delete_app	Deletes an application
delete_baidu_channel	Disables the Baidu channel for an application and deletes any existing settings
delete_campaign	Deletes a campaign from an application
delete_email_channel	Disables the email channel for an application and deletes any existing settings
delete_email_template	Deletes a message template for messages that were sent through the email char
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
delete_in_app_template	Deletes a message template for messages sent using the in-app message channe
delete_journey	Deletes a journey from an application
delete_push_template	Deletes a message template for messages that were sent through a push notifica
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 f
delete_sms_template	Deletes a message template for messages that were sent through the SMS chan
delete_user_endpoints	Deletes all the endpoints that are associated with a specific user ID
delete_voice_channel	Disables the voice channel for an application and deletes any existing settings
delete_voice_template	Deletes a message template for messages that were sent through the voice char
get_adm_channel	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the ADM channel for an
get_apns_channel	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs channel for an
get_apns_sandbox_channel	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs sandbox chann
get_apns_voip_channel	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs VoIP channel f
get_apns_voip_sandbox_channel	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs VoIP sandbox
get_app	Retrieves information about an application
get_application_date_range_kpi	Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard metric that applies to an
get_application_settings	Retrieves information about the settings for an application
get_apps	Retrieves information about all the applications that are associated with your A
get_baidu_channel	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the Baidu channel for an
get_campaign	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for a c
get_campaign_activities	Retrieves information about all the activities for a campaign
get_campaign_date_range_kpi	Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard metric that applies to a c
get_campaigns	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for all
get_campaign_version	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for a sp
get_campaign_versions	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for all
get_channels	Retrieves information about the history and status of each channel for an applic
get_email_channel	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the email channel for an
get_email_template	Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages that are
get_endpoint	Retrieves information about the settings and attributes of a specific endpoint fo
get_event_stream	Retrieves information about the event stream settings for an application
get_export_job	Retrieves information about the status and settings of a specific export job for a
get_export_jobs	Retrieves information about the status and settings of all the export jobs for an
get_gcm_channel	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the GCM channel for an
get_import_job	Retrieves information about the status and settings of a specific import job for a
get_import_jobs	Retrieves information about the status and settings of all the import jobs for an

get_in_app_messages	Retrieves the in-app messages targeted for the provided endpoint ID
get_in_app_template	Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages sent thro
get_journey	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for a jo
get_journey_date_range_kpi	Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard engagement metric that a
get_journey_execution_activity_metrics	Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard execution metric that app
get_journey_execution_metrics	Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard execution metric that app
get_journey_run_execution_activity_metrics	Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard run execution metric tha
get_journey_run_execution_metrics	Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard run execution metric tha
get_journey_runs	Provides information about the runs of a journey
get_push_template	Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages that are
get_recommender_configuration	Retrieves information about an Amazon Pinpoint configuration for a recommen
get_recommender_configurations	Retrieves information about all the recommender model configurations that are
get_segment	Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings fo
get_segment_export_jobs	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the export jobs for a segm
get_segment_import_jobs	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the import jobs for a segm
get_segments	Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings fo
get_segment_version	Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings fo
get_segment_versions	Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings fo
get_sms_channel	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the SMS channel for an a
get_sms_template	Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages that are
get_user_endpoints	Retrieves information about all the endpoints that are associated with a specific
get_voice_channel	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the voice channel for an a
get_voice_template	Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages that are
list_journeys	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for all
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieves all the tags (keys and values) that are associated with an application,
list_templates	Retrieves information about all the message templates that are associated with
list_template_versions	Retrieves information about all the versions of a specific message template
phone_number_validate	Retrieves information about a phone number
put_events	Creates a new event to record for endpoints, or creates or updates endpoint data
put_event_stream	Creates a new event stream for an application or updates the settings of an exis
remove_attributes	Removes one or more custom attributes, of the same attribute type, from the ap
send_messages	Creates and sends a direct message
send_otp_message	Send an OTP message
send_users_messages	Creates and sends a message to a list of users
tag_resource	Adds one or more tags (keys and values) to an application, campaign, message
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags (keys and values) from an application, campaign, m
update_adm_channel	Enables the ADM channel for an application or updates the status and settings
update_apns_channel	Enables the APNs channel for an application or updates the status and settings
update_apns_sandbox_channel	Enables the APNs sandbox channel for an application or updates the status and
update_apns_voip_channel	Enables the APNs VoIP channel for an application or updates the status and set
update_apns_voip_sandbox_channel	Enables the APNs VoIP sandbox channel for an application or updates the statu
update_application_settings	Updates the settings for an application
update_baidu_channel	Enables the Baidu channel for an application or updates the status and settings
update_campaign	Updates the configuration and other settings for a campaign
update_email_channel	Enables the email channel for an application or updates the status and settings
update_email_template	Updates an existing message template for messages that are sent through the em
update_endpoint	Creates a new endpoint for an application or updates the settings and attributes
update_endpoints_batch	Creates a new batch of endpoints for an application or updates the settings and

update_gcm_channel	Enables the GCM channel for an application or updates the status and settings
update_in_app_template	Updates an existing message template for messages sent through the in-app me
update_journey	Updates the configuration and other settings for a journey
update_journey_state	Cancels (stops) an active journey
update_push_template	Updates an existing message template for messages that are sent through a pus
update_recommender_configuration	Updates an Amazon Pinpoint configuration for a recommender model
update_segment	Creates a new segment for an application or updates the configuration, dimensi
update_sms_channel	Enables the SMS channel for an application or updates the status and settings o
update_sms_template	Updates an existing message template for messages that are sent through the S
update_template_active_version	Changes the status of a specific version of a message template to active
update_voice_channel	Enables the voice channel for an application or updates the status and settings o
update_voice_template	Updates an existing message template for messages that are sent through the vo
verify_otp_message	Verify an OTP

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- pinpoint()
svc$create_app(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

pinpointemail *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(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key

    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- pinpointemail(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_configuration_set	Create a configuration set
create_configuration_set_event_destination	Create an event destination
create_dedicated_ip_pool	Create a new pool of dedicated IP addresses
create_deliverability_test_report	Create a new predictive inbox placement test
create_email_identity	Verifies an email identity for use with Amazon Pinpoint
delete_configuration_set	Delete an existing configuration set
delete_configuration_set_event_destination	Delete an event destination
delete_dedicated_ip_pool	Delete a dedicated IP pool
delete_email_identity	Deletes an email identity that you previously verified for use with Amazon Pi
get_account	Obtain information about the email-sending status and capabilities of your A
get_blacklist_reports	Retrieve a list of the blacklists that your dedicated IP addresses appear on
get_configuration_set	Get information about an existing configuration set, including the dedicated I
get_configuration_set_event_destinations	Retrieve a list of event destinations that are associated with a configuration se
get_dedicated_ip	Get information about a dedicated IP address, including the name of the dedi
get_dedicated_ips	List the dedicated IP addresses that are associated with your Amazon Pinpoin
get_deliverability_dashboard_options	Retrieve information about the status of the Deliverability dashboard for your
get_deliverability_test_report	Retrieve the results of a predictive inbox placement test
get_domain_deliverability_campaign	Retrieve all the deliverability data for a specific campaign
get_domain_statistics_report	Retrieve inbox placement and engagement rates for the domains that you use
get_email_identity	Provides information about a specific identity associated with your Amazon P
list_configuration_sets	List all of the configuration sets associated with your Amazon Pinpoint accou
list_dedicated_ip_pools	List all of the dedicated IP pools that exist in your Amazon Pinpoint account
list_deliverability_test_reports	Show a list of the predictive inbox placement tests that you've performed, reg
list_domain_deliverability_campaigns	Retrieve deliverability data for all the campaigns that used a specific domain
list_email_identities	Returns a list of all of the email identities that are associated with your Amaz
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieve a list of the tags (keys and values) that are associated with a specifie
put_account_dedicated_ip_warmup_attributes	Enable or disable the automatic warm-up feature for dedicated IP addresses
put_account_sending_attributes	Enable or disable the ability of your account to send email
put_configuration_set_delivery_options	Associate a configuration set with a dedicated IP pool
put_configuration_set_reputation_options	Enable or disable collection of reputation metrics for emails that you send usi
put_configuration_set_sending_options	Enable or disable email sending for messages that use a particular configurati
put_configuration_set_tracking_options	Specify a custom domain to use for open and click tracking elements in emai
put_dedicated_ip_in_pool	Move a dedicated IP address to an existing dedicated IP pool
put_dedicated_ip_warmup_attributes	Put dedicated ip warmup attributes
put_deliverability_dashboard_option	Enable or disable the Deliverability dashboard for your Amazon Pinpoint acc
put_email_identity_dkim_attributes	Used to enable or disable DKIM authentication for an email identity
put_email_identity_feedback_attributes	Used to enable or disable feedback forwarding for an identity
put_email_identity_mail_from_attributes	Used to enable or disable the custom Mail-From domain configuration for an
send_email	Sends an email message
tag_resource	Add one or more tags (keys and values) to a specified resource
untag_resource	Remove one or more tags (keys and values) from a specified resource
update_configuration_set_event_destination	Update the configuration of an event destination for a configuration set

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- pinpointemail()
```

```
svc$create_configuration_set(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`pinpointsmsvoice` *Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice Service*

Description

Pinpoint SMS and Voice Messaging public facing APIs

Usage

```
pinpointsmsvoice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. - **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. - **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. - **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. - **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. - **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. - **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. - **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- pinpointsmsvoice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_configuration_set	Create a new configuration set
create_configuration_set_event_destination	Create a new event destination in a configuration set
delete_configuration_set	Deletes an existing configuration set
delete_configuration_set_event_destination	Deletes an event destination in a configuration set
get_configuration_set_event_destinations	Obtain information about an event destination, including the types of events it r
list_configuration_sets	List all of the configuration sets associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account
send_voice_message	Create a new voice message and send it to a recipient's phone number
update_configuration_set_event_destination	Update an event destination in a configuration set

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- pinpointsmsvoice()
svc$create_configuration_set(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`pinpointsmsvoicev2` *Amazon Pinpoint SMS Voice V2*

Description

Welcome to the *AWS End User Messaging SMS and Voice, version 2 API Reference*. This guide provides information about AWS End User Messaging SMS and Voice, version 2 API resources, including supported HTTP methods, parameters, and schemas.

Amazon Pinpoint is an Amazon Web Services service that you can use to engage with your recipients across multiple messaging channels. The AWS End User Messaging SMS and Voice, version 2 API provides programmatic access to options that are unique to the SMS and voice channels. AWS End User Messaging SMS and Voice, version 2 resources such as phone numbers, sender IDs, and opt-out lists can be used by the Amazon Pinpoint API.

If you're new to AWS End User Messaging SMS and Voice, it's also helpful to review the AWS End User Messaging SMS User Guide. The *AWS End User Messaging SMS User Guide* provides tutorials, code samples, and procedures that demonstrate how to use AWS End User Messaging SMS and Voice features programmatically and how to integrate functionality into mobile apps and other types of applications. The guide also provides key information, such as AWS End User Messaging SMS and Voice integration with other Amazon Web Services services, and the quotas that apply to use of the service.

Regional availability

The *AWS End User Messaging SMS and Voice version 2 API Reference* is available in several Amazon Web Services Regions and it provides an endpoint for each of these Regions. For a list of all the Regions and endpoints where the API is currently available, see Amazon Web Services Service Endpoints and Amazon Pinpoint endpoints and quotas in the Amazon Web Services General Reference. To learn more about Amazon Web Services Regions, see Managing Amazon Web Services Regions in the Amazon Web Services General Reference.

In each Region, Amazon Web Services maintains multiple Availability Zones. These Availability Zones are physically isolated from each other, but are united by private, low-latency, high-throughput, and highly redundant network connections. These Availability Zones enable us to provide very high levels of availability and redundancy, while also minimizing latency. To learn more about the number of Availability Zones that are available in each Region, see Amazon Web Services Global Infrastructure.

Usage

```
pinpointsmsvoicev2(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID

  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- pinpointsmsvoicev2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_origination_identity	Associates the specified origination identity with a pool
associate_protect_configuration	Associate a protect configuration with a configuration set
create_configuration_set	Creates a new configuration set
create_event_destination	Creates a new event destination in a configuration set
create_opt_out_list	Creates a new opt-out list
create_pool	Creates a new pool and associates the specified origination identity
create_protect_configuration	Create a new protect configuration
create_registration	Creates a new registration based on the RegistrationType field
create_registration_association	Associate the registration with an origination identity such as a pho
create_registration_attachment	Create a new registration attachment to use for uploading a file or a
create_registration_version	Create a new version of the registration and increase the VersionNu
create_verified_destination_number	You can only send messages to verified destination numbers when
delete_account_default_protect_configuration	Removes the current account default protect configuration
delete_configuration_set	Deletes an existing configuration set
delete_default_message_type	Deletes an existing default message type on a configuration set
delete_default_sender_id	Deletes an existing default sender ID on a configuration set
delete_event_destination	Deletes an existing event destination
delete_keyword	Deletes an existing keyword from an origination phone number or
delete_media_message_spend_limit_override	Deletes an account-level monthly spending limit override for sendi
delete_opted_out_number	Deletes an existing opted out destination phone number from the sp
delete_opt_out_list	Deletes an existing opt-out list
delete_pool	Deletes an existing pool
delete_protect_configuration	Permanently delete the protect configuration
delete_protect_configuration_rule_set_number_override	Permanently delete the protect configuration rule set number overri
delete_registration	Permanently delete an existing registration from your account
delete_registration_attachment	Permanently delete the specified registration attachment
delete_registration_field_value	Delete the value in a registration form field
delete_resource_policy	Deletes the resource-based policy document attached to the AWS E
delete_text_message_spend_limit_override	Deletes an account-level monthly spending limit override for sendi
delete_verified_destination_number	Delete a verified destination phone number
delete_voice_message_spend_limit_override	Deletes an account level monthly spend limit override for sending
describe_account_attributes	Describes attributes of your Amazon Web Services account
describe_account_limits	Describes the current AWS End User Messaging SMS and Voice S
describe_configuration_sets	Describes the specified configuration sets or all in your account
describe_keywords	Describes the specified keywords or all keywords on your originati
describe_opted_out_numbers	Describes the specified opted out destination numbers or all opted
describe_opt_out_lists	Describes the specified opt-out list or all opt-out lists in your accou
describe_phone_numbers	Describes the specified origination phone number, or all the phone
describe_pools	Retrieves the specified pools or all pools associated with your Ama
describe_protect_configurations	Retrieves the protect configurations that match any of filters
describe_registration_attachments	Retrieves the specified registration attachments or all registration at
describe_registration_field_definitions	Retrieves the specified registration type field definitions
describe_registration_field_values	Retrieves the specified registration field values
describe_registrations	Retrieves the specified registrations
describe_registration_section_definitions	Retrieves the specified registration section definitions
describe_registration_type_definitions	Retrieves the specified registration type definitions

describe_registration_versions	Retrieves the specified registration version
describe_sender_ids	Describes the specified SenderIds or all SenderIds associated with y
describe_spend_limits	Describes the current monthly spend limits for sending voice and te
describe_verified_destination_numbers	Retrieves the specified verified destination numbers
disassociate_origination_identity	Removes the specified origination identity from an existing pool
disassociate_protect_configuration	Disassociate a protect configuration from a configuration set
discard_registration_version	Discard the current version of the registration
get_protect_configuration_country_rule_set	Retrieve the CountryRuleSet for the specified NumberCapability fr
get_resource_policy	Retrieves the JSON text of the resource-based policy document atta
list_pool_origination_identities	Lists all associated origination identities in your pool
list_protect_configuration_rule_set_number_overrides	Retrieve all of the protect configuration rule set number overrides t
list_registration_associations	Retrieve all of the origination identities that are associated with a re
list_tags_for_resource	List all tags associated with a resource
put_keyword	Creates or updates a keyword configuration on an origination phone
put_message_feedback	Set the MessageFeedbackStatus as RECEIVED or FAILED for the
put_opted_out_number	Creates an opted out destination phone number in the opt-out list
put_protect_configuration_rule_set_number_override	Create or update a RuleSetNumberOverride and associate it with a
put_registration_field_value	Creates or updates a field value for a registration
put_resource_policy	Attaches a resource-based policy to a AWS End User Messaging S
release_phone_number	Releases an existing origination phone number in your account
release_sender_id	Releases an existing sender ID in your account
request_phone_number	Request an origination phone number for use in your account
request_sender_id	Request a new sender ID that doesn't require registration
send_destination_number_verification_code	Before you can send test messages to a verified destination phone n
send_media_message	Creates a new multimedia message (MMS) and sends it to a recipie
send_text_message	Creates a new text message and sends it to a recipient's phone num
send_voice_message	Allows you to send a request that sends a voice message
set_account_default_protect_configuration	Set a protect configuration as your account default
set_default_message_feedback_enabled	Sets a configuration set's default for message feedback
set_default_message_type	Sets the default message type on a configuration set
set_default_sender_id	Sets default sender ID on a configuration set
set_media_message_spend_limit_override	Sets an account level monthly spend limit override for sending MM
set_text_message_spend_limit_override	Sets an account level monthly spend limit override for sending text
set_voice_message_spend_limit_override	Sets an account level monthly spend limit override for sending voic
submit_registration_version	Submit the specified registration for review and approval
tag_resource	Adds or overwrites only the specified tags for the specified resourc
untag_resource	Removes the association of the specified tags from a resource
update_event_destination	Updates an existing event destination in a configuration set
update_phone_number	Updates the configuration of an existing origination phone number
update_pool	Updates the configuration of an existing pool
update_protect_configuration	Update the setting for an existing protect configuration
update_protect_configuration_country_rule_set	Update a country rule set to ALLOW or BLOCK messages to be se
update_sender_id	Updates the configuration of an existing sender ID
verify_destination_number	Use the verification code that was received by the verified destinati

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- pinpointsmsvoicev2()
svc$associate_origination_identity(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`polly` *Amazon Polly*

Description

Amazon Polly is a web service that makes it easy to synthesize speech from text.

The Amazon Polly service provides API operations for synthesizing high-quality speech from plain text and Speech Synthesis Markup Language (SSML), along with managing pronunciations lexicons that enable you to get the best results for your application domain.

Usage

```
polly(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e
  html

`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- polly(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

delete_lexicon	Deletes the specified pronunciation lexicon stored in an Amazon Web Services Region
describe_voices	Returns the list of voices that are available for use when requesting speech synthesis
get_lexicon	Returns the content of the specified pronunciation lexicon stored in an Amazon Web Services R
get_speech_synthesis_task	Retrieves a specific SpeechSynthesisTask object based on its TaskID
list_lexicons	Returns a list of pronunciation lexicons stored in an Amazon Web Services Region
list_speech_synthesis_tasks	Returns a list of SpeechSynthesisTask objects ordered by their creation date
put_lexicon	Stores a pronunciation lexicon in an Amazon Web Services Region
start_speech_synthesis_task	Allows the creation of an asynchronous synthesis task, by starting a new SpeechSynthesisTask
synthesize_speech	Synthesizes UTF-8 input, plain text or SSML, to a stream of bytes

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- polly()
# Deletes a specified pronunciation lexicon stored in an AWS Region.
svc$delete_lexicon(
  Name = "example"
)

## End(Not run)
```

`pricing` *AWS Price List Service*

Description

The Amazon Web Services Price List API is a centralized and convenient way to programmatically query Amazon Web Services for services, products, and pricing information. The Amazon Web Services Price List uses standardized product attributes such as `Location`, `Storage Class`, and `Operating System`, and provides prices at the SKU level. You can use the Amazon Web Services Price List to do the following:

- Build cost control and scenario planning tools
- Reconcile billing data
- Forecast future spend for budgeting purposes
- Provide cost benefit analysis that compare your internal workloads with Amazon Web Services

Use `GetServices` without a service code to retrieve the service codes for all Amazon Web Services services, then `GetServices` with a service code to retrieve the attribute names for that service. After you have the service code and attribute names, you can use `get_attribute_values` to see what values are available for an attribute. With the service code and an attribute name and value, you can use `get_products` to find specific products that you're interested in, such as an `AmazonEC2` instance, with a `Provisioned IOPS` `volumeType`.

For more information, see Using the Amazon Web Services Price List API in the *Billing User Guide*.

Usage

```
pricing(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- pricing(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

describe_services	Returns the metadata for one service or a list of the metadata for all services
get_attribute_values	Returns a list of attribute values
get_price_list_file_url	This feature is in preview release and is subject to change
get_products	Returns a list of all products that match the filter criteria
list_price_lists	This feature is in preview release and is subject to change

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- pricing()
# Retrieves the service for the given Service Code.
svc$describe_services(
  FormatVersion = "aws_v1",
  MaxResults = 1L,
  ServiceCode = "AmazonEC2"
)

## End(Not run)
```

`prometheusservice` *Amazon Prometheus Service*

Description

Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus is a serverless, Prometheus-compatible monitoring service for container metrics that makes it easier to securely monitor container environments at scale. With Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus, you can use the same open-source Prometheus data model and query language that you use today to monitor the performance of your containerized workloads, and also enjoy improved scalability, availability, and security without having to manage the underlying infrastructure.

For more information about Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus, see the Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus User Guide.

Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus includes two APIs.

- Use the Amazon Web Services API described in this guide to manage Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus resources, such as workspaces, rule groups, and alert managers.
- Use the Prometheus-compatible API to work within your Prometheus workspace.

Usage

```
prometheusservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:

    - ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- prometheusservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
```

```
        ),
        endpoint = "string",
        region = "string",
        close_connection = "logical",
        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
      ),
      credentials = list(
        creds = list(
          access_key_id = "string",
          secret_access_key = "string",
          session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
      ),
      endpoint = "string",
      region = "string"
    )
```

Operations

create_alert_manager_definition	The CreateAlertManagerDefinition operation creates the alert manager definition in a wo
create_logging_configuration	The CreateLoggingConfiguration operation creates a logging configuration for the works
create_rule_groups_namespace	The CreateRuleGroupsNamespace operation creates a rule groups namespace within a w
create_scraper	The CreateScraper operation creates a scraper to collect metrics
create_workspace	Creates a Prometheus workspace
delete_alert_manager_definition	Deletes the alert manager definition from a workspace
delete_logging_configuration	Deletes the logging configuration for a workspace
delete_rule_groups_namespace	Deletes one rule groups namespace and its associated rule groups definition
delete_scraper	The DeleteScraper operation deletes one scraper, and stops any metrics collection that th
delete_workspace	Deletes an existing workspace
describe_alert_manager_definition	Retrieves the full information about the alert manager definition for a workspace
describe_logging_configuration	Returns complete information about the current logging configuration of the workspace
describe_rule_groups_namespace	Returns complete information about one rule groups namespace
describe_scraper	The DescribeScraper operation displays information about an existing scraper
describe_workspace	Returns information about an existing workspace
get_default_scraper_configuration	The GetDefaultScraperConfiguration operation returns the default scraper configuration
list_rule_groups_namespaces	Returns a list of rule groups namespaces in a workspace
list_scrapers	The ListScrapers operation lists all of the scrapers in your account
list_tags_for_resource	The ListTagsForResource operation returns the tags that are associated with an Amazon
list_workspaces	Lists all of the Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus workspaces in your account
put_alert_manager_definition	Updates an existing alert manager definition in a workspace
put_rule_groups_namespace	Updates an existing rule groups namespace within a workspace
tag_resource	The TagResource operation associates tags with an Amazon Managed Service for Prome
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags from an Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus resource
update_logging_configuration	Updates the log group ARN or the workspace ID of the current logging configuration

update_scraper	Updates an existing scraper
update_workspace_alias	Updates the alias of an existing workspace

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- prometheusservice()
svc$create_alert_manager_definition(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`proton` *AWS Proton*

Description

This is the Proton Service API Reference. It provides descriptions, syntax and usage examples for each of the actions and data types for the Proton service.

The documentation for each action shows the Query API request parameters and the XML response.

Alternatively, you can use the Amazon Web Services CLI to access an API. For more information, see the Amazon Web Services Command Line Interface User Guide.

The Proton service is a two-pronged automation framework. Administrators create service templates to provide standardized infrastructure and deployment tooling for serverless and container based applications. Developers, in turn, select from the available service templates to automate their application or service deployments.

Because administrators define the infrastructure and tooling that Proton deploys and manages, they need permissions to use all of the listed API operations.

When developers select a specific infrastructure and tooling set, Proton deploys their applications. To monitor their applications that are running on Proton, developers need permissions to the service *create*, *list*, *update* and *delete* API operations and the service instance *list* and *update* API operations.

To learn more about Proton, see the Proton User Guide.

Ensuring Idempotency

When you make a mutating API request, the request typically returns a result before the asynchronous workflows of the operation are complete. Operations might also time out or encounter other server issues before they're complete, even if the request already returned a result. This might make it difficult to determine whether the request succeeded. Moreover, you might need to retry the request multiple times to ensure that the operation completes successfully. However, if the original request and the subsequent retries are successful, the operation occurs multiple times. This means that you might create more resources than you intended.

Idempotency ensures that an API request action completes no more than one time. With an idempotent request, if the original request action completes successfully, any subsequent retries complete successfully without performing any further actions. However, the result might contain updated information, such as the current creation status.

The following lists of APIs are grouped according to methods that ensure idempotency.

Idempotent create APIs with a client token

The API actions in this list support idempotency with the use of a *client token*. The corresponding Amazon Web Services CLI commands also support idempotency using a client token. A client token is a unique, case-sensitive string of up to 64 ASCII characters. To make an idempotent API request using one of these actions, specify a client token in the request. We recommend that you *don't* reuse the same client token for other API requests. If you don't provide a client token for these APIs, a default client token is automatically provided by SDKs.

Given a request action that has succeeded:

If you retry the request using the same client token and the same parameters, the retry succeeds without performing any further actions other than returning the original resource detail data in the response.

If you retry the request using the same client token, but one or more of the parameters are different, the retry throws a `ValidationException` with an `IdempotentParameterMismatch` error.

Client tokens expire eight hours after a request is made. If you retry the request with the expired token, a new resource is created.

If the original resource is deleted and you retry the request, a new resource is created.

Idempotent create APIs with a client token:

- CreateEnvironmentTemplateVersion
- CreateServiceTemplateVersion
- CreateEnvironmentAccountConnection

Idempotent create APIs

Given a request action that has succeeded:

If you retry the request with an API from this group, and the original resource *hasn't* been modified, the retry succeeds without performing any further actions other than returning the original resource detail data in the response.

If the original resource has been modified, the retry throws a `ConflictException`.

If you retry with different input parameters, the retry throws a `ValidationException` with an `IdempotentParameterMismatch` error.

Idempotent create APIs:

- CreateEnvironmentTemplate
- CreateServiceTemplate
- CreateEnvironment
- CreateService

Idempotent delete APIs

Given a request action that has succeeded:

When you retry the request with an API from this group and the resource was deleted, its metadata is returned in the response.

If you retry and the resource doesn't exist, the response is empty.

In both cases, the retry succeeds.

Idempotent delete APIs:

- DeleteEnvironmentTemplate
- DeleteEnvironmentTemplateVersion
- DeleteServiceTemplate
- DeleteServiceTemplateVersion
- DeleteEnvironmentAccountConnection

Asynchronous idempotent delete APIs

Given a request action that has succeeded:

If you retry the request with an API from this group, if the original request delete operation status is `DELETE_IN_PROGRESS`, the retry returns the resource detail data in the response without performing any further actions.

If the original request delete operation is complete, a retry returns an empty response.

Asynchronous idempotent delete APIs:

- DeleteEnvironment
- DeleteService

Usage

```
proton(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.

	• **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- proton(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_environment_account_connection	In a management account, an environment account connection request is accep
cancel_component_deployment	Attempts to cancel a component deployment (for a component that is in the IN
cancel_environment_deployment	Attempts to cancel an environment deployment on an UpdateEnvironment acti
cancel_service_instance_deployment	Attempts to cancel a service instance deployment on an UpdateServiceInstance
cancel_service_pipeline_deployment	Attempts to cancel a service pipeline deployment on an UpdateServicePipeline
create_component	Create an Proton component
create_environment	Deploy a new environment
create_environment_account_connection	Create an environment account connection in an environment account so that e
create_environment_template	Create an environment template for Proton
create_environment_template_version	Create a new major or minor version of an environment template
create_repository	Create and register a link to a repository
create_service	Create an Proton service
create_service_instance	Create a service instance
create_service_sync_config	Create the Proton Ops configuration file
create_service_template	Create a service template
create_service_template_version	Create a new major or minor version of a service template
create_template_sync_config	Set up a template to create new template versions automatically by tracking a l
delete_component	Delete an Proton component resource
delete_deployment	Delete the deployment
delete_environment	Delete an environment
delete_environment_account_connection	In an environment account, delete an environment account connection
delete_environment_template	If no other major or minor versions of an environment template exist, delete the
delete_environment_template_version	If no other minor versions of an environment template exist, delete a major ver
delete_repository	De-register and unlink your repository
delete_service	Delete a service, with its instances and pipeline
delete_service_sync_config	Delete the Proton Ops file
delete_service_template	If no other major or minor versions of the service template exist, delete the serv
delete_service_template_version	If no other minor versions of a service template exist, delete a major version of
delete_template_sync_config	Delete a template sync configuration
get_account_settings	Get detail data for Proton account-wide settings
get_component	Get detailed data for a component
get_deployment	Get detailed data for a deployment
get_environment	Get detailed data for an environment
get_environment_account_connection	In an environment account, get the detailed data for an environment account co
get_environment_template	Get detailed data for an environment template
get_environment_template_version	Get detailed data for a major or minor version of an environment template

get_repository	Get detail data for a linked repository
get_repository_sync_status	Get the sync status of a repository used for Proton template sync
get_resources_summary	Get counts of Proton resources
get_service	Get detailed data for a service
get_service_instance	Get detailed data for a service instance
get_service_instance_sync_status	Get the status of the synced service instance
get_service_sync_blocker_summary	Get detailed data for the service sync blocker summary
get_service_sync_config	Get detailed information for the service sync configuration
get_service_template	Get detailed data for a service template
get_service_template_version	Get detailed data for a major or minor version of a service template
get_template_sync_config	Get detail data for a template sync configuration
get_template_sync_status	Get the status of a template sync
list_component_outputs	Get a list of component Infrastructure as Code (IaC) outputs
list_component_provisioned_resources	List provisioned resources for a component with details
list_components	List components with summary data
list_deployments	List deployments
list_environment_account_connections	View a list of environment account connections
list_environment_outputs	List the infrastructure as code outputs for your environment
list_environment_provisioned_resources	List the provisioned resources for your environment
list_environments	List environments with detail data summaries
list_environment_templates	List environment templates
list_environment_template_versions	List major or minor versions of an environment template with detail data
list_repositories	List linked repositories with detail data
list_repository_sync_definitions	List repository sync definitions with detail data
list_service_instance_outputs	Get a list service of instance Infrastructure as Code (IaC) outputs
list_service_instance_provisioned_resources	List provisioned resources for a service instance with details
list_service_instances	List service instances with summary data
list_service_pipeline_outputs	Get a list of service pipeline Infrastructure as Code (IaC) outputs
list_service_pipeline_provisioned_resources	List provisioned resources for a service and pipeline with details
list_services	List services with summaries of detail data
list_service_templates	List service templates with detail data
list_service_template_versions	List major or minor versions of a service template with detail data
list_tags_for_resource	List tags for a resource
notify_resource_deployment_status_change	Notify Proton of status changes to a provisioned resource when you use self-m
reject_environment_account_connection	In a management account, reject an environment account connection from anot
tag_resource	Tag a resource
untag_resource	Remove a customer tag from a resource
update_account_settings	Update Proton settings that are used for multiple services in the Amazon Web S
update_component	Update a component
update_environment	Update an environment
update_environment_account_connection	In an environment account, update an environment account connection to use a
update_environment_template	Update an environment template
update_environment_template_version	Update a major or minor version of an environment template
update_service	Edit a service description or use a spec to add and delete service instances
update_service_instance	Update a service instance
update_service_pipeline	Update the service pipeline
update_service_sync_blocker	Update the service sync blocker by resolving it
update_service_sync_config	Update the Proton Ops config file

update_service_template	Update a service template
update_service_template_version	Update a major or minor version of a service template
update_template_sync_config	Update template sync configuration parameters, except for the templateName a

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- proton()
svc$accept_environment_account_connection(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`qldb` *Amazon QLDB*

Description

The resource management API for Amazon QLDB

Usage

```
qldb(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

	• **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- qldb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

cancel_journal_kinesis_stream	Ends a given Amazon QLDB journal stream
create_ledger	Creates a new ledger in your Amazon Web Services account in the current Region
delete_ledger	Deletes a ledger and all of its contents
describe_journal_kinesis_stream	Returns detailed information about a given Amazon QLDB journal stream
describe_journal_s3_export	Returns information about a journal export job, including the ledger name, export I
describe_ledger	Returns information about a ledger, including its state, permissions mode, encryptic
export_journal_to_s3	Exports journal contents within a date and time range from a ledger into a specified
get_block	Returns a block object at a specified address in a journal
get_digest	Returns the digest of a ledger at the latest committed block in the journal
get_revision	Returns a revision data object for a specified document ID and block address
list_journal_kinesis_streams_for_ledger	Returns all Amazon QLDB journal streams for a given ledger
list_journal_s3_exports	Returns all journal export jobs for all ledgers that are associated with the current Ar
list_journal_s3_exports_for_ledger	Returns all journal export jobs for a specified ledger
list_ledgers	Returns all ledgers that are associated with the current Amazon Web Services accou
list_tags_for_resource	Returns all tags for a specified Amazon QLDB resource
stream_journal_to_kinesis	Creates a journal stream for a given Amazon QLDB ledger
tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to a specified Amazon QLDB resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from a specified Amazon QLDB resource
update_ledger	Updates properties on a ledger
update_ledger_permissions_mode	Updates the permissions mode of a ledger

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- qldb()
svc$cancel_journal_kinesis_stream(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`qldbsession` *Amazon QLDB Session*

Description

The transactional data APIs for Amazon QLDB

Instead of interacting directly with this API, we recommend using the QLDB driver or the QLDB shell to execute data transactions on a ledger.

- If you are working with an AWS SDK, use the QLDB driver. The driver provides a high-level abstraction layer above this *QLDB Session* data plane and manages `send_command` API calls for you. For information and a list of supported programming languages, see Getting started with the driver in the *Amazon QLDB Developer Guide*.
- If you are working with the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), use the QLDB shell. The shell is a command line interface that uses the QLDB driver to interact with a ledger. For information, see Accessing Amazon QLDB using the QLDB shell.

Usage

```
qldbsession(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:

- **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
      - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
      - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- qldbsession(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

send_command	Sends a command to an Amazon QLDB ledger

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- qldbsession()
svc$send_command(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`quicksight` *Amazon QuickSight*

Description

Amazon QuickSight API Reference

Amazon QuickSight is a fully managed, serverless business intelligence service for the Amazon Web Services Cloud that makes it easy to extend data and insights to every user in your organization. This API reference contains documentation for a programming interface that you can use to manage Amazon QuickSight.

Usage

```
quicksight(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token

    - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- quicksight(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_create_topic_reviewed_answer	Creates new reviewed answers for a Q Topic
batch_delete_topic_reviewed_answer	Deletes reviewed answers for Q Topic
cancel_ingestion	Cancels an ongoing ingestion of data into SPICE
create_account_customization	Creates Amazon QuickSight customizations for the current Amazon
create_account_subscription	Creates an Amazon QuickSight account, or subscribes to Amazon Q
create_analysis	Creates an analysis in Amazon QuickSight
create_brand	Creates an Amazon QuickSight brand
create_custom_permissions	Creates a custom permissions profile
create_dashboard	Creates a dashboard from either a template or directly with a Dashb
create_data_set	Creates a dataset
create_data_source	Creates a data source
create_folder	Creates an empty shared folder
create_folder_membership	Adds an asset, such as a dashboard, analysis, or dataset into a folder
create_group	Use the CreateGroup operation to create a group in Amazon QuickS
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
create_ingestion	Creates and starts a new SPICE ingestion for a dataset
create_namespace	(Enterprise edition only) Creates a new namespace for you to use w
create_refresh_schedule	Creates a refresh schedule for a dataset
create_role_membership	Use CreateRoleMembership to add an existing Amazon QuickSight
create_template	Creates a template either from a TemplateDefinition or from an exis
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
create_topic	Creates a new Q topic
create_topic_refresh_schedule	Creates a topic refresh schedule
create_vpc_connection	Creates a new VPC connection
delete_account_customization	Deletes all Amazon QuickSight customizations in this Amazon Wel
delete_account_subscription	Use the DeleteAccountSubscription operation to delete an Amazon

delete_analysis	Deletes an analysis from Amazon QuickSight
delete_brand	Deletes an Amazon QuickSight brand
delete_brand_assignment	Deletes a brand assignment
delete_custom_permissions	Deletes a custom permissions profile
delete_dashboard	Deletes a dashboard
delete_data_set	Deletes a dataset
delete_data_set_refresh_properties	Deletes the dataset refresh properties of the dataset
delete_data_source	Deletes the data source permanently
delete_default_q_business_application	Deletes a linked Amazon Q Business application from an Amazon
delete_folder	Deletes an empty folder
delete_folder_membership	Removes an asset, such as a dashboard, analysis, or dataset, from a
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
delete_iam_policy_assignment	Deletes an existing IAM policy assignment
delete_identity_propagation_config	Deletes all access scopes and authorized targets that are associated
delete_namespace	Deletes a namespace and the users and groups that are associated w
delete_refresh_schedule	Deletes a refresh schedule from a dataset
delete_role_custom_permission	Removes custom permissions from the role
delete_role_membership	Removes a group from a role
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 point
delete_topic	Deletes a topic
delete_topic_refresh_schedule	Deletes a topic refresh schedule
delete_user	Deletes the Amazon QuickSight user that is associated with the ide
delete_user_by_principal_id	Deletes a user identified by its principal ID
delete_user_custom_permission	Deletes a custom permissions profile from a user
delete_vpc_connection	Deletes a VPC connection
describe_account_customization	Describes the customizations associated with the provided Amazon
describe_account_settings	Describes the settings that were used when your Amazon QuickSig
describe_account_subscription	Use the DescribeAccountSubscription operation to receive a descrip
describe_analysis	Provides a summary of the metadata for an analysis
describe_analysis_definition	Provides a detailed description of the definition of an analysis
describe_analysis_permissions	Provides the read and write permissions for an analysis
describe_asset_bundle_export_job	Describes an existing export job
describe_asset_bundle_import_job	Describes an existing import job
describe_brand	Describes a brand
describe_brand_assignment	Describes a brand assignment
describe_brand_published_version	Describes the published version of the brand
describe_custom_permissions	Describes a custom permissions profile
describe_dashboard	Provides a summary for a dashboard
describe_dashboard_definition	Provides a detailed description of the definition of a dashboard
describe_dashboard_permissions	Describes read and write permissions for a dashboard
describe_dashboard_snapshot_job	Describes an existing snapshot job
describe_dashboard_snapshot_job_result	Describes the result of an existing snapshot job that has finished run
describe_dashboards_qa_configuration	Describes an existing dashboard QA configuration
describe_data_set	Describes a dataset

describe_data_set_permissions	Describes the permissions on a dataset
describe_data_set_refresh_properties	Describes the refresh properties of a dataset
describe_data_source	Describes a data source
describe_data_source_permissions	Describes the resource permissions for a data source
describe_default_q_business_application	Describes a Amazon Q Business application that is linked to an Am
describe_folder	Describes a folder
describe_folder_permissions	Describes permissions for a folder
describe_folder_resolved_permissions	Describes the folder resolved permissions
describe_group	Returns an Amazon QuickSight group's description and Amazon R
describe_group_membership	Use the DescribeGroupMembership operation to determine if a user
describe_iam_policy_assignment	Describes an existing IAM policy assignment, as specified by the as
describe_ingestion	Describes a SPICE ingestion
describe_ip_restriction	Provides a summary and status of IP rules
describe_key_registration	Describes all customer managed key registrations in a Amazon Qui
describe_namespace	Describes the current namespace
describe_q_personalization_configuration	Describes a personalization configuration
describe_quick_sight_q_search_configuration	Describes the state of a Amazon QuickSight Q Search configuration
describe_refresh_schedule	Provides a summary of a refresh schedule
describe_role_custom_permission	Describes all custom permissions that are mapped to a role
describe_template	Describes a template's metadata
describe_template_alias	Describes the template alias for a template
describe_template_definition	Provides a detailed description of the definition of a template
describe_template_permissions	Describes read and write permissions on a template
describe_theme	Describes a theme
describe_theme_alias	Describes the alias for a theme
describe_theme_permissions	Describes the read and write permissions for a theme
describe_topic	Describes a topic
describe_topic_permissions	Describes the permissions of a topic
describe_topic_refresh	Describes the status of a topic refresh
describe_topic_refresh_schedule	Deletes a topic refresh schedule
describe_user	Returns information about a user, given the user name
describe_vpc_connection	Describes a VPC connection
generate_embed_url_for_anonymous_user	Generates an embed URL that you can use to embed an Amazon Qu
generate_embed_url_for_registered_user	Generates an embed URL that you can use to embed an Amazon Qu
generate_embed_url_for_registered_user_with_identity	Generates an embed URL that you can use to embed an Amazon Qu
get_dashboard_embed_url	Generates a temporary session URL and authorization code(bearer t
get_session_embed_url	Generates a session URL and authorization code that you can use to
list_analyses	Lists Amazon QuickSight analyses that exist in the specified Amazo
list_asset_bundle_export_jobs	Lists all asset bundle export jobs that have been taken place in the la
list_asset_bundle_import_jobs	Lists all asset bundle import jobs that have taken place in the last 14
list_brands	Lists all brands in an Amazon QuickSight account
list_custom_permissions	Returns a list of all the custom permissions profiles
list_dashboards	Lists dashboards in an Amazon Web Services account
list_dashboard_versions	Lists all the versions of the dashboards in the Amazon QuickSight s
list_data_sets	Lists all of the datasets belonging to the current Amazon Web Servi
list_data_sources	Lists data sources in current Amazon Web Services Region that bel
list_folder_members	List all assets (DASHBOARD, ANALYSIS, and DATASET) in a fo
list_folders	Lists all folders in an account

list_folders_for_resource	List all folders that a resource is a member of
list_group_memberships	Lists member users in a group
list_groups	Lists all user groups in Amazon QuickSight
list_iam_policy_assignments	Lists the IAM policy assignments in the current Amazon QuickSigh
list_iam_policy_assignments_for_user	Lists all of the IAM policy assignments, including the Amazon Res
list_identity_propagation_configs	Lists all services and authorized targets that the Amazon QuickSigh
list_ingestions	Lists the history of SPICE ingestions for a dataset
list_namespaces	Lists the namespaces for the specified Amazon Web Services accou
list_refresh_schedules	Lists the refresh schedules of a dataset
list_role_memberships	Lists all groups that are associated with a role
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags assigned to a resource
list_template_aliases	Lists all the aliases of a template
list_templates	Lists all the templates in the current Amazon QuickSight account
list_template_versions	Lists all the versions of the templates in the current Amazon Quick
list_theme_aliases	Lists all the aliases of a theme
list_themes	Lists all the themes in the current Amazon Web Services account
list_theme_versions	Lists all the versions of the themes in the current Amazon Web Serv
list_topic_refresh_schedules	Lists all of the refresh schedules for a topic
list_topic_reviewed_answers	Lists all reviewed answers for a Q Topic
list_topics	Lists all of the topics within an account
list_user_groups	Lists the Amazon QuickSight groups that an Amazon QuickSight u
list_users	Returns a list of all of the Amazon QuickSight users belonging to th
list_vpc_connections	Lists all of the VPC connections in the current set Amazon Web Se
predict_qa_results	Predicts existing visuals or generates new visuals to answer a given
put_data_set_refresh_properties	Creates or updates the dataset refresh properties for the dataset
register_user	Creates an Amazon QuickSight user whose identity is associated wi
restore_analysis	Restores an analysis
search_analyses	Searches for analyses that belong to the user specified in the filter
search_dashboards	Searches for dashboards that belong to a user
search_data_sets	Use the SearchDataSets operation to search for datasets that belong
search_data_sources	Use the SearchDataSources operation to search for data sources tha
search_folders	Searches the subfolders in a folder
search_groups	Use the SearchGroups operation to search groups in a specified Am
search_topics	Searches for any Q topic that exists in an Amazon QuickSight acco
start_asset_bundle_export_job	Starts an Asset Bundle export job
start_asset_bundle_import_job	Starts an Asset Bundle import job
start_dashboard_snapshot_job	Starts an asynchronous job that generates a snapshot of a dashboard
start_dashboard_snapshot_job_schedule	Starts an asynchronous job that runs an existing dashboard schedule
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified Amazon
untag_resource	Removes a tag or tags from a resource
update_account_customization	Updates Amazon QuickSight customizations for the current Amazo
update_account_settings	Updates the Amazon QuickSight settings in your Amazon Web Ser
update_analysis	Updates an analysis in Amazon QuickSight
update_analysis_permissions	Updates the read and write permissions for an analysis
update_application_with_token_exchange_grant	Updates an Amazon QuickSight application with a token exchange
update_brand	Updates a brand
update_brand_assignment	Updates a brand assignment
update_brand_published_version	Updates the published version of a brand

update_custom_permissions	Updates a custom permissions profile
update_dashboard	Updates a dashboard in an Amazon Web Services account
update_dashboard_links	Updates the linked analyses on a dashboard
update_dashboard_permissions	Updates read and write permissions on a dashboard
update_dashboard_published_version	Updates the published version of a dashboard
update_dashboards_qa_configuration	Updates a Dashboard QA configuration
update_data_set	Updates a dataset
update_data_set_permissions	Updates the permissions on a dataset
update_data_source	Updates a data source
update_data_source_permissions	Updates the permissions to a data source
update_default_q_business_application	Updates a Amazon Q Business application that is linked to a Amazo
update_folder	Updates the name of a folder
update_folder_permissions	Updates permissions of a folder
update_group	Changes a group description
update_iam_policy_assignment	Updates an existing IAM policy assignment
update_identity_propagation_config	Adds or updates services and authorized targets to configure what th
update_ip_restriction	Updates the content and status of IP rules
update_key_registration	Updates a customer managed key in a Amazon QuickSight account
update_public_sharing_settings	Use the UpdatePublicSharingSettings operation to turn on or turn of
update_q_personalization_configuration	Updates a personalization configuration
update_quick_sight_q_search_configuration	Updates the state of a Amazon QuickSight Q Search configuration
update_refresh_schedule	Updates a refresh schedule for a dataset
update_role_custom_permission	Updates the custom permissions that are associated with a role
update_spice_capacity_configuration	Updates the SPICE capacity configuration for a Amazon QuickSigh
update_template	Updates a template from an existing Amazon QuickSight analysis o
update_template_alias	Updates the template alias of a template
update_template_permissions	Updates the resource permissions for a template
update_theme	Updates a theme
update_theme_alias	Updates an alias of a theme
update_theme_permissions	Updates the resource permissions for a theme
update_topic	Updates a topic
update_topic_permissions	Updates the permissions of a topic
update_topic_refresh_schedule	Updates a topic refresh schedule
update_user	Updates an Amazon QuickSight user
update_user_custom_permission	Updates a custom permissions profile for a user
update_vpc_connection	Updates a VPC connection

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- quicksight()
svc$batch_create_topic_reviewed_answer(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`ram` *AWS Resource Access Manager*

Description

This is the *Resource Access Manager API Reference*. This documentation provides descriptions and syntax for each of the actions and data types in RAM. RAM is a service that helps you securely share your Amazon Web Services resources to other Amazon Web Services accounts. If you use Organizations to manage your accounts, then you can share your resources with your entire organization or to organizational units (OUs). For supported resource types, you can also share resources with individual Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles and users.

To learn more about RAM, see the following resources:

- Resource Access Manager product page
- Resource Access Manager User Guide

Usage

```
ram(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID

  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ram(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_resource_share_invitation	Accepts an invitation to a resource share from another Amazon Web Service
associate_resource_share	Adds the specified list of principals and list of resources to a resource share
associate_resource_share_permission	Adds or replaces the RAM permission for a resource type included in a resou
create_permission	Creates a customer managed permission for a specified resource type that yo
create_permission_version	Creates a new version of the specified customer managed permission
create_resource_share	Creates a resource share
delete_permission	Deletes the specified customer managed permission in the Amazon Web Serv
delete_permission_version	Deletes one version of a customer managed permission
delete_resource_share	Deletes the specified resource share
disassociate_resource_share	Removes the specified principals or resources from participating in the speci
disassociate_resource_share_permission	Removes a managed permission from a resource share
enable_sharing_with_aws_organization	Enables resource sharing within your organization in Organizations
get_permission	Retrieves the contents of a managed permission in JSON format
get_resource_policies	Retrieves the resource policies for the specified resources that you own and h
get_resource_share_associations	Retrieves the lists of resources and principals that associated for resource sha
get_resource_share_invitations	Retrieves details about invitations that you have received for resource shares
get_resource_shares	Retrieves details about the resource shares that you own or that are shared wi
list_pending_invitation_resources	Lists the resources in a resource share that is shared with you but for which t
list_permission_associations	Lists information about the managed permission and its associations to any r
list_permissions	Retrieves a list of available RAM permissions that you can use for the suppo
list_permission_versions	Lists the available versions of the specified RAM permission
list_principals	Lists the principals that you are sharing resources with or that are sharing res
list_replace_permission_associations_work	Retrieves the current status of the asynchronous tasks performed by RAM wh
list_resources	Lists the resources that you added to a resource share or the resources that ar
list_resource_share_permissions	Lists the RAM permissions that are associated with a resource share
list_resource_types	Lists the resource types that can be shared by RAM
promote_permission_created_from_policy	When you attach a resource-based policy to a resource, RAM automatically
promote_resource_share_created_from_policy	When you attach a resource-based policy to a resource, RAM automatically
reject_resource_share_invitation	Rejects an invitation to a resource share from another Amazon Web Services
replace_permission_associations	Updates all resource shares that use a managed permission to a different man
set_default_permission_version	Designates the specified version number as the default version for the specifi
tag_resource	Adds the specified tag keys and values to a resource share or managed permi
untag_resource	Removes the specified tag key and value pairs from the specified resource sh
update_resource_share	Modifies some of the properties of the specified resource share

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ram()
svc$accept_resource_share_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`rds` *Amazon Relational Database Service*

Description

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient, resizeable capacity for an industry-standard relational database and manages common database administration tasks, freeing up developers to focus on what makes their applications and businesses unique.

Amazon RDS gives you access to the capabilities of a MySQL, MariaDB, PostgreSQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, Db2, or Amazon Aurora database server. These capabilities mean that the code, applications, and tools you already use today with your existing databases work with Amazon RDS without modification. Amazon RDS automatically backs up your database and maintains the database software that powers your DB instance. Amazon RDS is flexible: you can scale your DB instance's compute resources and storage capacity to meet your application's demand. As with all Amazon Web Services, there are no up-front investments, and you pay only for the resources you use.

This interface reference for Amazon RDS contains documentation for a programming or command line interface you can use to manage Amazon RDS. Amazon RDS is asynchronous, which means that some interfaces might require techniques such as polling or callback functions to determine when a command has been applied. In this reference, the parameter descriptions indicate whether a command is applied immediately, on the next instance reboot, or during the maintenance window. The reference structure is as follows, and we list following some related topics from the user guide.

Amazon RDS API Reference

- For the alphabetical list of API actions, see API Actions.
- For the alphabetical list of data types, see Data Types.
- For a list of common query parameters, see Common Parameters.
- For descriptions of the error codes, see Common Errors.

Amazon RDS User Guide

- For a summary of the Amazon RDS interfaces, see Available RDS Interfaces.
- For more information about how to use the Query API, see Using the Query API.

Usage

```
rds(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID

        - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
        - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
    - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- rds(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_role_to_db_cluster	Associates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role with a DB cl
add_role_to_db_instance	Associates an Amazon Web Services Identity and Access Management (
add_source_identifier_to_subscription	Adds a source identifier to an existing RDS event notification subscriptio
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 D
authorize_db_security_group_ingress	Enables ingress to a DBSecurityGroup using one of two forms of authori
backtrack_db_cluster	Backtracks a DB cluster to a specific time, without creating a new DB clu
build_auth_token	Return an authentication token for a database connection
build_auth_token_v2	Generates an auth token used to connect to a db with IAM credentials
cancel_export_task	Cancels an export task in progress that is exporting a snapshot or cluster
copy_db_cluster_parameter_group	Copies the specified DB cluster parameter group
copy_db_cluster_snapshot	Copies a snapshot of a DB cluster
copy_db_parameter_group	Copies the specified DB parameter group
copy_db_snapshot	Copies the specified DB snapshot
copy_option_group	Copies the specified option group
create_blue_green_deployment	Creates a blue/green deployment
create_custom_db_engine_version	Creates a custom DB engine version (CEV)
create_db_cluster	Creates a new Amazon Aurora DB cluster or Multi-AZ DB cluster
create_db_cluster_endpoint	Creates a new custom endpoint and associates it with an Amazon Aurora
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_instance_read_replica	Creates a new DB instance that acts as a read replica for an existing sour
create_db_parameter_group	Creates a new DB parameter group
create_db_proxy	Creates a new DB proxy
create_db_proxy_endpoint	Creates a DBProxyEndpoint
create_db_security_group	Creates a new DB security group

create_db_shard_group	Creates a new DB shard group for Aurora Limitless Database
create_db_snapshot	Creates a snapshot of a DB instance
create_db_subnet_group	Creates a new DB subnet group
create_event_subscription	Creates an RDS event notification subscription
create_global_cluster	Creates an Aurora global database spread across multiple Amazon Web S
create_integration	Creates a zero-ETL integration with Amazon Redshift
create_option_group	Creates a new option group
create_tenant_database	Creates a tenant database in a DB instance that uses the multi-tenant con
delete_blue_green_deployment	Deletes a blue/green deployment
delete_custom_db_engine_version	Deletes a custom engine version
delete_db_cluster	The DeleteDBCluster action deletes a previously provisioned DB cluster
delete_db_cluster_automated_backup	Deletes automated backups using the DbClusterResourceId value of the s
delete_db_cluster_endpoint	Deletes a custom endpoint and removes it from an Amazon Aurora DB c
delete_db_cluster_parameter_group	Deletes a specified DB cluster parameter group
delete_db_cluster_snapshot	Deletes a DB cluster snapshot
delete_db_instance	Deletes a previously provisioned DB instance
delete_db_instance_automated_backup	Deletes automated backups using the DbiResourceId value of the source
delete_db_parameter_group	Deletes a specified DB parameter group
delete_db_proxy	Deletes an existing DB proxy
delete_db_proxy_endpoint	Deletes a DBProxyEndpoint
delete_db_security_group	Deletes a DB security group
delete_db_shard_group	Deletes an Aurora Limitless Database DB shard group
delete_db_snapshot	Deletes a DB snapshot
delete_db_subnet_group	Deletes a DB subnet group
delete_event_subscription	Deletes an RDS event notification subscription
delete_global_cluster	Deletes a global database cluster
delete_integration	Deletes a zero-ETL integration with Amazon Redshift
delete_option_group	Deletes an existing option group
delete_tenant_database	Deletes a tenant database from your DB instance
deregister_db_proxy_targets	Remove the association between one or more DBProxyTarget data struct
describe_account_attributes	Lists all of the attributes for a customer account
describe_blue_green_deployments	Describes one or more blue/green deployments
describe_certificates	Lists the set of certificate authority (CA) certificates provided by Amazo
describe_db_cluster_automated_backups	Displays backups for both current and deleted DB clusters
describe_db_cluster_backtracks	Returns information about backtracks for a DB cluster
describe_db_cluster_endpoints	Returns information about endpoints for an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups	Returns a list of DBClusterParameterGroup descriptions
describe_db_cluster_parameters	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB cluster parameter
describe_db_clusters	Describes existing Amazon Aurora DB clusters and Multi-AZ DB cluste
describe_db_cluster_snapshot_attributes	Returns a list of DB cluster snapshot attribute names and values for a ma
describe_db_cluster_snapshots	Returns information about DB cluster snapshots
describe_db_engine_versions	Describes the properties of specific versions of DB engines
describe_db_instance_automated_backups	Displays backups for both current and deleted instances
describe_db_instances	Describes provisioned RDS instances
describe_db_log_files	Returns a list of DB log files for the DB instance
describe_db_parameter_groups	Returns a list of DBParameterGroup descriptions
describe_db_parameters	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB parameter group
describe_db_proxies	Returns information about DB proxies

describe_db_proxy_endpoints	Returns information about DB proxy endpoints
describe_db_proxy_target_groups	Returns information about DB proxy target groups, represented by DBPr
describe_db_proxy_targets	Returns information about DBProxyTarget objects
describe_db_recommendations	Describes the recommendations to resolve the issues for your DB instanc
describe_db_security_groups	Returns a list of DBSecurityGroup descriptions
describe_db_shard_groups	Describes existing Aurora Limitless Database DB shard groups
describe_db_snapshot_attributes	Returns a list of DB snapshot attribute names and values for a manual D
describe_db_snapshots	Returns information about DB snapshots
describe_db_snapshot_tenant_databases	Describes the tenant databases that exist in a DB snapshot
describe_db_subnet_groups	Returns a list of DBSubnetGroup descriptions
describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the clus
describe_engine_default_parameters	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the spec
describe_event_categories	Displays a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for
describe_events	Returns events related to DB instances, DB clusters, DB parameter group
describe_event_subscriptions	Lists all the subscription descriptions for a customer account
describe_export_tasks	Returns information about a snapshot or cluster export to Amazon S3
describe_global_clusters	Returns information about Aurora global database clusters
describe_integrations	Describe one or more zero-ETL integrations with Amazon Redshift
describe_option_group_options	Describes all available options for the specified engine
describe_option_groups	Describes the available option groups
describe_orderable_db_instance_options	Describes the orderable DB instance options for a specified DB engine
describe_pending_maintenance_actions	Returns a list of resources (for example, DB instances) that have at least
describe_reserved_db_instances	Returns information about reserved DB instances for this account, or abo
describe_reserved_db_instances_offerings	Lists available reserved DB instance offerings
describe_source_regions	Returns a list of the source Amazon Web Services Regions where the cur
describe_tenant_databases	Describes the tenant databases in a DB instance that uses the multi-tenan
describe_valid_db_instance_modifications	You can call DescribeValidDBInstanceModifications to learn what modif
disable_http_endpoint	Disables the HTTP endpoint for the specified DB cluster
download_db_log_file_portion	Downloads all or a portion of the specified log file, up to 1 MB in size
enable_http_endpoint	Enables the HTTP endpoint for the DB cluster
failover_db_cluster	Forces a failover for a DB cluster
failover_global_cluster	Promotes the specified secondary DB cluster to be the primary DB cluste
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags on an Amazon RDS resource
modify_activity_stream	Changes the audit policy state of a database activity stream to either lock
modify_certificates	Override the system-default Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Secur
modify_current_db_cluster_capacity	Set the capacity of an Aurora Serverless v1 DB cluster to a specific value
modify_custom_db_engine_version	Modifies the status of a custom engine version (CEV)
modify_db_cluster	Modifies the settings of an Amazon Aurora DB cluster or a Multi-AZ D
modify_db_cluster_endpoint	Modifies the properties of an endpoint in an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
modify_db_cluster_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group
modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute	Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from,
modify_db_instance	Modifies settings for a DB instance
modify_db_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group
modify_db_proxy	Changes the settings for an existing DB proxy
modify_db_proxy_endpoint	Changes the settings for an existing DB proxy endpoint
modify_db_proxy_target_group	Modifies the properties of a DBProxyTargetGroup
modify_db_recommendation	Updates the recommendation status and recommended action status for t
modify_db_shard_group	Modifies the settings of an Aurora Limitless Database DB shard group

modify_db_snapshot	Updates a manual DB snapshot with a new engine version
modify_db_snapshot_attribute	Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from,
modify_db_subnet_group	Modifies an existing DB subnet group
modify_event_subscription	Modifies an existing RDS event notification subscription
modify_global_cluster	Modifies a setting for an Amazon Aurora global database cluster
modify_integration	Modifies a zero-ETL integration with Amazon Redshift
modify_option_group	Modifies an existing option group
modify_tenant_database	Modifies an existing tenant database in a DB instance
promote_read_replica	Promotes a read replica DB instance to a standalone DB instance
promote_read_replica_db_cluster	Promotes a read replica DB cluster to a standalone DB cluster
purchase_reserved_db_instances_offering	Purchases a reserved DB instance offering
reboot_db_cluster	You might need to reboot your DB cluster, usually for maintenance reaso
reboot_db_instance	You might need to reboot your DB instance, usually for maintenance rea
reboot_db_shard_group	You might need to reboot your DB shard group, usually for maintenance
register_db_proxy_targets	Associate one or more DBProxyTarget data structures with a DBProxyTa
remove_from_global_cluster	Detaches an Aurora secondary cluster from an Aurora global database cl
remove_role_from_db_cluster	Removes the asssociation of an Amazon Web Services Identity and Acce
remove_role_from_db_instance	Disassociates an Amazon Web Services Identity and Access Managemen
remove_source_identifier_from_subscription	Removes a source identifier from an existing RDS event notification subs
remove_tags_from_resource	Removes metadata tags from an Amazon RDS resource
reset_db_cluster_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group to the default v
reset_db_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group to the engine/system d
restore_db_cluster_from_s3	Creates an Amazon Aurora DB cluster from MySQL data stored in an A
restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot	Creates a new DB cluster from a DB snapshot or DB cluster snapshot
restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time	Restores a DB cluster to an arbitrary point in time
restore_db_instance_from_db_snapshot	Creates a new DB instance from a DB snapshot
restore_db_instance_from_s3	Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) supports importing
restore_db_instance_to_point_in_time	Restores a DB instance to an arbitrary point in time
revoke_db_security_group_ingress	Revokes ingress from a DBSecurityGroup for previously authorized IP r
start_activity_stream	Starts a database activity stream to monitor activity on the database
start_db_cluster	Starts an Amazon Aurora DB cluster that was stopped using the Amazon
start_db_instance	Starts an Amazon RDS DB instance that was stopped using the Amazon
start_db_instance_automated_backups_replication	Enables replication of automated backups to a different Amazon Web Se
start_export_task	Starts an export of DB snapshot or DB cluster data to Amazon S3
stop_activity_stream	Stops a database activity stream that was started using the Amazon Web
stop_db_cluster	Stops an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
stop_db_instance	Stops an Amazon RDS DB instance
stop_db_instance_automated_backups_replication	Stops automated backup replication for a DB instance
switchover_blue_green_deployment	Switches over a blue/green deployment
switchover_global_cluster	Switches over the specified secondary DB cluster to be the new primary
switchover_read_replica	Switches over an Oracle standby database in an Oracle Data Guard envir

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- rds()
# This example add a source identifier to an event notification
# subscription.
svc$add_source_identifier_to_subscription(
  SourceIdentifier = "mymysqlinstance",
  SubscriptionName = "mymysqleventsubscription"
)

## End(Not run)
```

`rdsdataservice` *AWS RDS DataService*

Description

RDS Data API

Amazon RDS provides an HTTP endpoint to run SQL statements on an Amazon Aurora DB cluster. To run these statements, you use the RDS Data API (Data API).

Data API is available with the following types of Aurora databases:

- Aurora PostgreSQL - Serverless v2, provisioned, and Serverless v1
- Aurora MySQL - Serverless v2, provisioned, and Serverless v1

For more information about the Data API, see Using RDS Data API in the *Amazon Aurora User Guide*.

Usage

```
rdsdataservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- rdsdataservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_execute_statement	Runs a batch SQL statement over an array of data
begin_transaction	Starts a SQL transaction
commit_transaction	Ends a SQL transaction started with the BeginTransaction operation and commits the changes
execute_sql	Runs one or more SQL statements
execute_statement	Runs a SQL statement against a database
rollback_transaction	Performs a rollback of a transaction

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- rdsdataservice()
svc$batch_execute_statement(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`recyclebin` *Amazon Recycle Bin*

Description

This is the *Recycle Bin API Reference*. This documentation provides descriptions and syntax for each of the actions and data types in Recycle Bin.

Recycle Bin is a resource recovery feature that enables you to restore accidentally deleted snapshots and EBS-backed AMIs. When using Recycle Bin, if your resources are deleted, they are retained in the Recycle Bin for a time period that you specify.

You can restore a resource from the Recycle Bin at any time before its retention period expires. After you restore a resource from the Recycle Bin, the resource is removed from the Recycle Bin, and you can then use it in the same way you use any other resource of that type in your account. If the retention period expires and the resource is not restored, the resource is permanently deleted from the Recycle Bin and is no longer available for recovery. For more information about Recycle Bin, see Recycle Bin in the *Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud User Guide*.

Usage

```
recyclebin(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- recyclebin(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_rule	Creates a Recycle Bin retention rule
delete_rule	Deletes a Recycle Bin retention rule
get_rule	Gets information about a Recycle Bin retention rule
list_rules	Lists the Recycle Bin retention rules in the Region
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags assigned to a retention rule
lock_rule	Locks a Region-level retention rule
tag_resource	Assigns tags to the specified retention rule
unlock_rule	Unlocks a retention rule

untag_resource	Unassigns a tag from a retention rule
update_rule	Updates an existing Recycle Bin retention rule

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- recyclebin()
svc$create_rule(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

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

```
redshift(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- redshift(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_reserved_node_exchange	Exchanges a DC1 Reserved Node for a DC2 Reserved Node with no c
add_partner	Adds a partner integration to a cluster
associate_data_share_consumer	From a datashare consumer account, associates a datashare with the ac
authorize_cluster_security_group_ingress	Adds an inbound (ingress) rule to an Amazon Redshift security group
authorize_data_share	From a data producer account, authorizes the sharing of a datashare wi
authorize_endpoint_access	Grants access to a cluster
authorize_snapshot_access	Authorizes the specified Amazon Web Services account to restore the
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 clust
create_authentication_profile	Creates an authentication profile with the specified parameters
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_custom_domain_association	Used to create a custom domain name for a cluster
create_endpoint_access	Creates a Redshift-managed VPC endpoint
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
create_hsm_configuration	Creates an HSM configuration that contains the information required b
create_integration	Creates a zero-ETL integration or S3 event integration with Amazon R
create_redshift_idc_application	Creates an Amazon Redshift application for use with IAM Identity Cen
create_scheduled_action	Creates a scheduled action
create_snapshot_copy_grant	Creates a snapshot copy grant that permits Amazon Redshift to use an
create_snapshot_schedule	Create a snapshot schedule that can be associated to a cluster and whic
create_tags	Adds tags to a cluster
create_usage_limit	Creates a usage limit for a specified Amazon Redshift feature on a clus
deauthorize_data_share	From a datashare producer account, removes authorization from the sp
delete_authentication_profile	Deletes an authentication profile
delete_cluster	Deletes a previously provisioned cluster without its final snapshot bein
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_custom_domain_association	Contains information about deleting a custom domain association for a
delete_endpoint_access	Deletes a Redshift-managed VPC endpoint
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_integration	Deletes a zero-ETL integration or S3 event integration with Amazon R
delete_partner	Deletes a partner integration from a cluster
delete_redshift_idc_application	Deletes an Amazon Redshift IAM Identity Center application
delete_resource_policy	Deletes the resource policy for a specified resource
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
deregister_namespace	Deregisters a cluster or serverless namespace from the Amazon Web S
describe_account_attributes	Returns a list of attributes attached to an account
describe_authentication_profiles	Describes an authentication profile
describe_cluster_db_revisions	Returns an array of ClusterDbRevision objects
describe_cluster_parameter_groups	Returns a list of Amazon Redshift parameter groups, including parame
describe_cluster_parameters	Returns a detailed list of parameters contained within the specified Am
describe_clusters	Returns properties of provisioned clusters including general cluster pro
describe_cluster_security_groups	Returns information about Amazon Redshift security groups
describe_cluster_snapshots	Returns one or more snapshot objects, which contain metadata about y
describe_cluster_subnet_groups	Returns one or more cluster subnet group objects, which contain metad
describe_cluster_tracks	Returns a list of all the available maintenance tracks
describe_cluster_versions	Returns descriptions of the available Amazon Redshift cluster versions
describe_custom_domain_associations	Contains information about custom domain associations for a cluster
describe_data_shares	Shows the status of any inbound or outbound datashares available in th
describe_data_shares_for_consumer	Returns a list of datashares where the account identifier being called is
describe_data_shares_for_producer	Returns a list of datashares when the account identifier being called is
describe_default_cluster_parameters	Returns a list of parameter settings for the specified parameter group fa
describe_endpoint_access	Describes a Redshift-managed VPC endpoint

describe_endpoint_authorization	Describes an endpoint authorization
describe_event_categories	Displays a list of event categories for all event source types, or for a sp
describe_events	Returns events related to clusters, security groups, snapshots, and para
describe_event_subscriptions	Lists descriptions of all the Amazon Redshift event notification subscri
describe_hsm_client_certificates	Returns information about the specified HSM client certificate
describe_hsm_configurations	Returns information about the specified Amazon Redshift HSM config
describe_inbound_integrations	Returns a list of inbound integrations
describe_integrations	Describes one or more zero-ETL or S3 event integrations with Amazo
describe_logging_status	Describes whether information, such as queries and connection attemp
describe_node_configuration_options	Returns properties of possible node configurations such as node type,
describe_orderable_cluster_options	Returns a list of orderable cluster options
describe_partners	Returns information about the partner integrations defined for a cluster
describe_redshift_idc_applications	Lists the Amazon Redshift IAM Identity Center applications
describe_reserved_node_exchange_status	Returns exchange status details and associated metadata for a reserved
describe_reserved_node_offerings	Returns a list of the available reserved node offerings by Amazon Reds
describe_reserved_nodes	Returns the descriptions of the reserved nodes
describe_resize	Returns information about the last resize operation for the specified cl
describe_scheduled_actions	Describes properties of scheduled actions
describe_snapshot_copy_grants	Returns a list of snapshot copy grants owned by the Amazon Web Serv
describe_snapshot_schedules	Returns a list of snapshot schedules
describe_storage	Returns account level backups storage size and provisional storage
describe_table_restore_status	Lists the status of one or more table restore requests made using the R
describe_tags	Returns a list of tags
describe_usage_limits	Shows usage limits on a cluster
disable_logging	Stops logging information, such as queries and connection attempts, fo
disable_snapshot_copy	Disables the automatic copying of snapshots from one region to anothe
disassociate_data_share_consumer	From a datashare consumer account, remove association for the specifi
enable_logging	Starts logging information, such as queries and connection attempts, fo
enable_snapshot_copy	Enables the automatic copy of snapshots from one region to another re
failover_primary_compute	Fails over the primary compute unit of the specified Multi-AZ cluster t
get_cluster_credentials	Returns a database user name and temporary password with temporary
get_cluster_credentials_with_iam	Returns a database user name and temporary password with temporary
get_reserved_node_exchange_configuration_options	Gets the configuration options for the reserved-node exchange
get_reserved_node_exchange_offerings	Returns an array of DC2 ReservedNodeOfferings that matches the pay
get_resource_policy	Get the resource policy for a specified resource
list_recommendations	List the Amazon Redshift Advisor recommendations for one or multip
modify_aqua_configuration	This operation is retired
modify_authentication_profile	Modifies an authentication profile
modify_cluster	Modifies the settings for a cluster
modify_cluster_db_revision	Modifies the database revision of a cluster
modify_cluster_iam_roles	Modifies the list of Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that
modify_cluster_maintenance	Modifies the maintenance settings of a cluster
modify_cluster_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a parameter group
modify_cluster_snapshot	Modifies the settings for a snapshot
modify_cluster_snapshot_schedule	Modifies a snapshot schedule for a cluster
modify_cluster_subnet_group	Modifies a cluster subnet group to include the specified list of VPC sub
modify_custom_domain_association	Contains information for changing a custom domain association
modify_endpoint_access	Modifies a Redshift-managed VPC endpoint

modify_event_subscription	Modifies an existing Amazon Redshift event notification subscription
modify_integration	Modifies a zero-ETL integration or S3 event integration with Amazon
modify_redshift_idc_application	Changes an existing Amazon Redshift IAM Identity Center applicatio
modify_scheduled_action	Modifies a scheduled action
modify_snapshot_copy_retention_period	Modifies the number of days to retain snapshots in the destination Ama
modify_snapshot_schedule	Modifies a snapshot schedule
modify_usage_limit	Modifies a usage limit in a cluster
pause_cluster	Pauses a cluster
purchase_reserved_node_offering	Allows you to purchase reserved nodes
put_resource_policy	Updates the resource policy for a specified resource
reboot_cluster	Reboots a cluster
register_namespace	Registers a cluster or serverless namespace to the Amazon Web Servic
reject_data_share	From a datashare consumer account, rejects the specified datashare
reset_cluster_parameter_group	Sets one or more parameters of the specified parameter group to their
resize_cluster	Changes the size of the cluster
restore_from_cluster_snapshot	Creates a new cluster from a snapshot
restore_table_from_cluster_snapshot	Creates a new table from a table in an Amazon Redshift cluster snapsh
resume_cluster	Resumes a paused cluster
revoke_cluster_security_group_ingress	Revokes an ingress rule in an Amazon Redshift security group for a pr
revoke_endpoint_access	Revokes access to a cluster
revoke_snapshot_access	Removes the ability of the specified Amazon Web Services account to
rotate_encryption_key	Rotates the encryption keys for a cluster
update_partner_status	Updates the status of a partner integration

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- redshift()
svc$accept_reserved_node_exchange(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`redshiftdataapiservice`

Redshift Data API Service

Description

You can use the Amazon Redshift Data API to run queries on Amazon Redshift tables. You can run SQL statements, which are committed if the statement succeeds.

For more information about the Amazon Redshift Data API and CLI usage examples, see Using the Amazon Redshift Data API in the *Amazon Redshift Management Guide*.

Usage

```
redshiftdataapiservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- redshiftdataapiservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_execute_statement	Runs one or more SQL statements, which can be data manipulation language (DML) or data defini
cancel_statement	Cancels a running query
describe_statement	Describes the details about a specific instance when a query was run by the Amazon Redshift Data
describe_table	Describes the detailed information about a table from metadata in the cluster
execute_statement	Runs an SQL statement, which can be data manipulation language (DML) or data definition langua
get_statement_result	Fetches the temporarily cached result of an SQL statement in JSON format
get_statement_result_v2	Fetches the temporarily cached result of an SQL statement in CSV format
list_databases	List the databases in a cluster
list_schemas	Lists the schemas in a database
list_statements	List of SQL statements
list_tables	List the tables in a database

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- redshiftdataapiservice()
svc$batch_execute_statement(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`redshiftserverless` *Redshift Serverless*

Description

This is an interface reference for Amazon Redshift Serverless. It contains documentation for one of the programming or command line interfaces you can use to manage Amazon Redshift Serverless.

Amazon Redshift Serverless automatically provisions data warehouse capacity and intelligently scales the underlying resources based on workload demands. Amazon Redshift Serverless adjusts capacity in seconds to deliver consistently high performance and simplified operations for even the most demanding and volatile workloads. Amazon Redshift Serverless lets you focus on using your data to acquire new insights for your business and customers.

To learn more about Amazon Redshift Serverless, see What is Amazon Redshift Serverless?.

Usage

```
redshiftserverless(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- redshiftserverless(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

convert_recovery_point_to_snapshot	Converts a recovery point to a snapshot
create_custom_domain_association	Creates a custom domain association for Amazon Redshift Serverless
create_endpoint_access	Creates an Amazon Redshift Serverless managed VPC endpoint
create_namespace	Creates a namespace in Amazon Redshift Serverless
create_scheduled_action	Creates a scheduled action
create_snapshot	Creates a snapshot of all databases in a namespace
create_snapshot_copy_configuration	Creates a snapshot copy configuration that lets you copy snapshots to another Amazon
create_usage_limit	Creates a usage limit for a specified Amazon Redshift Serverless usage type
create_workgroup	Creates an workgroup in Amazon Redshift Serverless
delete_custom_domain_association	Deletes a custom domain association for Amazon Redshift Serverless
delete_endpoint_access	Deletes an Amazon Redshift Serverless managed VPC endpoint
delete_namespace	Deletes a namespace from Amazon Redshift Serverless
delete_resource_policy	Deletes the specified resource policy
delete_scheduled_action	Deletes a scheduled action
delete_snapshot	Deletes a snapshot from Amazon Redshift Serverless
delete_snapshot_copy_configuration	Deletes a snapshot copy configuration
delete_usage_limit	Deletes a usage limit from Amazon Redshift Serverless
delete_workgroup	Deletes a workgroup
get_credentials	Returns a database user name and temporary password with temporary authorization t
get_custom_domain_association	Gets information about a specific custom domain association
get_endpoint_access	Returns information, such as the name, about a VPC endpoint
get_namespace	Returns information about a namespace in Amazon Redshift Serverless
get_recovery_point	Returns information about a recovery point
get_resource_policy	Returns a resource policy
get_scheduled_action	Returns information about a scheduled action
get_snapshot	Returns information about a specific snapshot
get_table_restore_status	Returns information about a TableRestoreStatus object
get_usage_limit	Returns information about a usage limit
get_workgroup	Returns information about a specific workgroup
list_custom_domain_associations	Lists custom domain associations for Amazon Redshift Serverless
list_endpoint_access	Returns an array of EndpointAccess objects and relevant information
list_managed_workgroups	Returns information about a list of specified managed workgroups in your account
list_namespaces	Returns information about a list of specified namespaces

list_recovery_points	Returns an array of recovery points
list_scheduled_actions	Returns a list of scheduled actions
list_snapshot_copy_configurations	Returns a list of snapshot copy configurations
list_snapshots	Returns a list of snapshots
list_table_restore_status	Returns information about an array of TableRestoreStatus objects
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags assigned to a resource
list_usage_limits	Lists all usage limits within Amazon Redshift Serverless
list_workgroups	Returns information about a list of specified workgroups
put_resource_policy	Creates or updates a resource policy
restore_from_recovery_point	Restore the data from a recovery point
restore_from_snapshot	Restores a namespace from a snapshot
restore_table_from_recovery_point	Restores a table from a recovery point to your Amazon Redshift Serverless instance
restore_table_from_snapshot	Restores a table from a snapshot to your Amazon Redshift Serverless instance
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags to a resource
untag_resource	Removes a tag or set of tags from a resource
update_custom_domain_association	Updates an Amazon Redshift Serverless certificate associated with a custom domain
update_endpoint_access	Updates an Amazon Redshift Serverless managed endpoint
update_namespace	Updates a namespace with the specified settings
update_scheduled_action	Updates a scheduled action
update_snapshot	Updates a snapshot
update_snapshot_copy_configuration	Updates a snapshot copy configuration
update_usage_limit	Update a usage limit in Amazon Redshift Serverless
update_workgroup	Updates a workgroup with the specified configuration settings

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- redshiftserverless()
svc$convert_recovery_point_to_snapshot(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`rekognition` *Amazon Rekognition*

Description

This is the API Reference for Amazon Rekognition Image, Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels, Amazon Rekognition Stored Video, Amazon Rekognition Streaming Video. It provides descriptions of actions, data types, common parameters, and common errors.

Amazon Rekognition Image

- `associate_faces`
- `compare_faces`
- `create_collection`
- `create_user`
- `delete_collection`
- `delete_faces`
- `delete_user`
- `describe_collection`
- `detect_faces`
- `detect_labels`
- `detect_moderation_labels`
- `detect_protective_equipment`
- `detect_text`
- `disassociate_faces`
- `get_celebrity_info`
- `get_media_analysis_job`
- `index_faces`
- `list_collections`
- ListMediaAnalysisJob
- `list_faces`
- `list_users`
- `recognize_celebrities`
- `search_faces`
- `search_faces_by_image`
- `search_users`
- `search_users_by_image`
- `start_media_analysis_job`

Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels

- `copy_project_version`
- `create_dataset`
- `create_project`
- `create_project_version`
- `delete_dataset`
- `delete_project`
- `delete_project_policy`
- `delete_project_version`
- `describe_dataset`

- `describe_projects`
- `describe_project_versions`
- `detect_custom_labels`
- `distribute_dataset_entries`
- `list_dataset_entries`
- `list_dataset_labels`
- `list_project_policies`
- `put_project_policy`
- `start_project_version`
- `stop_project_version`
- `update_dataset_entries`

Amazon Rekognition Video Stored Video

- `get_celebrity_recognition`
- `get_content_moderation`
- `get_face_detection`
- `get_face_search`
- `get_label_detection`
- `get_person_tracking`
- `get_segment_detection`
- `get_text_detection`
- `start_celebrity_recognition`
- `start_content_moderation`
- `start_face_detection`
- `start_face_search`
- `start_label_detection`
- `start_person_tracking`
- `start_segment_detection`
- `start_text_detection`

Amazon Rekognition Video Streaming Video

- `create_stream_processor`
- `delete_stream_processor`
- `describe_stream_processor`
- `list_stream_processors`
- `start_stream_processor`
- `stop_stream_processor`
- `update_stream_processor`

Usage

```
rekognition(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- rekognition(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_faces	Associates one or more faces with an existing UserID
compare_faces	Compares a face in the source input image with each of the 100 largest faces detected in t
copy_project_version	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
create_collection	Creates a collection in an AWS Region
create_dataset	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
create_face_liveness_session	This API operation initiates a Face Liveness session
create_project	Creates a new Amazon Rekognition project
create_project_version	Creates a new version of Amazon Rekognition project (like a Custom Labels model or a c
create_stream_processor	Creates an Amazon Rekognition stream processor that you can use to detect and recogniz
create_user	Creates a new User within a collection specified by CollectionId
delete_collection	Deletes the specified collection
delete_dataset	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
delete_faces	Deletes faces from a collection

delete_project	Deletes a Amazon Rekognition project
delete_project_policy	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
delete_project_version	Deletes a Rekognition project model or project version, like a Amazon Rekognition Custo
delete_stream_processor	Deletes the stream processor identified by Name
delete_user	Deletes the specified UserID within the collection
describe_collection	Describes the specified collection
describe_dataset	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
describe_projects	Gets information about your Rekognition projects
describe_project_versions	Lists and describes the versions of an Amazon Rekognition project
describe_stream_processor	Provides information about a stream processor created by CreateStreamProcessor
detect_custom_labels	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
detect_faces	Detects faces within an image that is provided as input
detect_labels	Detects instances of real-world entities within an image (JPEG or PNG) provided as inpu
detect_moderation_labels	Detects unsafe content in a specified JPEG or PNG format image
detect_protective_equipment	Detects Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) worn by people detected in an image
detect_text	Detects text in the input image and converts it into machine-readable text
disassociate_faces	Removes the association between a Face supplied in an array of FaceIds and the User
distribute_dataset_entries	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
get_celebrity_info	Gets the name and additional information about a celebrity based on their Amazon Rekog
get_celebrity_recognition	Gets the celebrity recognition results for a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by
get_content_moderation	Gets the inappropriate, unwanted, or offensive content analysis results for a Amazon Reko
get_face_detection	Gets face detection results for a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartFace
get_face_liveness_session_results	Retrieves the results of a specific Face Liveness session
get_face_search	Gets the face search results for Amazon Rekognition Video face search started by StartFa
get_label_detection	Gets the label detection results of a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartL
get_media_analysis_job	Retrieves the results for a given media analysis job
get_person_tracking	Gets the path tracking results of a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartPe
get_segment_detection	Gets the segment detection results of a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by St
get_text_detection	Gets the text detection results of a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by StartTe
index_faces	Detects faces in the input image and adds them to the specified collection
list_collections	Returns list of collection IDs in your account
list_dataset_entries	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
list_dataset_labels	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
list_faces	Returns metadata for faces in the specified collection
list_media_analysis_jobs	Returns a list of media analysis jobs
list_project_policies	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
list_stream_processors	Gets a list of stream processors that you have created with CreateStreamProcessor
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of tags in an Amazon Rekognition collection, stream processor, or Custom
list_users	Returns metadata of the User such as UserID in the specified collection
put_project_policy	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
recognize_celebrities	Returns an array of celebrities recognized in the input image
search_faces	For a given input face ID, searches for matching faces in the collection the face belongs t
search_faces_by_image	For a given input image, first detects the largest face in the image, and then searches the s
search_users	Searches for UserIDs within a collection based on a FaceId or UserId
search_users_by_image	Searches for UserIDs using a supplied image
start_celebrity_recognition	Starts asynchronous recognition of celebrities in a stored video
start_content_moderation	Starts asynchronous detection of inappropriate, unwanted, or offensive content in a stored
start_face_detection	Starts asynchronous detection of faces in a stored video

start_face_search	Starts the asynchronous search for faces in a collection that match the faces of persons de
start_label_detection	Starts asynchronous detection of labels in a stored video
start_media_analysis_job	Initiates a new media analysis job
start_person_tracking	Starts the asynchronous tracking of a person's path in a stored video
start_project_version	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
start_segment_detection	Starts asynchronous detection of segment detection in a stored video
start_stream_processor	Starts processing a stream processor
start_text_detection	Starts asynchronous detection of text in a stored video
stop_project_version	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
stop_stream_processor	Stops a running stream processor that was created by CreateStreamProcessor
tag_resource	Adds one or more key-value tags to an Amazon Rekognition collection, stream processor,
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from an Amazon Rekognition collection, stream processor, or
update_dataset_entries	This operation applies only to Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels
update_stream_processor	Allows you to update a stream processor

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- rekognition()
# This operation compares the largest face detected in the source image
# with each face detected in the target image.
svc$compare_faces(
  SimilarityThreshold = 90L,
  SourceImage = list(
    S3Object = list(
      Bucket = "mybucket",
      Name = "mysourceimage"
    )
  ),
  TargetImage = list(
    S3Object = list(
      Bucket = "mybucket",
      Name = "mytargetimage"
    )
  )
)

## End(Not run)
```

`resiliencehub` *AWS Resilience Hub*

Description

Resilience Hub helps you proactively prepare and protect your Amazon Web Services applications from disruptions. It offers continual resiliency assessment and validation that integrates into your software development lifecycle. This enables you to uncover resiliency weaknesses, ensure recovery time objective (RTO) and recovery point objective (RPO) targets for your applications are met, and resolve issues before they are released into production.

Usage

```
resiliencehub(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- resiliencehub(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_resource_grouping_recommendations	Accepts the resource grouping recommendations suggested by Resilie
add_draft_app_version_resource_mappings	Adds the source of resource-maps to the draft version of an applicatio
batch_update_recommendation_status	Enables you to include or exclude one or more operational recommen
create_app	Creates an Resilience Hub application

create_app_version_app_component	Creates a new Application Component in the Resilience Hub applicati
create_app_version_resource	Adds a resource to the Resilience Hub application and assigns it to the
create_recommendation_template	Creates a new recommendation template for the Resilience Hub applic
create_resiliency_policy	Creates a resiliency policy for an application
delete_app	Deletes an Resilience Hub application
delete_app_assessment	Deletes an Resilience Hub application assessment
delete_app_input_source	Deletes the input source and all of its imported resources from the Res
delete_app_version_app_component	Deletes an Application Component from the Resilience Hub applicatio
delete_app_version_resource	Deletes a resource from the Resilience Hub application
delete_recommendation_template	Deletes a recommendation template
delete_resiliency_policy	Deletes a resiliency policy
describe_app	Describes an Resilience Hub application
describe_app_assessment	Describes an assessment for an Resilience Hub application
describe_app_version	Describes the Resilience Hub application version
describe_app_version_app_component	Describes an Application Component in the Resilience Hub applicatio
describe_app_version_resource	Describes a resource of the Resilience Hub application
describe_app_version_resources_resolution_status	Returns the resolution status for the specified resolution identifier for a
describe_app_version_template	Describes details about an Resilience Hub application
describe_draft_app_version_resources_import_status	Describes the status of importing resources to an application version
describe_metrics_export	Describes the metrics of the application configuration being exported
describe_resiliency_policy	Describes a specified resiliency policy for an Resilience Hub applicati
describe_resource_grouping_recommendation_task	Describes the resource grouping recommendation tasks run by Resilie
import_resources_to_draft_app_version	Imports resources to Resilience Hub application draft version from dif
list_alarm_recommendations	Lists the alarm recommendations for an Resilience Hub application
list_app_assessment_compliance_drifts	List of compliance drifts that were detected while running an assessme
list_app_assessment_resource_drifts	List of resource drifts that were detected while running an assessment
list_app_assessments	Lists the assessments for an Resilience Hub application
list_app_component_compliances	Lists the compliances for an Resilience Hub Application Component
list_app_component_recommendations	Lists the recommendations for an Resilience Hub Application Compo
list_app_input_sources	Lists all the input sources of the Resilience Hub application
list_apps	Lists your Resilience Hub applications
list_app_version_app_components	Lists all the Application Components in the Resilience Hub applicatio
list_app_version_resource_mappings	Lists how the resources in an application version are mapped/sourced
list_app_version_resources	Lists all the resources in an Resilience Hub application
list_app_versions	Lists the different versions for the Resilience Hub applications
list_metrics	Lists the metrics that can be exported
list_recommendation_templates	Lists the recommendation templates for the Resilience Hub applicatio
list_resiliency_policies	Lists the resiliency policies for the Resilience Hub applications
list_resource_grouping_recommendations	Lists the resource grouping recommendations suggested by Resilience
list_sop_recommendations	Lists the standard operating procedure (SOP) recommendations for th
list_suggested_resiliency_policies	Lists the suggested resiliency policies for the Resilience Hub applicati
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags for your resources in your Resilience Hub applications
list_test_recommendations	Lists the test recommendations for the Resilience Hub application
list_unsupported_app_version_resources	Lists the resources that are not currently supported in Resilience Hub
publish_app_version	Publishes a new version of a specific Resilience Hub application
put_draft_app_version_template	Adds or updates the app template for an Resilience Hub application dr
reject_resource_grouping_recommendations	Rejects resource grouping recommendations
remove_draft_app_version_resource_mappings	Removes resource mappings from a draft application version

resolve_app_version_resources	Resolves the resources for an application version
start_app_assessment	Creates a new application assessment for an application
start_metrics_export	Initiates the export task of metrics
start_resource_grouping_recommendation_task	Starts grouping recommendation task
tag_resource	Applies one or more tags to a resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from a resource
update_app	Updates an application
update_app_version	Updates the Resilience Hub application version
update_app_version_app_component	Updates an existing Application Component in the Resilience Hub ap
update_app_version_resource	Updates the resource details in the Resilience Hub application
update_resiliency_policy	Updates a resiliency policy

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- resiliencehub()
svc$accept_resource_grouping_recommendations(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`resourceexplorer` *AWS Resource Explorer*

Description

Amazon Web Services Resource Explorer is a resource search and discovery service. By using Resource Explorer, you can explore your resources using an internet search engine-like experience. Examples of resources include Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) instances, Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets, or Amazon DynamoDB tables. You can search for your resources using resource metadata like names, tags, and IDs. Resource Explorer can search across all of the Amazon Web Services Regions in your account in which you turn the service on, to simplify your cross-Region workloads.

Resource Explorer scans the resources in each of the Amazon Web Services Regions in your Amazon Web Services account in which you turn on Resource Explorer. Resource Explorer creates and maintains an index in each Region, with the details of that Region's resources.

You can search across all of the indexed Regions in your account by designating one of your Amazon Web Services Regions to contain the aggregator index for the account. When you promote a local index in a Region to become the aggregator index for the account, Resource Explorer automatically replicates the index information from all local indexes in the other Regions to the aggregator index. Therefore, the Region with the aggregator index has a copy of all resource information for all Regions in the account where you turned on Resource Explorer. As a result, views in the aggregator index Region include resources from all of the indexed Regions in your account.

For more information about Amazon Web Services Resource Explorer, including how to enable and configure the service, see the Amazon Web Services Resource Explorer User Guide.

Usage

```
resourceexplorer(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- resourceexplorer(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_default_view	Sets the specified view as the default for the Amazon Web Services Region in whi
batch_get_view	Retrieves details about a list of views
create_index	Turns on Amazon Web Services Resource Explorer in the Amazon Web Services
create_view	Creates a view that users can query by using the Search operation
delete_index	Deletes the specified index and turns off Amazon Web Services Resource Explore
delete_view	Deletes the specified view
disassociate_default_view	After you call this operation, the affected Amazon Web Services Region no longer
get_account_level_service_configuration	Retrieves the status of your account's Amazon Web Services service access, and v

get_default_view	Retrieves the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the view that is the default for th
get_index	Retrieves details about the Amazon Web Services Resource Explorer index in the
get_managed_view	Retrieves details of the specified Amazon Web Services-managed view
get_view	Retrieves details of the specified view
list_indexes	Retrieves a list of all of the indexes in Amazon Web Services Regions that are curr
list_indexes_for_members	Retrieves a list of a member's indexes in all Amazon Web Services Regions that a
list_managed_views	Lists the Amazon resource names (ARNs) of the Amazon Web Services-managed
list_resources	Returns a list of resources and their details that match the specified criteria
list_supported_resource_types	Retrieves a list of all resource types currently supported by Amazon Web Services
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags that are attached to the specified resource
list_views	Lists the Amazon resource names (ARNs) of the views available in the Amazon W
search	Searches for resources and displays details about all resources that match the spec
tag_resource	Adds one or more tag key and value pairs to an Amazon Web Services Resource E
untag_resource	Removes one or more tag key and value pairs from an Amazon Web Services Reso
update_index_type	Changes the type of the index from one of the following types to the other
update_view	Modifies some of the details of a view

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- resourceexplorer()
svc$associate_default_view(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`resourcegroups` *AWS Resource Groups*

Description

Resource Groups lets you organize Amazon Web Services resources such as Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud instances, Amazon Relational Database Service databases, and Amazon Simple Storage Service buckets into groups using criteria that you define as tags. A resource group is a collection of resources that match the resource types specified in a query, and share one or more tags or portions of tags. You can create a group of resources based on their roles in your cloud infrastructure, lifecycle stages, regions, application layers, or virtually any criteria. Resource Groups enable you to automate management tasks, such as those in Amazon Web Services Systems Manager Automation documents, on tag-related resources in Amazon Web Services Systems Manager. Groups of tagged resources also let you quickly view a custom console in Amazon Web Services Systems Manager that shows Config compliance and other monitoring data about member resources.

To create a resource group, build a resource query, and specify tags that identify the criteria that members of the group have in common. Tags are key-value pairs.

For more information about Resource Groups, see the Resource Groups User Guide.

Resource Groups uses a REST-compliant API that you can use to perform the following types of operations.

- Create, Read, Update, and Delete (CRUD) operations on resource groups and resource query entities
- Applying, editing, and removing tags from resource groups
- Resolving resource group member Amazon resource names (ARN)s so they can be returned as search results
- Getting data about resources that are members of a group
- Searching Amazon Web Services resources based on a resource query

Usage

```
resourcegroups(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID

    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- resourcegroups(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

cancel_tag_sync_task	Cancels the specified tag-sync task
create_group	Creates a resource group with the specified name and description
delete_group	Deletes the specified resource group
get_account_settings	Retrieves the current status of optional features in Resource Groups
get_group	Returns information about a specified resource group
get_group_configuration	Retrieves the service configuration associated with the specified resource group
get_group_query	Retrieves the resource query associated with the specified resource group
get_tags	Returns a list of tags that are associated with a resource group, specified by an Amazon resource na
get_tag_sync_task	Returns information about a specified tag-sync task
group_resources	Adds the specified resources to the specified group
list_grouping_statuses	Returns the status of the last grouping or ungrouping action for each resource in the specified appli
list_group_resources	Returns a list of Amazon resource names (ARNs) of the resources that are members of a specified
list_groups	Returns a list of existing Resource Groups in your account
list_tag_sync_tasks	Returns a list of tag-sync tasks
put_group_configuration	Attaches a service configuration to the specified group
search_resources	Returns a list of Amazon Web Services resource identifiers that matches the specified query
start_tag_sync_task	Creates a new tag-sync task to onboard and sync resources tagged with a specific tag key-value pai
tag	Adds tags to a resource group with the specified Amazon resource name (ARN)
ungroup_resources	Removes the specified resources from the specified group
untag	Deletes tags from a specified resource group
update_account_settings	Turns on or turns off optional features in Resource Groups
update_group	Updates the description for an existing group
update_group_query	Updates the resource query of a group

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- resourcegroups()
svc$cancel_tag_sync_task(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`resourcegroupstaggingapi`

AWS Resource Groups Tagging API

Description

Resource Groups Tagging API

Usage

```
resourcegroupstaggingapi(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- resourcegroupstaggingapi(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

describe_report_creation	Describes the status of the StartReportCreation operation
get_compliance_summary	Returns a table that shows counts of resources that are noncompliant with their tag policies
get_resources	Returns all the tagged or previously tagged resources that are located in the specified Amazon We
get_tag_keys	Returns all tag keys currently in use in the specified Amazon Web Services Region for the calling
get_tag_values	Returns all tag values for the specified key that are used in the specified Amazon Web Services R
start_report_creation	Generates a report that lists all tagged resources in the accounts across your organization and tells
tag_resources	Applies one or more tags to the specified resources
untag_resources	Removes the specified tags from the specified resources

Examples

```
## Not run:
```

```
svc <- resourcegroupstaggingapi()
svc$describe_report_creation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`route53` *Amazon Route 53*

Description

Amazon Route 53 is a highly available and scalable Domain Name System (DNS) web service.

You can use Route 53 to:

- Register domain names.
  For more information, see How domain registration works.
- Route internet traffic to the resources for your domain
  For more information, see How internet traffic is routed to your website or web application.
- Check the health of your resources.
  For more information, see How Route 53 checks the health of your resources.

Usage

```
route53(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

	• **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- route53(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

activate_key_signing_key	Activates a key-signing key (KSK) so that it can be used for signing by DNSS
associate_vpc_with_hosted_zone	Associates an Amazon VPC with a private hosted zone
change_cidr_collection	Creates, changes, or deletes CIDR blocks within a collection
change_resource_record_sets	Creates, changes, or deletes a resource record set, which contains authoritativ
change_tags_for_resource	Adds, edits, or deletes tags for a health check or a hosted zone
create_cidr_collection	Creates a CIDR collection in the current Amazon Web Services account
create_health_check	Creates a new health check
create_hosted_zone	Creates a new public or private hosted zone
create_key_signing_key	Creates a new key-signing key (KSK) associated with a hosted zone
create_query_logging_config	Creates a configuration for DNS query logging
create_reusable_delegation_set	Creates a delegation set (a group of four name servers) that can be reused by
create_traffic_policy	Creates a traffic policy, which you use to create multiple DNS resource record
create_traffic_policy_instance	Creates resource record sets in a specified hosted zone based on the settings i
create_traffic_policy_version	Creates a new version of an existing traffic policy
create_vpc_association_authorization	Authorizes the Amazon Web Services account that created a specified VPC to
deactivate_key_signing_key	Deactivates a key-signing key (KSK) so that it will not be used for signing by
delete_cidr_collection	Deletes a CIDR collection in the current Amazon Web Services account
delete_health_check	Deletes a health check
delete_hosted_zone	Deletes a hosted zone
delete_key_signing_key	Deletes a key-signing key (KSK)
delete_query_logging_config	Deletes a configuration for DNS query logging
delete_reusable_delegation_set	Deletes a reusable delegation set
delete_traffic_policy	Deletes a traffic policy
delete_traffic_policy_instance	Deletes a traffic policy instance and all of the resource record sets that Amazo
delete_vpc_association_authorization	Removes authorization to submit an AssociateVPCWithHostedZone request t
disable_hosted_zone_dnssec	Disables DNSSEC signing in a specific hosted zone
disassociate_vpc_from_hosted_zone	Disassociates an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) from an Ama
enable_hosted_zone_dnssec	Enables DNSSEC signing in a specific hosted zone
get_account_limit	Gets the specified limit for the current account, for example, the maximum nu
get_change	Returns the current status of a change batch request
get_checker_ip_ranges	Route 53 does not perform authorization for this API because it retrieves infor
get_dnssec	Returns information about DNSSEC for a specific hosted zone, including the
get_geo_location	Gets information about whether a specified geographic location is supported f
get_health_check	Gets information about a specified health check
get_health_check_count	Retrieves the number of health checks that are associated with the current Am
get_health_check_last_failure_reason	Gets the reason that a specified health check failed most recently
get_health_check_status	Gets status of a specified health check
get_hosted_zone	Gets information about a specified hosted zone including the four name server
get_hosted_zone_count	Retrieves the number of hosted zones that are associated with the current Ama
get_hosted_zone_limit	Gets the specified limit for a specified hosted zone, for example, the maximum

get_query_logging_config	Gets information about a specified configuration for DNS query logging
get_reusable_delegation_set	Retrieves information about a specified reusable delegation set, including the
get_reusable_delegation_set_limit	Gets the maximum number of hosted zones that you can associate with the sp
get_traffic_policy	Gets information about a specific traffic policy version
get_traffic_policy_instance	Gets information about a specified traffic policy instance
get_traffic_policy_instance_count	Gets the number of traffic policy instances that are associated with the current
list_cidr_blocks	Returns a paginated list of location objects and their CIDR blocks
list_cidr_collections	Returns a paginated list of CIDR collections in the Amazon Web Services acc
list_cidr_locations	Returns a paginated list of CIDR locations for the given collection (metadata
list_geo_locations	Retrieves a list of supported geographic locations
list_health_checks	Retrieve a list of the health checks that are associated with the current Amazo
list_hosted_zones	Retrieves a list of the public and private hosted zones that are associated with
list_hosted_zones_by_name	Retrieves a list of your hosted zones in lexicographic order
list_hosted_zones_by_vpc	Lists all the private hosted zones that a specified VPC is associated with, regar
list_query_logging_configs	Lists the configurations for DNS query logging that are associated with the cu
list_resource_record_sets	Lists the resource record sets in a specified hosted zone
list_reusable_delegation_sets	Retrieves a list of the reusable delegation sets that are associated with the curr
list_tags_for_resource	Lists tags for one health check or hosted zone
list_tags_for_resources	Lists tags for up to 10 health checks or hosted zones
list_traffic_policies	Gets information about the latest version for every traffic policy that is associa
list_traffic_policy_instances	Gets information about the traffic policy instances that you created by using th
list_traffic_policy_instances_by_hosted_zone	Gets information about the traffic policy instances that you created in a specifi
list_traffic_policy_instances_by_policy	Gets information about the traffic policy instances that you created by using a
list_traffic_policy_versions	Gets information about all of the versions for a specified traffic policy
list_vpc_association_authorizations	Gets a list of the VPCs that were created by other accounts and that can be ass
test_dns_answer	Gets the value that Amazon Route 53 returns in response to a DNS request for
update_health_check	Updates an existing health check
update_hosted_zone_comment	Updates the comment for a specified hosted zone
update_traffic_policy_comment	Updates the comment for a specified traffic policy version
update_traffic_policy_instance	After you submit a UpdateTrafficPolicyInstance request, there's a brief delay

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- route53()
# The following example associates the VPC with ID vpc-1a2b3c4d with the
# hosted zone with ID Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE.
svc$associate_vpc_with_hosted_zone(
  Comment = "",
  HostedZoneId = "Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE",
  VPC = list(
    VPCId = "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
    VPCRegion = "us-east-2"
  )
)

## End(Not run)
```

`route53domains` *Amazon Route 53 Domains*

Description

Amazon Route 53 API actions let you register domain names and perform related operations.

Usage

```
route53domains(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- route53domains(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_domain_transfer_from_another_aws_account	Accepts the transfer of a domain from another Amazon Web Services a
associate_delegation_signer_to_domain	Creates a delegation signer (DS) record in the registry zone for this dor
cancel_domain_transfer_to_another_aws_account	Cancels the transfer of a domain from the current Amazon Web Servic

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 5
delete_domain	This operation deletes the specified domain
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 th
disable_domain_transfer_lock	This operation removes the transfer lock on the domain (specifically th
disassociate_delegation_signer_from_domain	Deletes a delegation signer (DS) record in the registry zone for this dor
enable_domain_auto_renew	This operation configures Amazon Route 53 to automatically renew the
enable_domain_transfer_lock	This operation sets the transfer lock on the domain (specifically the clie
get_contact_reachability_status	For operations that require confirmation that the email address for the r
get_domain_detail	This operation returns detailed information about a specified domain th
get_domain_suggestions	The GetDomainSuggestions operation returns a list of suggested domai
get_operation_detail	This operation returns the current status of an operation that is not com
list_domains	This operation returns all the domain names registered with Amazon R
list_operations	Returns information about all of the operations that return an operation
list_prices	Lists the following prices for either all the TLDs supported by Route 5
list_tags_for_domain	This operation returns all of the tags that are associated with the specifi
push_domain	Moves a domain from Amazon Web Services to another registrar
register_domain	This operation registers a domain
reject_domain_transfer_from_another_aws_account	Rejects the transfer of a domain from another Amazon Web Services ac
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 r
resend_operation_authorization	Resend the form of authorization email for this operation
retrieve_domain_auth_code	This operation returns the authorization code for the domain
transfer_domain	Transfers a domain from another registrar to Amazon Route 53
transfer_domain_to_another_aws_account	Transfers a domain from the current Amazon Web Services account to
update_domain_contact	This operation updates the contact information for a particular domain
update_domain_contact_privacy	This operation updates the specified domain contact's privacy setting
update_domain_nameservers	This operation replaces the current set of name servers for the domain
update_tags_for_domain	This operation adds or updates tags for a specified domain
view_billing	Returns all the domain-related billing records for the current Amazon

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- route53domains()
svc$accept_domain_transfer_from_another_aws_account(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`route53profiles` *Route 53 Profiles*

Description

With Amazon Route 53 Profiles you can share Route 53 configurations with VPCs and AWS accounts

Usage

```
route53profiles(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token

- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- route53profiles(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_profile	Associates a Route 53 Profiles profile with a VPC
associate_resource_to_profile	Associates a DNS reource configuration to a Route 53 Profile
create_profile	Creates an empty Route 53 Profile
delete_profile	Deletes the specified Route 53 Profile
disassociate_profile	Dissociates a specified Route 53 Profile from the specified VPC
disassociate_resource_from_profile	Dissoaciated a specified resource, from the Route 53 Profile
get_profile	Returns information about a specified Route 53 Profile, such as whether whether the Pr
get_profile_association	Retrieves a Route 53 Profile association for a VPC
get_profile_resource_association	Returns information about a specified Route 53 Profile resource association
list_profile_associations	Lists all the VPCs that the specified Route 53 Profile is associated with
list_profile_resource_associations	Lists all the resource associations for the specified Route 53 Profile
list_profiles	Lists all the Route 53 Profiles associated with your Amazon Web Services account
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags that you associated with the specified resource
tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to a specified resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from a specified resource
update_profile_resource_association	Updates the specified Route 53 Profile resourse association

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- route53profiles()
svc$associate_profile(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`route53recoverycluster`

Route53 Recovery Cluster

Description

Welcome to the Routing Control (Recovery Cluster) API Reference Guide for Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller.

With Route 53 ARC, you can use routing control with extreme reliability to recover applications by rerouting traffic across Availability Zones or Amazon Web Services Regions. Routing controls are simple on/off switches hosted on a highly available cluster in Route 53 ARC. A cluster provides a set of five redundant Regional endpoints against which you can run API calls to get or update the state of routing controls. To implement failover, you set one routing control to ON and another one to OFF, to reroute traffic from one Availability Zone or Amazon Web Services Region to another.

Be aware that you must specify a Regional endpoint for a cluster when you work with API cluster operations to get or update routing control states in Route 53 ARC. In addition, you must specify the US West (Oregon) Region for Route 53 ARC API calls. For example, use the parameter

`--region us-west-2` with AWS CLI commands. For more information, see Get and update routing control states using the API in the Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller Developer Guide.

This API guide includes information about the API operations for how to get and update routing control states in Route 53 ARC. To work with routing control in Route 53 ARC, you must first create the required components (clusters, control panels, and routing controls) using the recovery cluster configuration API.

For more information about working with routing control in Route 53 ARC, see the following:

- Create clusters, control panels, and routing controls by using API operations. For more information, see the Recovery Control Configuration API Reference Guide for Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller.
- Learn about the components in recovery control, including clusters, routing controls, and control panels, and how to work with Route 53 ARC in the Amazon Web Services console. For more information, see Recovery control components in the Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller Developer Guide.
- Route 53 ARC also provides readiness checks that continually audit resources to help make sure that your applications are scaled and ready to handle failover traffic. For more information about the related API operations, see the Recovery Readiness API Reference Guide for Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller.
- For more information about creating resilient applications and preparing for recovery readiness with Route 53 ARC, see the Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller Developer Guide.

Usage

```
route53recoverycluster(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- route53recoverycluster(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

get_routing_control_state	Get the state for a routing control
list_routing_controls	List routing control names and Amazon Resource Names (ARNs), as well as the routing cont
update_routing_control_state	Set the state of the routing control to reroute traffic
update_routing_control_states	Set multiple routing control states

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- route53recoverycluster()
svc$get_routing_control_state(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

route53recoverycontrolconfig

AWS Route53 Recovery Control Config

Description

Recovery Control Configuration API Reference for Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller

Usage

```
route53recoverycontrolconfig(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e
  html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- route53recoverycontrolconfig(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_cluster	Create a new cluster
create_control_panel	Creates a new control panel
create_routing_control	Creates a new routing control
create_safety_rule	Creates a safety rule in a control panel
delete_cluster	Delete a cluster
delete_control_panel	Deletes a control panel
delete_routing_control	Deletes a routing control
delete_safety_rule	Deletes a safety rule
describe_cluster	Display the details about a cluster
describe_control_panel	Displays details about a control panel
describe_routing_control	Displays details about a routing control
describe_safety_rule	Returns information about a safety rule
get_resource_policy	Get information about the resource policy for a cluster
list_associated_route_53_health_checks	Returns an array of all Amazon Route 53 health checks associated with a specific r
list_clusters	Returns an array of all the clusters in an account
list_control_panels	Returns an array of control panels in an account or in a cluster
list_routing_controls	Returns an array of routing controls for a control panel
list_safety_rules	List the safety rules (the assertion rules and gating rules) that you've defined for the
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags for a resource
tag_resource	Adds a tag to a resource

untag_resource	Removes a tag from a resource
update_control_panel	Updates a control panel
update_routing_control	Updates a routing control
update_safety_rule	Update a safety rule (an assertion rule or gating rule)

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- route53recoverycontrolconfig()
svc$create_cluster(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`route53recoveryreadiness`

AWS Route53 Recovery Readiness

Description

Recovery readiness

Usage

```
route53recoveryreadiness(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- route53recoveryreadiness(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_cell	Creates a cell in an account
create_cross_account_authorization	Creates a cross-account readiness authorization
create_readiness_check	Creates a readiness check in an account
create_recovery_group	Creates a recovery group in an account
create_resource_set	Creates a resource set
delete_cell	Delete a cell
delete_cross_account_authorization	Deletes cross account readiness authorization
delete_readiness_check	Deletes a readiness check
delete_recovery_group	Deletes a recovery group
delete_resource_set	Deletes a resource set
get_architecture_recommendations	Gets recommendations about architecture designs for improving resiliency for an a
get_cell	Gets information about a cell including cell name, cell Amazon Resource Name (A
get_cell_readiness_summary	Gets readiness for a cell
get_readiness_check	Gets details about a readiness check
get_readiness_check_resource_status	Gets individual readiness status for a readiness check
get_readiness_check_status	Gets the readiness status for an individual readiness check
get_recovery_group	Gets details about a recovery group, including a list of the cells that are included i
get_recovery_group_readiness_summary	Displays a summary of information about a recovery group's readiness status
get_resource_set	Displays the details about a resource set, including a list of the resources in the set
list_cells	Lists the cells for an account
list_cross_account_authorizations	Lists the cross-account readiness authorizations that are in place for an account
list_readiness_checks	Lists the readiness checks for an account
list_recovery_groups	Lists the recovery groups in an account
list_resource_sets	Lists the resource sets in an account
list_rules	Lists all readiness rules, or lists the readiness rules for a specific resource type
list_tags_for_resources	Lists the tags for a resource
tag_resource	Adds a tag to a resource
untag_resource	Removes a tag from a resource
update_cell	Updates a cell to replace the list of nested cells with a new list of nested cells
update_readiness_check	Updates a readiness check
update_recovery_group	Updates a recovery group
update_resource_set	Updates a resource set

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- route53recoveryreadiness()
svc$create_cell(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`route53resolver` *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 Elastic Load Balancing load balancers. Resolver performs recursive lookups against public name servers for all other domain names.

You can also configure DNS resolution between your VPC and your network over a Direct Connect or VPN connection:

Forward DNS queries from resolvers on your network to Route 53 Resolver

DNS resolvers on your network can forward DNS queries to Resolver in a specified VPC. This allows your DNS resolvers to easily resolve domain names for Amazon Web Services resources such as EC2 instances or records in a Route 53 private hosted zone. For more information, see How DNS Resolvers on Your Network Forward DNS Queries to Route 53 Resolver in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Conditionally forward queries from a VPC to resolvers on your network

You can configure Resolver to forward queries that it receives from EC2 instances in your VPCs to DNS resolvers on your network. To forward selected queries, you create Resolver rules that specify the domain names for the DNS queries that you want to forward (such as example.com), and the IP addresses of the DNS resolvers on your network that you want to forward the queries to. If a query matches multiple rules (example.com, acme.example.com), Resolver chooses the rule with the most specific match (acme.example.com) and forwards the query to the IP addresses that you specified in that rule. For more information, see How Route 53 Resolver Forwards DNS Queries from Your VPCs to Your Network in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

Like Amazon VPC, Resolver is Regional. In each Region where you have VPCs, you can choose whether to forward queries from your VPCs to your network (outbound queries), from your network to your VPCs (inbound queries), or both.

Usage

```
route53resolver(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- route53resolver(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_firewall_rule_group	Associates a FirewallRuleGroup with a VPC, to provide DNS filtering for the
associate_resolver_endpoint_ip_address	Adds IP addresses to an inbound or an outbound Resolver endpoint
associate_resolver_query_log_config	Associates an Amazon VPC with a specified query logging configuration
associate_resolver_rule	Associates a Resolver rule with a VPC
create_firewall_domain_list	Creates an empty firewall domain list for use in DNS Firewall rules
create_firewall_rule	Creates a single DNS Firewall rule in the specified rule group, using the specif
create_firewall_rule_group	Creates an empty DNS Firewall rule group for filtering DNS network traffic in
create_outpost_resolver	Creates a Route 53 Resolver on an Outpost
create_resolver_endpoint	Creates a Resolver endpoint
create_resolver_query_log_config	Creates a Resolver query logging configuration, which defines where you want
create_resolver_rule	For DNS queries that originate in your VPCs, specifies which Resolver endpoi
delete_firewall_domain_list	Deletes the specified domain list
delete_firewall_rule	Deletes the specified firewall rule

delete_firewall_rule_group	Deletes the specified firewall rule group
delete_outpost_resolver	Deletes a Resolver on the Outpost
delete_resolver_endpoint	Deletes a Resolver endpoint
delete_resolver_query_log_config	Deletes a query logging configuration
delete_resolver_rule	Deletes a Resolver rule
disassociate_firewall_rule_group	Disassociates a FirewallRuleGroup from a VPC, to remove DNS filtering from
disassociate_resolver_endpoint_ip_address	Removes IP addresses from an inbound or an outbound Resolver endpoint
disassociate_resolver_query_log_config	Disassociates a VPC from a query logging configuration
disassociate_resolver_rule	Removes the association between a specified Resolver rule and a specified VPC
get_firewall_config	Retrieves the configuration of the firewall behavior provided by DNS Firewall
get_firewall_domain_list	Retrieves the specified firewall domain list
get_firewall_rule_group	Retrieves the specified firewall rule group
get_firewall_rule_group_association	Retrieves a firewall rule group association, which enables DNS filtering for a V
get_firewall_rule_group_policy	Returns the Identity and Access Management (Amazon Web Services IAM) po
get_outpost_resolver	Gets information about a specified Resolver on the Outpost, such as its instance
get_resolver_config	Retrieves the behavior configuration of Route 53 Resolver behavior for a single
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 i
get_resolver_query_log_config	Gets information about a specified Resolver query logging configuration, such
get_resolver_query_log_config_association	Gets information about a specified association between a Resolver query loggin
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
get_resolver_rule_association	Gets information about an association between a specified Resolver rule and a
get_resolver_rule_policy	Gets information about the Resolver rule policy for a specified rule
import_firewall_domains	Imports domain names from a file into a domain list, for use in a DNS firewall
list_firewall_configs	Retrieves the firewall configurations that you have defined
list_firewall_domain_lists	Retrieves the firewall domain lists that you have defined
list_firewall_domains	Retrieves the domains that you have defined for the specified firewall domain li
list_firewall_rule_group_associations	Retrieves the firewall rule group associations that you have defined
list_firewall_rule_groups	Retrieves the minimal high-level information for the rule groups that you have
list_firewall_rules	Retrieves the firewall rules that you have defined for the specified firewall rule
list_outpost_resolvers	Lists all the Resolvers on Outposts that were created using the current Amazon
list_resolver_configs	Retrieves the Resolver configurations that you have defined
list_resolver_dnssec_configs	Lists the configurations for DNSSEC validation that are associated with the cur
list_resolver_endpoint_ip_addresses	Gets the IP addresses for a specified Resolver endpoint
list_resolver_endpoints	Lists all the Resolver endpoints that were created using the current Amazon We
list_resolver_query_log_config_associations	Lists information about associations between Amazon VPCs and query logging
list_resolver_query_log_configs	Lists information about the specified query logging configurations
list_resolver_rule_associations	Lists the associations that were created between Resolver rules and VPCs using
list_resolver_rules	Lists the Resolver rules that were created using the current Amazon Web Servi
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags that you associated with the specified resource
put_firewall_rule_group_policy	Attaches an Identity and Access Management (Amazon Web Services IAM) po
put_resolver_query_log_config_policy	Specifies an Amazon Web Services account that you want to share a query logg
put_resolver_rule_policy	Specifies an Amazon Web Services rule that you want to share with another ac
tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to a specified resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from a specified resource
update_firewall_config	Updates the configuration of the firewall behavior provided by DNS Firewall fo
update_firewall_domains	Updates the firewall domain list from an array of domain specifications

update_firewall_rule	Updates the specified firewall rule
update_firewall_rule_group_association	Changes the association of a FirewallRuleGroup with a VPC
update_outpost_resolver	You can use UpdateOutpostResolver to update the instance count, type, or nam
update_resolver_config	Updates the behavior configuration of Route 53 Resolver behavior for a single
update_resolver_dnssec_config	Updates an existing DNSSEC validation configuration
update_resolver_endpoint	Updates the name, or endpoint type for an inbound or an outbound Resolver en
update_resolver_rule	Updates settings for a specified Resolver rule

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- route53resolver()
svc$associate_firewall_rule_group(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`s3` *Amazon Simple Storage Service*

Description

Amazon Simple Storage Service

Usage

```
s3(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- s3(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

abort_multipart_upload	This operation aborts a multipart upload
complete_multipart_upload	Completes a multipart upload by assembling previously uploaded parts
copy_object	Creates a copy of an object that is already stored in Amazon S3
create_bucket	This action creates an Amazon S3 bucket
create_bucket_metadata_table_configuration	Creates a metadata table configuration for a general purpose bucket
create_multipart_upload	This action initiates a multipart upload and returns an upload ID
create_session	Creates a session that establishes temporary security credentials to support f
delete_bucket	Deletes the S3 bucket
delete_bucket_analytics_configuration	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
delete_bucket_cors	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
delete_bucket_encryption	This implementation of the DELETE action resets the default encryption fo
delete_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configuration	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
delete_bucket_inventory_configuration	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
delete_bucket_lifecycle	Deletes the lifecycle configuration from the specified bucket
delete_bucket_metadata_table_configuration	Deletes a metadata table configuration from a general purpose bucket
delete_bucket_metrics_configuration	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
delete_bucket_ownership_controls	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
delete_bucket_policy	Deletes the policy of a specified bucket
delete_bucket_replication	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
delete_bucket_tagging	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
delete_bucket_website	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
delete_object	Removes an object from a bucket
delete_objects	This operation enables you to delete multiple objects from a bucket using a
delete_object_tagging	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
delete_public_access_block	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
download_file	Download a file from S3 and store it at a specified file location
generate_presigned_url	@title Generate a presigned url given a client, its method, and arguments
get_bucket_accelerate_configuration	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_bucket_acl	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_bucket_analytics_configuration	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_bucket_cors	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_bucket_encryption	Returns the default encryption configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket
get_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configuration	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_bucket_inventory_configuration	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_bucket_lifecycle	For an updated version of this API, see GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration
get_bucket_lifecycle_configuration	Returns the lifecycle configuration information set on the bucket

get_bucket_location	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_bucket_logging	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_bucket_metadata_table_configuration	Retrieves the metadata table configuration for a general purpose bucket
get_bucket_metrics_configuration	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_bucket_notification	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_bucket_notification_configuration	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_bucket_ownership_controls	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_bucket_policy	Returns the policy of a specified bucket
get_bucket_policy_status	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_bucket_replication	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_bucket_request_payment	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_bucket_tagging	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_bucket_versioning	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_bucket_website	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_object	Retrieves an object from Amazon S3
get_object_acl	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_object_attributes	Retrieves all the metadata from an object without returning the object itself
get_object_legal_hold	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_object_lock_configuration	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_object_retention	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_object_tagging	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_object_torrent	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
get_public_access_block	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
head_bucket	You can use this operation to determine if a bucket exists and if you have pe
head_object	The HEAD operation retrieves metadata from an object without returning th
list_bucket_analytics_configurations	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
list_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configurations	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
list_bucket_inventory_configurations	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
list_bucket_metrics_configurations	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
list_buckets	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
list_directory_buckets	Returns a list of all Amazon S3 directory buckets owned by the authenticate
list_multipart_uploads	This operation lists in-progress multipart uploads in a bucket
list_objects	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
list_objects_v2	Returns some or all (up to 1,000) of the objects in a bucket with each reques
list_object_versions	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
list_parts	Lists the parts that have been uploaded for a specific multipart upload
put_bucket_accelerate_configuration	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_bucket_acl	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_bucket_analytics_configuration	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_bucket_cors	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_bucket_encryption	This operation configures default encryption and Amazon S3 Bucket Keys f
put_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configuration	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_bucket_inventory_configuration	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_bucket_lifecycle	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_bucket_lifecycle_configuration	Creates a new lifecycle configuration for the bucket or replaces an existing l
put_bucket_logging	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_bucket_metrics_configuration	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_bucket_notification	This operation is not supported for directory buckets

put_bucket_notification_configuration	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_bucket_ownership_controls	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_bucket_policy	Applies an Amazon S3 bucket policy to an Amazon S3 bucket
put_bucket_replication	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_bucket_request_payment	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_bucket_tagging	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_bucket_versioning	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_bucket_website	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_object	Adds an object to a bucket
put_object_acl	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_object_legal_hold	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_object_lock_configuration	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_object_retention	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_object_tagging	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
put_public_access_block	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
restore_object	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
select_object_content	This operation is not supported for directory buckets
upload_part	Uploads a part in a multipart upload
upload_part_copy	Uploads a part by copying data from an existing object as data source
write_get_object_response	This operation is not supported for directory buckets

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- s3()
# The following example aborts a multipart upload.
svc$abort_multipart_upload(
  Bucket = ”examplebucket”,
  Key = ”bigobject”,
  UploadId = ”xadcOB_7YPBOJuoFiQ9cz4P3Pe6FIZwO4f7wN93uHsNBEw97pl5eNwzExg0LA...”
)

## End(Not run)
```

`s3control` *AWS S3 Control*

Description

Amazon Web Services S3 Control provides access to Amazon S3 control plane actions.

Usage

```
s3control(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- s3control(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_access_grants_identity_center	Associate your S3 Access Grants instance with an Amazon Web Servic
create_access_grant	Creates an access grant that gives a grantee access to your S3 data
create_access_grants_instance	Creates an S3 Access Grants instance, which serves as a logical groupi
create_access_grants_location	The S3 data location that you would like to register in your S3 Access
create_access_point	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
create_access_point_for_object_lambda	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
create_bucket	This action creates an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
create_job	This operation creates an S3 Batch Operations job
create_multi_region_access_point	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
create_storage_lens_group	Creates a new S3 Storage Lens group and associates it with the specifie
delete_access_grant	Deletes the access grant from the S3 Access Grants instance
delete_access_grants_instance	Deletes your S3 Access Grants instance
delete_access_grants_instance_resource_policy	Deletes the resource policy of the S3 Access Grants instance

delete_access_grants_location	Deregisters a location from your S3 Access Grants instance
delete_access_point	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
delete_access_point_for_object_lambda	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
delete_access_point_policy	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
delete_access_point_policy_for_object_lambda	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
delete_bucket	This action deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
delete_bucket_lifecycle_configuration	This action deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's lifecycle config
delete_bucket_policy	This action deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket policy
delete_bucket_replication	This operation deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's replication
delete_bucket_tagging	This action 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_multi_region_access_point	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
delete_public_access_block	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
delete_storage_lens_configuration	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
delete_storage_lens_configuration_tagging	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
delete_storage_lens_group	Deletes an existing S3 Storage Lens group
describe_job	Retrieves the configuration parameters and status for a Batch Operation
describe_multi_region_access_point_operation	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
dissociate_access_grants_identity_center	Dissociates the Amazon Web Services IAM Identity Center instance fro
get_access_grant	Get the details of an access grant from your S3 Access Grants instance
get_access_grants_instance	Retrieves the S3 Access Grants instance for a Region in your account
get_access_grants_instance_for_prefix	Retrieve the S3 Access Grants instance that contains a particular prefix
get_access_grants_instance_resource_policy	Returns the resource policy of the S3 Access Grants instance
get_access_grants_location	Retrieves the details of a particular location registered in your S3 Acces
get_access_point	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
get_access_point_configuration_for_object_lambda	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
get_access_point_for_object_lambda	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
get_access_point_policy	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
get_access_point_policy_for_object_lambda	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
get_access_point_policy_status	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
get_access_point_policy_status_for_object_lambda	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
get_bucket	Gets an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
get_bucket_lifecycle_configuration	This action gets an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's lifecycle configura
get_bucket_policy	This action gets a bucket policy for an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
get_bucket_replication	This operation gets an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's replication con
get_bucket_tagging	This action gets an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's tags
get_bucket_versioning	This operation returns the versioning state for S3 on Outposts buckets o
get_data_access	Returns a temporary access credential from S3 Access Grants to the gra
get_job_tagging	Returns the tags on an S3 Batch Operations job
get_multi_region_access_point	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
get_multi_region_access_point_policy	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
get_multi_region_access_point_policy_status	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
get_multi_region_access_point_routes	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
get_public_access_block	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
get_storage_lens_configuration	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
get_storage_lens_configuration_tagging	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
get_storage_lens_group	Retrieves the Storage Lens group configuration details
list_access_grants	Returns the list of access grants in your S3 Access Grants instance

list_access_grants_instances	Returns a list of S3 Access Grants instances
list_access_grants_locations	Returns a list of the locations registered in your S3 Access Grants insta
list_access_points	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
list_access_points_for_object_lambda	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
list_caller_access_grants	Use this API to list the access grants that grant the caller access to Ama
list_jobs	Lists current S3 Batch Operations jobs as well as the jobs that have end
list_multi_region_access_points	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
list_regional_buckets	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
list_storage_lens_configurations	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
list_storage_lens_groups	Lists all the Storage Lens groups in the specified home Region
list_tags_for_resource	This operation allows you to list all the Amazon Web Services resource
put_access_grants_instance_resource_policy	Updates the resource policy of the S3 Access Grants instance
put_access_point_configuration_for_object_lambda	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
put_access_point_policy	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
put_access_point_policy_for_object_lambda	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
put_bucket_lifecycle_configuration	This action puts a lifecycle configuration to an Amazon S3 on Outposts
put_bucket_policy	This action puts a bucket policy to an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
put_bucket_replication	This action creates an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's replication con
put_bucket_tagging	This action puts tags on an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
put_bucket_versioning	This operation sets the versioning state for S3 on Outposts buckets only
put_job_tagging	Sets the supplied tag-set on an S3 Batch Operations job
put_multi_region_access_point_policy	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
put_public_access_block	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
put_storage_lens_configuration	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
put_storage_lens_configuration_tagging	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
submit_multi_region_access_point_routes	This operation is not supported by directory buckets
tag_resource	Creates a new Amazon Web Services resource tag or updates an existin
untag_resource	This operation removes the specified Amazon Web Services resource ta
update_access_grants_location	Updates the IAM role of a registered location in your S3 Access Grants
update_job_priority	Updates an existing S3 Batch Operations job's priority
update_job_status	Updates the status for the specified job
update_storage_lens_group	Updates the existing Storage Lens group

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- s3control()
svc$associate_access_grants_identity_center(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`s3outposts` *Amazon S3 on Outposts*

Description

Amazon S3 on Outposts provides access to S3 on Outposts operations.

Usage

```
s3outposts(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- s3outposts(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_endpoint	Creates an endpoint and associates it with the specified Outpost
delete_endpoint	Deletes an endpoint
list_endpoints	Lists endpoints associated with the specified Outpost

list_outposts_with_s3	Lists the Outposts with S3 on Outposts capacity for your Amazon Web Services account
list_shared_endpoints	Lists all endpoints associated with an Outpost that has been shared by Amazon Web Services Resourc

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- s3outposts()
svc$create_endpoint(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`sagemaker` *Amazon SageMaker Service*

Description

Provides APIs for creating and managing SageMaker resources.

Other Resources:

- SageMaker Developer Guide
- Amazon Augmented AI Runtime API Reference

Usage

```
sagemaker(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sagemaker(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_association	Creates an association between the source and the destination
add_tags	Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified SageMaker resou
associate_trial_component	Associates a trial component with a trial
batch_delete_cluster_nodes	Deletes specific nodes within a SageMaker HyperPod cluster
batch_describe_model_package	This action batch describes a list of versioned model packages
create_action	Creates an action
create_algorithm	Create a machine learning algorithm that you can use in SageMaker an
create_app	Creates a running app for the specified UserProfile
create_app_image_config	Creates a configuration for running a SageMaker AI image as a Kernel
create_artifact	Creates an artifact
create_auto_ml_job	Creates an Autopilot job also referred to as Autopilot experiment or Au
create_auto_ml_job_v2	Creates an Autopilot job also referred to as Autopilot experiment or Au
create_cluster	Creates a SageMaker HyperPod cluster
create_cluster_scheduler_config	Create cluster policy configuration
create_code_repository	Creates a Git repository as a resource in your SageMaker AI account
create_compilation_job	Starts a model compilation job
create_compute_quota	Create compute allocation definition
create_context	Creates a context
create_data_quality_job_definition	Creates a definition for a job that monitors data quality and drift
create_device_fleet	Creates a device fleet
create_domain	Creates a Domain
create_edge_deployment_plan	Creates an edge deployment plan, consisting of multiple stages
create_edge_deployment_stage	Creates a new stage in an existing edge deployment plan
create_edge_packaging_job	Starts a SageMaker Edge Manager model packaging job
create_endpoint	Creates an endpoint using the endpoint configuration specified in the re
create_endpoint_config	Creates an endpoint configuration that SageMaker hosting services uses
create_experiment	Creates a SageMaker experiment
create_feature_group	Create a new FeatureGroup
create_flow_definition	Creates a flow definition
create_hub	Create a hub
create_hub_content_reference	Create a hub content reference in order to add a model in the JumpStart

create_human_task_ui	Defines the settings you will use for the human review workflow user in
create_hyper_parameter_tuning_job	Starts a hyperparameter tuning job
create_image	Creates a custom SageMaker AI image
create_image_version	Creates a version of the SageMaker AI image specified by ImageName
create_inference_component	Creates an inference component, which is a SageMaker AI hosting obje
create_inference_experiment	Creates an inference experiment using the configurations specified in th
create_inference_recommendations_job	Starts a recommendation job
create_labeling_job	Creates a job that uses workers to label the data objects in your input da
create_mlflow_tracking_server	Creates an MLflow Tracking Server using a general purpose Amazon S
create_model	Creates a model in SageMaker
create_model_bias_job_definition	Creates the definition for a model bias job
create_model_card	Creates an Amazon SageMaker Model Card
create_model_card_export_job	Creates an Amazon SageMaker Model Card export job
create_model_explainability_job_definition	Creates the definition for a model explainability job
create_model_package	Creates a model package that you can use to create SageMaker models
create_model_package_group	Creates a model group
create_model_quality_job_definition	Creates a definition for a job that monitors model quality and drift
create_monitoring_schedule	Creates a schedule that regularly starts Amazon SageMaker AI Processi
create_notebook_instance	Creates an SageMaker AI notebook instance
create_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config	Creates a lifecycle configuration that you can associate with a notebook
create_optimization_job	Creates a job that optimizes a model for inference performance
create_partner_app	Creates an Amazon SageMaker Partner AI App
create_partner_app_presigned_url	Creates a presigned URL to access an Amazon SageMaker Partner AI A
create_pipeline	Creates a pipeline using a JSON pipeline definition
create_presigned_domain_url	Creates a URL for a specified UserProfile in a Domain
create_presigned_mlflow_tracking_server_url	Returns a presigned URL that you can use to connect to the MLflow UI
create_presigned_notebook_instance_url	Returns a URL that you can use to connect to the Jupyter server from a
create_processing_job	Creates a processing job
create_project	Creates a machine learning (ML) project that can contain one or more t
create_space	Creates a private space or a space used for real time collaboration in a d
create_studio_lifecycle_config	Creates a new Amazon SageMaker AI Studio Lifecycle Configuration
create_training_job	Starts a model training job
create_training_plan	Creates a new training plan in SageMaker to reserve compute capacity
create_transform_job	Starts a transform job
create_trial	Creates an SageMaker trial
create_trial_component	Creates a trial component, which is a stage of a machine learning trial
create_user_profile	Creates a user profile
create_workforce	Use this operation to create a workforce
create_workteam	Creates a new work team for labeling your data
delete_action	Deletes an action
delete_algorithm	Removes the specified algorithm from your account
delete_app	Used to stop and delete an app
delete_app_image_config	Deletes an AppImageConfig
delete_artifact	Deletes an artifact
delete_association	Deletes an association
delete_cluster	Delete a SageMaker HyperPod cluster
delete_cluster_scheduler_config	Deletes the cluster policy of the cluster
delete_code_repository	Deletes the specified Git repository from your account

delete_compilation_job	Deletes the specified compilation job
delete_compute_quota	Deletes the compute allocation from the cluster
delete_context	Deletes an context
delete_data_quality_job_definition	Deletes a data quality monitoring job definition
delete_device_fleet	Deletes a fleet
delete_domain	Used to delete a domain
delete_edge_deployment_plan	Deletes an edge deployment plan if (and only if) all the stages in the pla
delete_edge_deployment_stage	Delete a stage in an edge deployment plan if (and only if) the stage is in
delete_endpoint	Deletes an endpoint
delete_endpoint_config	Deletes an endpoint configuration
delete_experiment	Deletes an SageMaker experiment
delete_feature_group	Delete the FeatureGroup and any data that was written to the OnlineSto
delete_flow_definition	Deletes the specified flow definition
delete_hub	Delete a hub
delete_hub_content	Delete the contents of a hub
delete_hub_content_reference	Delete a hub content reference in order to remove a model from a privat
delete_human_task_ui	Use this operation to delete a human task user interface (worker task te
delete_hyper_parameter_tuning_job	Deletes a hyperparameter tuning job
delete_image	Deletes a SageMaker AI image and all versions of the image
delete_image_version	Deletes a version of a SageMaker AI image
delete_inference_component	Deletes an inference component
delete_inference_experiment	Deletes an inference experiment
delete_mlflow_tracking_server	Deletes an MLflow Tracking Server
delete_model	Deletes a model
delete_model_bias_job_definition	Deletes an Amazon SageMaker AI model bias job definition
delete_model_card	Deletes an Amazon SageMaker Model Card
delete_model_explainability_job_definition	Deletes an Amazon SageMaker AI model explainability job definition
delete_model_package	Deletes a model package
delete_model_package_group	Deletes the specified model group
delete_model_package_group_policy	Deletes a model group resource policy
delete_model_quality_job_definition	Deletes the secified model quality monitoring job definition
delete_monitoring_schedule	Deletes a monitoring schedule
delete_notebook_instance	Deletes an SageMaker AI notebook instance
delete_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config	Deletes a notebook instance lifecycle configuration
delete_optimization_job	Deletes an optimization job
delete_partner_app	Deletes a SageMaker Partner AI App
delete_pipeline	Deletes a pipeline if there are no running instances of the pipeline
delete_project	Delete the specified project
delete_space	Used to delete a space
delete_studio_lifecycle_config	Deletes the Amazon SageMaker AI Studio Lifecycle Configuration
delete_tags	Deletes the specified tags from an SageMaker resource
delete_trial	Deletes the specified trial
delete_trial_component	Deletes the specified trial component
delete_user_profile	Deletes a user profile
delete_workforce	Use this operation to delete a workforce
delete_workteam	Deletes an existing work team
deregister_devices	Deregisters the specified devices
describe_action	Describes an action

describe_algorithm	Returns a description of the specified algorithm that is in your account
describe_app	Describes the app
describe_app_image_config	Describes an AppImageConfig
describe_artifact	Describes an artifact
describe_auto_ml_job	Returns information about an AutoML job created by calling CreateAu
describe_auto_ml_job_v2	Returns information about an AutoML job created by calling CreateAu
describe_cluster	Retrieves information of a SageMaker HyperPod cluster
describe_cluster_node	Retrieves information of a node (also called a instance interchangeably)
describe_cluster_scheduler_config	Description of the cluster policy
describe_code_repository	Gets details about the specified Git repository
describe_compilation_job	Returns information about a model compilation job
describe_compute_quota	Description of the compute allocation definition
describe_context	Describes a context
describe_data_quality_job_definition	Gets the details of a data quality monitoring job definition
describe_device	Describes the device
describe_device_fleet	A description of the fleet the device belongs to
describe_domain	The description of the domain
describe_edge_deployment_plan	Describes an edge deployment plan with deployment status per stage
describe_edge_packaging_job	A description of edge packaging jobs
describe_endpoint	Returns the description of an endpoint
describe_endpoint_config	Returns the description of an endpoint configuration created using the C
describe_experiment	Provides a list of an experiment's properties
describe_feature_group	Use this operation to describe a FeatureGroup
describe_feature_metadata	Shows the metadata for a feature within a feature group
describe_flow_definition	Returns information about the specified flow definition
describe_hub	Describes a hub
describe_hub_content	Describe the content of a hub
describe_human_task_ui	Returns information about the requested human task user interface (wor
describe_hyper_parameter_tuning_job	Returns a description of a hyperparameter tuning job, depending on the
describe_image	Describes a SageMaker AI image
describe_image_version	Describes a version of a SageMaker AI image
describe_inference_component	Returns information about an inference component
describe_inference_experiment	Returns details about an inference experiment
describe_inference_recommendations_job	Provides the results of the Inference Recommender job
describe_labeling_job	Gets information about a labeling job
describe_lineage_group	Provides a list of properties for the requested lineage group
describe_mlflow_tracking_server	Returns information about an MLflow Tracking Server
describe_model	Describes a model that you created using the CreateModel API
describe_model_bias_job_definition	Returns a description of a model bias job definition
describe_model_card	Describes the content, creation time, and security configuration of an A
describe_model_card_export_job	Describes an Amazon SageMaker Model Card export job
describe_model_explainability_job_definition	Returns a description of a model explainability job definition
describe_model_package	Returns a description of the specified model package, which is used to c
describe_model_package_group	Gets a description for the specified model group
describe_model_quality_job_definition	Returns a description of a model quality job definition
describe_monitoring_schedule	Describes the schedule for a monitoring job
describe_notebook_instance	Returns information about a notebook instance
describe_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config	Returns a description of a notebook instance lifecycle configuration

describe_optimization_job	Provides the properties of the specified optimization job
describe_partner_app	Gets information about a SageMaker Partner AI App
describe_pipeline	Describes the details of a pipeline
describe_pipeline_definition_for_execution	Describes the details of an execution's pipeline definition
describe_pipeline_execution	Describes the details of a pipeline execution
describe_processing_job	Returns a description of a processing job
describe_project	Describes the details of a project
describe_space	Describes the space
describe_studio_lifecycle_config	Describes the Amazon SageMaker AI Studio Lifecycle Configuration
describe_subscribed_workteam	Gets information about a work team provided by a vendor
describe_training_job	Returns information about a training job
describe_training_plan	Retrieves detailed information about a specific training plan
describe_transform_job	Returns information about a transform job
describe_trial	Provides a list of a trial's properties
describe_trial_component	Provides a list of a trials component's properties
describe_user_profile	Describes a user profile
describe_workforce	Lists private workforce information, including workforce name, Amazo
describe_workteam	Gets information about a specific work team
disable_sagemaker_servicecatalog_portfolio	Disables using Service Catalog in SageMaker
disassociate_trial_component	Disassociates a trial component from a trial
enable_sagemaker_servicecatalog_portfolio	Enables using Service Catalog in SageMaker
get_device_fleet_report	Describes a fleet
get_lineage_group_policy	The resource policy for the lineage group
get_model_package_group_policy	Gets a resource policy that manages access for a model group
get_sagemaker_servicecatalog_portfolio_status	Gets the status of Service Catalog in SageMaker
get_scaling_configuration_recommendation	Starts an Amazon SageMaker Inference Recommender autoscaling reco
get_search_suggestions	An auto-complete API for the search functionality in the SageMaker co
import_hub_content	Import hub content
list_actions	Lists the actions in your account and their properties
list_algorithms	Lists the machine learning algorithms that have been created
list_aliases	Lists the aliases of a specified image or image version
list_app_image_configs	Lists the AppImageConfigs in your account and their properties
list_apps	Lists apps
list_artifacts	Lists the artifacts in your account and their properties
list_associations	Lists the associations in your account and their properties
list_auto_ml_jobs	Request a list of jobs
list_candidates_for_auto_ml_job	List the candidates created for the job
list_cluster_nodes	Retrieves the list of instances (also called nodes interchangeably) in a S
list_clusters	Retrieves the list of SageMaker HyperPod clusters
list_cluster_scheduler_configs	List the cluster policy configurations
list_code_repositories	Gets a list of the Git repositories in your account
list_compilation_jobs	Lists model compilation jobs that satisfy various filters
list_compute_quotas	List the resource allocation definitions
list_contexts	Lists the contexts in your account and their properties
list_data_quality_job_definitions	Lists the data quality job definitions in your account
list_device_fleets	Returns a list of devices in the fleet
list_devices	A list of devices
list_domains	Lists the domains

list_edge_deployment_plans	Lists all edge deployment plans
list_edge_packaging_jobs	Returns a list of edge packaging jobs
list_endpoint_configs	Lists endpoint configurations
list_endpoints	Lists endpoints
list_experiments	Lists all the experiments in your account
list_feature_groups	List FeatureGroups based on given filter and order
list_flow_definitions	Returns information about the flow definitions in your account
list_hub_contents	List the contents of a hub
list_hub_content_versions	List hub content versions
list_hubs	List all existing hubs
list_human_task_uis	Returns information about the human task user interfaces in your accou
list_hyper_parameter_tuning_jobs	Gets a list of HyperParameterTuningJobSummary objects that describe
list_images	Lists the images in your account and their properties
list_image_versions	Lists the versions of a specified image and their properties
list_inference_components	Lists the inference components in your account and their properties
list_inference_experiments	Returns the list of all inference experiments
list_inference_recommendations_jobs	Lists recommendation jobs that satisfy various filters
list_inference_recommendations_job_steps	Returns a list of the subtasks for an Inference Recommender job
list_labeling_jobs	Gets a list of labeling jobs
list_labeling_jobs_for_workteam	Gets a list of labeling jobs assigned to a specified work team
list_lineage_groups	A list of lineage groups shared with your Amazon Web Services accoun
list_mlflow_tracking_servers	Lists all MLflow Tracking Servers
list_model_bias_job_definitions	Lists model bias jobs definitions that satisfy various filters
list_model_card_export_jobs	List the export jobs for the Amazon SageMaker Model Card
list_model_cards	List existing model cards
list_model_card_versions	List existing versions of an Amazon SageMaker Model Card
list_model_explainability_job_definitions	Lists model explainability job definitions that satisfy various filters
list_model_metadata	Lists the domain, framework, task, and model name of standard machin
list_model_package_groups	Gets a list of the model groups in your Amazon Web Services account
list_model_packages	Lists the model packages that have been created
list_model_quality_job_definitions	Gets a list of model quality monitoring job definitions in your account
list_models	Lists models created with the CreateModel API
list_monitoring_alert_history	Gets a list of past alerts in a model monitoring schedule
list_monitoring_alerts	Gets the alerts for a single monitoring schedule
list_monitoring_executions	Returns list of all monitoring job executions
list_monitoring_schedules	Returns list of all monitoring schedules
list_notebook_instance_lifecycle_configs	Lists notebook instance lifestyle configurations created with the Create
list_notebook_instances	Returns a list of the SageMaker AI notebook instances in the requester'
list_optimization_jobs	Lists the optimization jobs in your account and their properties
list_partner_apps	Lists all of the SageMaker Partner AI Apps in an account
list_pipeline_executions	Gets a list of the pipeline executions
list_pipeline_execution_steps	Gets a list of PipeLineExecutionStep objects
list_pipeline_parameters_for_execution	Gets a list of parameters for a pipeline execution
list_pipelines	Gets a list of pipelines
list_processing_jobs	Lists processing jobs that satisfy various filters
list_projects	Gets a list of the projects in an Amazon Web Services account
list_resource_catalogs	Lists Amazon SageMaker Catalogs based on given filters and orders
list_spaces	Lists spaces

list_stage_devices	Lists devices allocated to the stage, containing detailed device informat
list_studio_lifecycle_configs	Lists the Amazon SageMaker AI Studio Lifecycle Configurations in yo
list_subscribed_workteams	Gets a list of the work teams that you are subscribed to in the Amazon
list_tags	Returns the tags for the specified SageMaker resource
list_training_jobs	Lists training jobs
list_training_jobs_for_hyper_parameter_tuning_job	Gets a list of TrainingJobSummary objects that describe the training jol
list_training_plans	Retrieves a list of training plans for the current account
list_transform_jobs	Lists transform jobs
list_trial_components	Lists the trial components in your account
list_trials	Lists the trials in your account
list_user_profiles	Lists user profiles
list_workforces	Use this operation to list all private and vendor workforces in an Amaz
list_workteams	Gets a list of private work teams that you have defined in a region
put_model_package_group_policy	Adds a resouce policy to control access to a model group
query_lineage	Use this action to inspect your lineage and discover relationships betwe
register_devices	Register devices
render_ui_template	Renders the UI template so that you can preview the worker's experien
retry_pipeline_execution	Retry the execution of the pipeline
search	Finds SageMaker resources that match a search query
search_training_plan_offerings	Searches for available training plan offerings based on specified criteria
send_pipeline_execution_step_failure	Notifies the pipeline that the execution of a callback step failed, along
send_pipeline_execution_step_success	Notifies the pipeline that the execution of a callback step succeeded and
start_edge_deployment_stage	Starts a stage in an edge deployment plan
start_inference_experiment	Starts an inference experiment
start_mlflow_tracking_server	Programmatically start an MLflow Tracking Server
start_monitoring_schedule	Starts a previously stopped monitoring schedule
start_notebook_instance	Launches an ML compute instance with the latest version of the librari
start_pipeline_execution	Starts a pipeline execution
stop_auto_ml_job	A method for forcing a running job to shut down
stop_compilation_job	Stops a model compilation job
stop_edge_deployment_stage	Stops a stage in an edge deployment plan
stop_edge_packaging_job	Request to stop an edge packaging job
stop_hyper_parameter_tuning_job	Stops a running hyperparameter tuning job and all running training jobs
stop_inference_experiment	Stops an inference experiment
stop_inference_recommendations_job	Stops an Inference Recommender job
stop_labeling_job	Stops a running labeling job
stop_mlflow_tracking_server	Programmatically stop an MLflow Tracking Server
stop_monitoring_schedule	Stops a previously started monitoring schedule
stop_notebook_instance	Terminates the ML compute instance
stop_optimization_job	Ends a running inference optimization job
stop_pipeline_execution	Stops a pipeline execution
stop_processing_job	Stops a processing job
stop_training_job	Stops a training job
stop_transform_job	Stops a batch transform job
update_action	Updates an action
update_app_image_config	Updates the properties of an AppImageConfig
update_artifact	Updates an artifact
update_cluster	Updates a SageMaker HyperPod cluster

update_cluster_scheduler_config	Update the cluster policy configuration
update_cluster_software	Updates the platform software of a SageMaker HyperPod cluster for se
update_code_repository	Updates the specified Git repository with the specified values
update_compute_quota	Update the compute allocation definition
update_context	Updates a context
update_device_fleet	Updates a fleet of devices
update_devices	Updates one or more devices in a fleet
update_domain	Updates the default settings for new user profiles in the domain
update_endpoint	Deploys the EndpointConfig specified in the request to a new fleet of in
update_endpoint_weights_and_capacities	Updates variant weight of one or more variants associated with an exist
update_experiment	Adds, updates, or removes the description of an experiment
update_feature_group	Updates the feature group by either adding features or updating the onli
update_feature_metadata	Updates the description and parameters of the feature group
update_hub	Update a hub
update_image	Updates the properties of a SageMaker AI image
update_image_version	Updates the properties of a SageMaker AI image version
update_inference_component	Updates an inference component
update_inference_component_runtime_config	Runtime settings for a model that is deployed with an inference compo
update_inference_experiment	Updates an inference experiment that you created
update_mlflow_tracking_server	Updates properties of an existing MLflow Tracking Server
update_model_card	Update an Amazon SageMaker Model Card
update_model_package	Updates a versioned model
update_monitoring_alert	Update the parameters of a model monitor alert
update_monitoring_schedule	Updates a previously created schedule
update_notebook_instance	Updates a notebook instance
update_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config	Updates a notebook instance lifecycle configuration created with the C
update_partner_app	Updates all of the SageMaker Partner AI Apps in an account
update_pipeline	Updates a pipeline
update_pipeline_execution	Updates a pipeline execution
update_project	Updates a machine learning (ML) project that is created from a templat
update_space	Updates the settings of a space
update_training_job	Update a model training job to request a new Debugger profiling config
update_trial	Updates the display name of a trial
update_trial_component	Updates one or more properties of a trial component
update_user_profile	Updates a user profile
update_workforce	Use this operation to update your workforce
update_workteam	Updates an existing work team with new member definitions or descrip

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sagemaker()
svc$add_association(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`sagemakeredgemanager` *Amazon Sagemaker Edge Manager*

Description

SageMaker Edge Manager dataplane service for communicating with active agents.

Usage

```
sagemakeredgemanager(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token

- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sagemakeredgemanager(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

get_deployments	Use to get the active deployments from a device
get_device_registration	Use to check if a device is registered with SageMaker Edge Manager
send_heartbeat	Use to get the current status of devices registered on SageMaker Edge Manager

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sagemakeredgemanager()
svc$get_deployments(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`sagemakerfeaturestoreruntime`

Amazon SageMaker Feature Store Runtime

Description

Contains all data plane API operations and data types for the Amazon SageMaker Feature Store. Use this API to put, delete, and retrieve (get) features from a feature store.

Use the following operations to configure your `OnlineStore` and `OfflineStore` features, and to create and manage feature groups:

- CreateFeatureGroup
- DeleteFeatureGroup
- DescribeFeatureGroup
- ListFeatureGroups

Usage

```
sagemakerfeaturestoreruntime(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sagemakerfeaturestoreruntime(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_get_record	Retrieves a batch of Records from a FeatureGroup
delete_record	Deletes a Record from a FeatureGroup in the OnlineStore
get_record	Use for OnlineStore serving from a FeatureStore
put_record	The PutRecord API is used to ingest a list of Records into your feature group

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sagemakerfeaturestoreruntime()
svc$batch_get_record(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`sagemakergeospatialcapabilities`
Amazon SageMaker geospatial capabilities

Description

Provides APIs for creating and managing SageMaker geospatial resources.

Usage

```
sagemakergeospatialcapabilities(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token

- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sagemakergeospatialcapabilities(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

delete_earth_observation_job	Use this operation to delete an Earth Observation job
delete_vector_enrichment_job	Use this operation to delete a Vector Enrichment job
export_earth_observation_job	Use this operation to export results of an Earth Observation job and optionally source images
export_vector_enrichment_job	Use this operation to copy results of a Vector Enrichment job to an Amazon S3 location
get_earth_observation_job	Get the details for a previously initiated Earth Observation job
get_raster_data_collection	Use this operation to get details of a specific raster data collection
get_tile	Gets a web mercator tile for the given Earth Observation job
get_vector_enrichment_job	Retrieves details of a Vector Enrichment Job for a given job Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
list_earth_observation_jobs	Use this operation to get a list of the Earth Observation jobs associated with the calling Ama
list_raster_data_collections	Use this operation to get raster data collections
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags attached to the resource
list_vector_enrichment_jobs	Retrieves a list of vector enrichment jobs
search_raster_data_collection	Allows you run image query on a specific raster data collection to get a list of the satellite im
start_earth_observation_job	Use this operation to create an Earth observation job
start_vector_enrichment_job	Creates a Vector Enrichment job for the supplied job type
stop_earth_observation_job	Use this operation to stop an existing earth observation job
stop_vector_enrichment_job	Stops the Vector Enrichment job for a given job ARN
tag_resource	The resource you want to tag
untag_resource	The resource you want to untag

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sagemakergeospatialcapabilities()
svc$delete_earth_observation_job(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`sagemakermetrics` *Amazon SageMaker Metrics Service*

Description

Contains all data plane API operations and data types for Amazon SageMaker Metrics. Use these APIs to put and retrieve (get) features related to your training run.

- `batch_put_metrics`

Usage

```
sagemakermetrics(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
    - **creds**:
        - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
        - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
        - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
    - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sagemakermetrics(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_get_metrics	Used to retrieve training metrics from SageMaker
batch_put_metrics	Used to ingest training metrics into SageMaker

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sagemakermetrics()
svc$batch_get_metrics(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`sagemakerruntime` *Amazon SageMaker Runtime*

Description

The Amazon SageMaker runtime API.

Usage

```
sagemakerruntime(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sagemakerruntime(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

invoke_endpoint	After you deploy a model into production using Amazon SageMaker hosting servic
invoke_endpoint_async	After you deploy a model into production using Amazon SageMaker hosting servic
invoke_endpoint_with_response_stream	Invokes a model at the specified endpoint to return the inference response as a strea

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sagemakerruntime()
svc$invoke_endpoint(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`savingsplans` *AWS Savings Plans*

Description

Savings Plans are a pricing model that offer significant savings on Amazon Web Services usage (for example, on Amazon EC2 instances). You commit to a consistent amount of usage per hour, in the specified currency, for a term of one or three years, and receive a lower price for that usage. For more information, see the Amazon Web Services Savings Plans User Guide.

Usage

```
savingsplans(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.

	• **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- savingsplans(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_savings_plan	Creates a Savings Plan
delete_queued_savings_plan	Deletes the queued purchase for the specified Savings Plan
describe_savings_plan_rates	Describes the rates for the specified Savings Plan
describe_savings_plans	Describes the specified Savings Plans
describe_savings_plans_offering_rates	Describes the offering rates for the specified Savings Plans
describe_savings_plans_offerings	Describes the offerings for the specified Savings Plans
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags for the specified resource
return_savings_plan	Returns the specified Savings Plan
tag_resource	Adds the specified tags to the specified resource
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags from the specified resource

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- savingsplans()
svc$create_savings_plan(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

schemas *Schemas*

Description

Amazon EventBridge Schema Registry

Usage

```
schemas(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- schemas(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_discoverer	Creates a discoverer
create_registry	Creates a registry
create_schema	Creates a schema definition
delete_discoverer	Deletes a discoverer
delete_registry	Deletes a Registry
delete_resource_policy	Delete the resource-based policy attached to the specified registry
delete_schema	Delete a schema definition
delete_schema_version	Delete the schema version definition
describe_code_binding	Describe the code binding URI
describe_discoverer	Describes the discoverer
describe_registry	Describes the registry
describe_schema	Retrieve the schema definition
export_schema	Export schema
get_code_binding_source	Get the code binding source URI
get_discovered_schema	Get the discovered schema that was generated based on sampled events
get_resource_policy	Retrieves the resource-based policy attached to a given registry
list_discoverers	List the discoverers
list_registries	List the registries
list_schemas	List the schemas
list_schema_versions	Provides a list of the schema versions and related information

list_tags_for_resource	Get tags for resource
put_code_binding	Put code binding URI
put_resource_policy	The name of the policy
search_schemas	Search the schemas
start_discoverer	Starts the discoverer
stop_discoverer	Stops the discoverer
tag_resource	Add tags to a resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from a resource
update_discoverer	Updates the discoverer
update_registry	Updates a registry
update_schema	Updates the schema definition

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- schemas()
svc$create_discoverer(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`secretsmanager` *AWS Secrets Manager*

Description

Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager

Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager provides a service to enable you to store, manage, and retrieve, secrets.

This guide provides descriptions of the Secrets Manager API. For more information about using this service, see the Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager User Guide.

API Version

This version of the Secrets Manager API Reference documents the Secrets Manager API version 2017-10-17.

For a list of endpoints, see Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager endpoints.

Support and Feedback for Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager

We welcome your feedback. Send your comments to awssecretsmanager-feedback@amazon.com, or post your feedback and questions in the Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager Discussion Forum. For more information about the Amazon Web Services Discussion Forums, see Forums Help.

Logging API Requests

Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager supports Amazon Web Services CloudTrail, a service that records Amazon Web Services API calls for your Amazon Web Services account and delivers log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. By using information that's collected by Amazon Web Services CloudTrail, you can determine the requests successfully made to Secrets Manager, who made the request, when it was made, and so on. For more about Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager and support for Amazon Web Services CloudTrail, see Logging Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager Events with Amazon Web Services CloudTrail in the *Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager User Guide*. To learn more about CloudTrail, including enabling it and find your log files, see the Amazon Web Services CloudTrail User Guide.

Usage

```
secretsmanager(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token

- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- secretsmanager(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_get_secret_value	Retrieves the contents of the encrypted fields SecretString or SecretBinary for up to 20 se
cancel_rotate_secret	Turns off automatic rotation, and if a rotation is currently in progress, cancels the rotation
create_secret	Creates a new secret
delete_resource_policy	Deletes the resource-based permission policy attached to the secret
delete_secret	Deletes a secret and all of its versions
describe_secret	Retrieves the details of a secret
get_random_password	Generates a random password
get_resource_policy	Retrieves the JSON text of the resource-based policy document attached to the secret
get_secret_value	Retrieves the contents of the encrypted fields SecretString or SecretBinary from the speci
list_secrets	Lists the secrets that are stored by Secrets Manager in the Amazon Web Services account
list_secret_version_ids	Lists the versions of a secret
put_resource_policy	Attaches a resource-based permission policy to a secret
put_secret_value	Creates a new version with a new encrypted secret value and attaches it to the secret
remove_regions_from_replication	For a secret that is replicated to other Regions, deletes the secret replicas from the Region
replicate_secret_to_regions	Replicates the secret to a new Regions
restore_secret	Cancels the scheduled deletion of a secret by removing the DeletedDate time stamp
rotate_secret	Configures and starts the asynchronous process of rotating the secret
stop_replication_to_replica	Removes the link between the replica secret and the primary secret and promotes the repl
tag_resource	Attaches tags to a secret
untag_resource	Removes specific tags from a secret
update_secret	Modifies the details of a secret, including metadata and the secret value
update_secret_version_stage	Modifies the staging labels attached to a version of a secret
validate_resource_policy	Validates that a resource policy does not grant a wide range of principals access to your s

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- secretsmanager()
# The following example shows how to cancel rotation for a secret. The
# operation sets the RotationEnabled field to false and cancels all
# scheduled rotations. To resume scheduled rotations, you must re-enable
# rotation by calling the rotate-secret operation.
svc$cancel_rotate_secret(
  SecretId = "MyTestDatabaseSecret"
)

## End(Not run)
```

`securityhub` *AWS SecurityHub*

Description

Security Hub provides you with a comprehensive view of your security state in Amazon Web Services and helps you assess your Amazon Web Services environment against security industry standards and best practices.

Security Hub collects security data across Amazon Web Services accounts, Amazon Web Services services, and supported third-party products and helps you analyze your security trends and identify the highest priority security issues.

To help you manage the security state of your organization, Security Hub supports multiple security standards. These include the Amazon Web Services Foundational Security Best Practices (FSBP) standard developed by Amazon Web Services, and external compliance frameworks such as the Center for Internet Security (CIS), the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS), and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Each standard includes several security controls, each of which represents a security best practice. Security Hub runs checks against security controls and generates control findings to help you assess your compliance against security best practices.

In addition to generating control findings, Security Hub also receives findings from other Amazon Web Services services, such as Amazon GuardDuty and Amazon Inspector, and supported third-party products. This gives you a single pane of glass into a variety of security-related issues. You can also send Security Hub findings to other Amazon Web Services services and supported third-party products.

Security Hub offers automation features that help you triage and remediate security issues. For example, you can use automation rules to automatically update critical findings when a security check fails. You can also leverage the integration with Amazon EventBridge to trigger automatic responses to specific findings.

This guide, the *Security Hub API Reference*, provides information about the Security Hub API. This includes supported resources, HTTP methods, parameters, and schemas. If you're new to Security Hub, you might find it helpful to also review the *Security Hub User Guide* . The user guide explains key concepts and provides procedures that demonstrate how to use Security Hub features. It also provides information about topics such as integrating Security Hub with other Amazon Web Services services.

In addition to interacting with Security Hub by making calls to the Security Hub API, you can use a current version of an Amazon Web Services command line tool or SDK. Amazon Web Services provides tools and SDKs that consist of libraries and sample code for various languages and platforms, such as PowerShell, Java, Go, Python, C++, and .NET. These tools and SDKs provide convenient, programmatic access to Security Hub and other Amazon Web Services services . They also handle tasks such as signing requests, managing errors, and retrying requests automatically. For information about installing and using the Amazon Web Services tools and SDKs, see Tools to Build on Amazon Web Services.

With the exception of operations that are related to central configuration, Security Hub API requests are executed only in the Amazon Web Services Region that is currently active or in the specific Amazon Web Services Region that you specify in your request. Any configuration or settings change that results from the operation is applied only to that Region. To make the same change in other Regions, call the same API operation in each Region in which you want to apply the change. When you use central configuration, API requests for enabling Security Hub, standards, and controls are executed in the home Region and all linked Regions. For a list of central configuration operations, see the Central configuration terms and concepts section of the *Security Hub User Guide*.

The following throttling limits apply to Security Hub API operations.

- `batch_enable_standards` - `RateLimit` of 1 request per second. `BurstLimit` of 1 request per second.
- `get_findings` - `RateLimit` of 3 requests per second. `BurstLimit` of 6 requests per second.
- `batch_import_findings` - `RateLimit` of 10 requests per second. `BurstLimit` of 30 requests per second.
- `batch_update_findings` - `RateLimit` of 10 requests per second. `BurstLimit` of 30 requests per second.
- `update_standards_control` - `RateLimit` of 1 request per second. `BurstLimit` of 5 requests per second.
- All other operations - `RateLimit` of 10 requests per second. `BurstLimit` of 30 requests per second.

Usage

```
securityhub(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

	- **creds**: - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- securityhub(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_administrator_invitation	We recommend using Organizations instead of Security Hub invitations to ma
accept_invitation	This method is deprecated
batch_delete_automation_rules	Deletes one or more automation rules
batch_disable_standards	Disables the standards specified by the provided StandardsSubscriptionArns
batch_enable_standards	Enables the standards specified by the provided StandardsArn
batch_get_automation_rules	Retrieves a list of details for automation rules based on rule Amazon Resourc
batch_get_configuration_policy_associations	Returns associations between an Security Hub configuration and a batch of ta
batch_get_security_controls	Provides details about a batch of security controls for the current Amazon We
batch_get_standards_control_associations	For a batch of security controls and standards, identifies whether each control
batch_import_findings	Imports security findings generated by a finding provider into Security Hub
batch_update_automation_rules	Updates one or more automation rules based on rule Amazon Resource Name
batch_update_findings	Used by Security Hub customers to update information about their investigati
batch_update_standards_control_associations	For a batch of security controls and standards, this operation updates the enab
create_action_target	Creates a custom action target in Security Hub
create_automation_rule	Creates an automation rule based on input parameters
create_configuration_policy	Creates a configuration policy with the defined configuration
create_finding_aggregator	The aggregation Region is now called the home Region
create_insight	Creates a custom insight in Security Hub
create_members	Creates a member association in Security Hub between the specified accounts
decline_invitations	We recommend using Organizations instead of Security Hub invitations to ma
delete_action_target	Deletes a custom action target from Security Hub
delete_configuration_policy	Deletes a configuration policy
delete_finding_aggregator	The aggregation Region is now called the home Region
delete_insight	Deletes the insight specified by the InsightArn
delete_invitations	We recommend using Organizations instead of Security Hub invitations to ma
delete_members	Deletes the specified member accounts from Security Hub
describe_action_targets	Returns a list of the custom action targets in Security Hub in your account
describe_hub	Returns details about the Hub resource in your account, including the HubArn
describe_organization_configuration	Returns information about the way your organization is configured in Security
describe_products	Returns information about product integrations in Security Hub
describe_standards	Returns a list of the available standards in Security Hub
describe_standards_controls	Returns a list of security standards controls
disable_import_findings_for_product	Disables the integration of the specified product with Security Hub
disable_organization_admin_account	Disables a Security Hub administrator account
disable_security_hub	Disables Security Hub in your account only in the current Amazon Web Servi
disassociate_from_administrator_account	Disassociates the current Security Hub member account from the associated a
disassociate_from_master_account	This method is deprecated
disassociate_members	Disassociates the specified member accounts from the associated administrato
enable_import_findings_for_product	Enables the integration of a partner product with Security Hub
enable_organization_admin_account	Designates the Security Hub administrator account for an organization
enable_security_hub	Enables Security Hub for your account in the current Region or the Region yo
get_administrator_account	Provides the details for the Security Hub administrator account for the current
get_configuration_policy	Provides information about a configuration policy
get_configuration_policy_association	Returns the association between a configuration and a target account, organiza
get_enabled_standards	Returns a list of the standards that are currently enabled
get_finding_aggregator	The aggregation Region is now called the home Region

get_finding_history	Returns history for a Security Hub finding in the last 90 days
get_findings	Returns a list of findings that match the specified criteria
get_insight_results	Lists the results of the Security Hub insight specified by the insight ARN
get_insights	Lists and describes insights for the specified insight ARNs
get_invitations_count	We recommend using Organizations instead of Security Hub invitations to ma
get_master_account	This method is deprecated
get_members	Returns the details for the Security Hub member accounts for the specified ac
get_security_control_definition	Retrieves the definition of a security control
invite_members	We recommend using Organizations instead of Security Hub invitations to ma
list_automation_rules	A list of automation rules and their metadata for the calling account
list_configuration_policies	Lists the configuration policies that the Security Hub delegated administrator
list_configuration_policy_associations	Provides information about the associations for your configuration policies an
list_enabled_products_for_import	Lists all findings-generating solutions (products) that you are subscribed to re
list_finding_aggregators	If cross-Region aggregation is enabled, then ListFindingAggregators returns t
list_invitations	We recommend using Organizations instead of Security Hub invitations to ma
list_members	Lists details about all member accounts for the current Security Hub administ
list_organization_admin_accounts	Lists the Security Hub administrator accounts
list_security_control_definitions	Lists all of the security controls that apply to a specified standard
list_standards_control_associations	Specifies whether a control is currently enabled or disabled in each enabled st
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of tags associated with a resource
start_configuration_policy_association	Associates a target account, organizational unit, or the root with a specified co
start_configuration_policy_disassociation	Disassociates a target account, organizational unit, or the root from a specified
tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to a resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from a resource
update_action_target	Updates the name and description of a custom action target in Security Hub
update_configuration_policy	Updates a configuration policy
update_finding_aggregator	The aggregation Region is now called the home Region
update_findings	UpdateFindings is a deprecated operation
update_insight	Updates the Security Hub insight identified by the specified insight ARN
update_organization_configuration	Updates the configuration of your organization in Security Hub
update_security_control	Updates the properties of a security control
update_security_hub_configuration	Updates configuration options for Security Hub
update_standards_control	Used to control whether an individual security standard control is enabled or

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- securityhub()
svc$accept_administrator_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`securitylake` *Amazon Security Lake*

Description

Amazon Security Lake is a fully managed security data lake service. You can use Security Lake to automatically centralize security data from cloud, on-premises, and custom sources into a data lake that's stored in your Amazon Web Services account. Amazon Web Services Organizations is an account management service that lets you consolidate multiple Amazon Web Services accounts into an organization that you create and centrally manage. With Organizations, you can create member accounts and invite existing accounts to join your organization. Security Lake helps you analyze security data for a more complete understanding of your security posture across the entire organization. It can also help you improve the protection of your workloads, applications, and data.

The data lake is backed by Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets, and you retain ownership over your data.

Amazon Security Lake integrates with CloudTrail, a service that provides a record of actions taken by a user, role, or an Amazon Web Services service. In Security Lake, CloudTrail captures API calls for Security Lake as events. The calls captured include calls from the Security Lake console and code calls to the Security Lake API operations. If you create a trail, you can enable continuous delivery of CloudTrail events to an Amazon S3 bucket, including events for Security Lake. If you don't configure a trail, you can still view the most recent events in the CloudTrail console in Event history. Using the information collected by CloudTrail you can determine the request that was made to Security Lake, the IP address from which the request was made, who made the request, when it was made, and additional details. To learn more about Security Lake information in CloudTrail, see the Amazon Security Lake User Guide.

Security Lake automates the collection of security-related log and event data from integrated Amazon Web Services services and third-party services. It also helps you manage the lifecycle of data with customizable retention and replication settings. Security Lake converts ingested data into Apache Parquet format and a standard open-source schema called the Open Cybersecurity Schema Framework (OCSF).

Other Amazon Web Services services and third-party services can subscribe to the data that's stored in Security Lake for incident response and security data analytics.

Usage

```
securitylake(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
    - **creds**:
        - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
        - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
        - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
    - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- securitylake(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_aws_log_source	Adds a natively supported Amazon Web Services service as an Amazon Secu
create_custom_log_source	Adds a third-party custom source in Amazon Security Lake, from the Amazo
create_data_lake	Initializes an Amazon Security Lake instance with the provided (or default) c
create_data_lake_exception_subscription	Creates the specified notification subscription in Amazon Security Lake for th
create_data_lake_organization_configuration	Automatically enables Amazon Security Lake for new member accounts in yo
create_subscriber	Creates a subscriber for accounts that are already enabled in Amazon Security
create_subscriber_notification	Notifies the subscriber when new data is written to the data lake for the source
delete_aws_log_source	Removes a natively supported Amazon Web Services service as an Amazon S
delete_custom_log_source	Removes a custom log source from Amazon Security Lake, to stop sending d
delete_data_lake	When you disable Amazon Security Lake from your account, Security Lake i
delete_data_lake_exception_subscription	Deletes the specified notification subscription in Amazon Security Lake for th
delete_data_lake_organization_configuration	Turns off automatic enablement of Amazon Security Lake for member accoun
delete_subscriber	Deletes the subscription permission and all notification settings for accounts t
delete_subscriber_notification	Deletes the specified subscription notification in Amazon Security Lake for th
deregister_data_lake_delegated_administrator	Deletes the Amazon Security Lake delegated administrator account for the or
get_data_lake_exception_subscription	Retrieves the protocol and endpoint that were provided when subscribing to A
get_data_lake_organization_configuration	Retrieves the configuration that will be automatically set up for accounts adde
get_data_lake_sources	Retrieves a snapshot of the current Region, including whether Amazon Secur
get_subscriber	Retrieves the subscription information for the specified subscription ID
list_data_lake_exceptions	Lists the Amazon Security Lake exceptions that you can use to find the sourc
list_data_lakes	Retrieves the Amazon Security Lake configuration object for the specified Ar
list_log_sources	Retrieves the log sources
list_subscribers	Lists all subscribers for the specific Amazon Security Lake account ID

list_tags_for_resource	Retrieves the tags (keys and values) that are associated with an Amazon Secu
register_data_lake_delegated_administrator	Designates the Amazon Security Lake delegated administrator account for th
tag_resource	Adds or updates one or more tags that are associated with an Amazon Securit
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags (keys and values) from an Amazon Security Lake
update_data_lake	You can use UpdateDataLake to specify where to store your security data, ho
update_data_lake_exception_subscription	Updates the specified notification subscription in Amazon Security Lake for t
update_subscriber	Updates an existing subscription for the given Amazon Security Lake accoun
update_subscriber_notification	Updates an existing notification method for the subscription (SQS or HTTPs

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- securitylake()
svc$create_aws_log_source(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

serverlessapplicationrepository
AWSServerlessApplicationRepository

Description

The AWS Serverless Application Repository makes it easy for developers and enterprises to quickly find and deploy serverless applications in the AWS Cloud. For more information about serverless applications, see Serverless Computing and Applications on the AWS website.

The AWS Serverless Application Repository is deeply integrated with the AWS Lambda console, so that developers of all levels can get started with serverless computing without needing to learn anything new. You can use category keywords to browse for applications such as web and mobile backends, data processing applications, or chatbots. You can also search for applications by name, publisher, or event source. To use an application, you simply choose it, configure any required fields, and deploy it with a few clicks.

You can also easily publish applications, sharing them publicly with the community at large, or privately within your team or across your organization. To publish a serverless application (or app), you can use the AWS Management Console, AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or AWS SDKs to upload the code. Along with the code, you upload a simple manifest file, also known as the AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) template. For more information about AWS SAM, see AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) on the AWS Labs GitHub repository.

The AWS Serverless Application Repository Developer Guide contains more information about the two developer experiences available:

- Consuming Applications – Browse for applications and view information about them, including source code and readme files. Also install, configure, and deploy applications of your choosing.

  Publishing Applications – Configure and upload applications to make them available to other developers, and publish new versions of applications.

Usage

```
serverlessapplicationrepository(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- serverlessapplicationrepository(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_application	Creates an application, optionally including an AWS SAM file to create the first applica
create_application_version	Creates an application version
create_cloud_formation_change_set	Creates an AWS CloudFormation change set for the given application
create_cloud_formation_template	Creates an AWS CloudFormation template
delete_application	Deletes the specified application
get_application	Gets the specified application
get_application_policy	Retrieves the policy for the application
get_cloud_formation_template	Gets the specified AWS CloudFormation template

list_application_dependencies	Retrieves the list of applications nested in the containing application
list_applications	Lists applications owned by the requester
list_application_versions	Lists versions for the specified application
put_application_policy	Sets the permission policy for an application
unshare_application	Unshares an application from an AWS Organization
update_application	Updates the specified application

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- serverlessapplicationrepository()
svc$create_application(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`servicecatalog` *AWS Service Catalog*

Description

Service Catalog

Service Catalog enables organizations to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for Amazon Web Services. To get the most out of this documentation, you should be familiar with the terminology discussed in Service Catalog Concepts.

Usage

```
servicecatalog(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key

        - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
    - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- servicecatalog(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_portfolio_share	Accepts an offer to share the specified portfolio
associate_budget_with_resource	Associates the specified budget with the specified resource
associate_principal_with_portfolio	Associates the specified principal ARN with the specified p
associate_product_with_portfolio	Associates the specified product with the specified portfolio
associate_service_action_with_provisioning_artifact	Associates a self-service action with a provisioning artifact
associate_tag_option_with_resource	Associate the specified TagOption with the specified portfo
batch_associate_service_action_with_provisioning_artifact	Associates multiple self-service actions with provisioning a
batch_disassociate_service_action_from_provisioning_artifact	Disassociates a batch of self-service actions from the specif
copy_product	Copies the specified source product to the specified target p
create_constraint	Creates a constraint
create_portfolio	Creates a portfolio
create_portfolio_share	Shares the specified portfolio with the specified account or
create_product	Creates a product
create_provisioned_product_plan	Creates a plan
create_provisioning_artifact	Creates a provisioning artifact (also known as a version) fo
create_service_action	Creates a self-service action
create_tag_option	Creates a TagOption
delete_constraint	Deletes the specified constraint
delete_portfolio	Deletes the specified portfolio
delete_portfolio_share	Stops sharing the specified portfolio with the specified acco
delete_product	Deletes the specified product
delete_provisioned_product_plan	Deletes the specified plan
delete_provisioning_artifact	Deletes the specified provisioning artifact (also known as a
delete_service_action	Deletes a self-service action
delete_tag_option	Deletes the specified TagOption
describe_constraint	Gets information about the specified constraint
describe_copy_product_status	Gets the status of the specified copy product operation
describe_portfolio	Gets information about the specified portfolio

describe_portfolio_shares	Returns a summary of each of the portfolio shares that were
describe_portfolio_share_status	Gets the status of the specified portfolio share operation
describe_product	Gets information about the specified product
describe_product_as_admin	Gets information about the specified product
describe_product_view	Gets information about the specified product
describe_provisioned_product	Gets information about the specified provisioned product
describe_provisioned_product_plan	Gets information about the resource changes for the specifi
describe_provisioning_artifact	Gets information about the specified provisioning artifact (
describe_provisioning_parameters	Gets information about the configuration required to provis
describe_record	Gets information about the specified request operation
describe_service_action	Describes a self-service action
describe_service_action_execution_parameters	Finds the default parameters for a specific self-service actio
describe_tag_option	Gets information about the specified TagOption
disable_aws_organizations_access	Disable portfolio sharing through the Organizations service
disassociate_budget_from_resource	Disassociates the specified budget from the specified resour
disassociate_principal_from_portfolio	Disassociates a previously associated principal ARN from
disassociate_product_from_portfolio	Disassociates the specified product from the specified portf
disassociate_service_action_from_provisioning_artifact	Disassociates the specified self-service action association fr
disassociate_tag_option_from_resource	Disassociates the specified TagOption from the specified re
enable_aws_organizations_access	Enable portfolio sharing feature through Organizations
execute_provisioned_product_plan	Provisions or modifies a product based on the resource char
execute_provisioned_product_service_action	Executes a self-service action against a provisioned product
get_aws_organizations_access_status	Get the Access Status for Organizations portfolio share feat
get_provisioned_product_outputs	This API takes either a ProvisonedProductId or a Provision
import_as_provisioned_product	Requests the import of a resource as an Service Catalog pro
list_accepted_portfolio_shares	Lists all imported portfolios for which account-to-account
list_budgets_for_resource	Lists all the budgets associated to the specified resource
list_constraints_for_portfolio	Lists the constraints for the specified portfolio and product
list_launch_paths	Lists the paths to the specified product
list_organization_portfolio_access	Lists the organization nodes that have access to the specifie
list_portfolio_access	Lists the account IDs that have access to the specified portf
list_portfolios	Lists all portfolios in the catalog
list_portfolios_for_product	Lists all portfolios that the specified product is associated w
list_principals_for_portfolio	Lists all PrincipalARNs and corresponding PrincipalTypes
list_provisioned_product_plans	Lists the plans for the specified provisioned product or all p
list_provisioning_artifacts	Lists all provisioning artifacts (also known as versions) for
list_provisioning_artifacts_for_service_action	Lists all provisioning artifacts (also known as versions) for
list_record_history	Lists the specified requests or all performed requests
list_resources_for_tag_option	Lists the resources associated with the specified TagOption
list_service_actions	Lists all self-service actions
list_service_actions_for_provisioning_artifact	Returns a paginated list of self-service actions associated w
list_stack_instances_for_provisioned_product	Returns summary information about stack instances that are
list_tag_options	Lists the specified TagOptions or all TagOptions
notify_provision_product_engine_workflow_result	Notifies the result of the provisioning engine execution
notify_terminate_provisioned_product_engine_workflow_result	Notifies the result of the terminate engine execution
notify_update_provisioned_product_engine_workflow_result	Notifies the result of the update engine execution
provision_product	Provisions the specified product
reject_portfolio_share	Rejects an offer to share the specified portfolio

scan_provisioned_products	Lists the provisioned products that are available (not termin
search_products	Gets information about the products to which the caller has
search_products_as_admin	Gets information about the products for the specified portfo
search_provisioned_products	Gets information about the provisioned products that meet t
terminate_provisioned_product	Terminates the specified provisioned product
update_constraint	Updates the specified constraint
update_portfolio	Updates the specified portfolio
update_portfolio_share	Updates the specified portfolio share
update_product	Updates the specified product
update_provisioned_product	Requests updates to the configuration of the specified provi
update_provisioned_product_properties	Requests updates to the properties of the specified provision
update_provisioning_artifact	Updates the specified provisioning artifact (also known as a
update_service_action	Updates a self-service action
update_tag_option	Updates the specified TagOption

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- servicecatalog()
svc$accept_portfolio_share(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`servicediscovery` *AWS Cloud Map*

Description

Cloud Map

With Cloud Map, you can configure public DNS, private DNS, or HTTP namespaces that your microservice applications run in. When an instance becomes available, you can call the Cloud Map API to register the instance with Cloud Map. For public or private DNS namespaces, Cloud Map automatically creates DNS records and an optional health check. Clients that submit public or private DNS queries, or HTTP requests, for the service receive an answer that contains up to eight healthy records.

Usage

```
servicediscovery(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- servicediscovery(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_http_namespace	Creates an HTTP namespace
create_private_dns_namespace	Creates a private namespace based on DNS, which is visible only inside a specified A
create_public_dns_namespace	Creates a public namespace based on DNS, which is visible on the internet
create_service	Creates a service
delete_namespace	Deletes a namespace from the current account
delete_service	Deletes a specified service and all associated service attributes
delete_service_attributes	Deletes specific attributes associated with a service
deregister_instance	Deletes the Amazon Route 53 DNS records and health check, if any, that Cloud Map
discover_instances	Discovers registered instances for a specified namespace and service
discover_instances_revision	Discovers the increasing revision associated with an instance
get_instance	Gets information about a specified instance
get_instances_health_status	Gets the current health status (Healthy, Unhealthy, or Unknown) of one or more insta
get_namespace	Gets information about a namespace
get_operation	Gets information about any operation that returns an operation ID in the response, su
get_service	Gets the settings for a specified service
get_service_attributes	Returns the attributes associated with a specified service
list_instances	Lists summary information about the instances that you registered by using a specifie
list_namespaces	Lists summary information about the namespaces that were created by the current A
list_operations	Lists operations that match the criteria that you specify
list_services	Lists summary information for all the services that are associated with one or more r

list_tags_for_resource	Lists tags for the specified resource
register_instance	Creates or updates one or more records and, optionally, creates a health check based
tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to the specified resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified resource
update_http_namespace	Updates an HTTP namespace
update_instance_custom_health_status	Submits a request to change the health status of a custom health check to healthy or
update_private_dns_namespace	Updates a private DNS namespace
update_public_dns_namespace	Updates a public DNS namespace
update_service	Submits a request to perform the following operations:
update_service_attributes	Submits a request to update a specified service to add service-level attributes

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- servicediscovery()
# This example creates an HTTP namespace.
svc$create_http_namespace(
  CreatorRequestId = "example-creator-request-id-0001",
  Description = "Example.com AWS Cloud Map HTTP Namespace",
  Name = "example-http.com"
)

## End(Not run)
```

`servicequotas` *Service Quotas*

Description

With Service Quotas, you can view and manage your quotas easily as your Amazon Web Services workloads grow. Quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of resources that you can create in your Amazon Web Services account. For more information, see the Service Quotas User Guide.

Usage

```
servicequotas(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- servicequotas(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_service_quota_template	Associates your quota request template with your organization
delete_service_quota_increase_request_from_template	Deletes the quota increase request for the specified quota from your
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
list_aws_default_service_quotas	Lists the default values for the quotas for the specified Amazon We
list_requested_service_quota_change_history	Retrieves the quota increase requests for the specified Amazon Web
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 temp
list_service_quotas	Lists the applied quota values for the specified Amazon Web Servic
list_services	Lists the names and codes for the Amazon Web Services integrated
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of the tags assigned to the specified applied quota
put_service_quota_increase_request_into_template	Adds a quota increase request to your quota request template
request_service_quota_increase	Submits a quota increase request for the specified quota
tag_resource	Adds tags to the specified applied quota
untag_resource	Removes tags from the specified applied quota

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- servicequotas()
svc$associate_service_quota_template(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`ses` *Amazon Simple Email Service*

Description

This document contains reference information for the Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) API, version 2010-12-01. This document is best used in conjunction with the Amazon SES Developer Guide.

For a list of Amazon SES endpoints to use in service requests, see Regions and Amazon SES in the Amazon SES Developer Guide.

This documentation contains reference information related to the following:

- Amazon SES API Actions
- Amazon SES API Data Types
- Common Parameters
- Common Errors

Usage

```
ses(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ses(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

clone_receipt_rule_set	Creates a receipt rule set by cloning an existing one
create_configuration_set	Creates a configuration set
create_configuration_set_event_destination	Creates a configuration set event destination
create_configuration_set_tracking_options	Creates an association between a configuration set and a custom dom
create_custom_verification_email_template	Creates a new custom verification email template
create_receipt_filter	Creates a new IP address filter
create_receipt_rule	Creates a receipt rule
create_receipt_rule_set	Creates an empty receipt rule set
create_template	Creates an email template
delete_configuration_set	Deletes a configuration set
delete_configuration_set_event_destination	Deletes a configuration set event destination
delete_configuration_set_tracking_options	Deletes an association between a configuration set and a custom dom
delete_custom_verification_email_template	Deletes an existing custom verification email template
delete_identity	Deletes the specified identity (an email address or a domain) from the
delete_identity_policy	Deletes the specified sending authorization policy for the given identi
delete_receipt_filter	Deletes the specified IP address filter
delete_receipt_rule	Deletes the specified receipt rule
delete_receipt_rule_set	Deletes the specified receipt rule set and all of the receipt rules it con
delete_template	Deletes an email template
delete_verified_email_address	Deprecated
describe_active_receipt_rule_set	Returns the metadata and receipt rules for the receipt rule set that is c
describe_configuration_set	Returns the details of the specified configuration set
describe_receipt_rule	Returns the details of the specified receipt rule
describe_receipt_rule_set	Returns the details of the specified receipt rule set
get_account_sending_enabled	Returns the email sending status of the Amazon SES account for the
get_custom_verification_email_template	Returns the custom email verification template for the template name
get_identity_dkim_attributes	Returns the current status of Easy DKIM signing for an entity
get_identity_mail_from_domain_attributes	Returns the custom MAIL FROM attributes for a list of identities (en
get_identity_notification_attributes	Given a list of verified identities (email addresses and/or domains), re
get_identity_policies	Returns the requested sending authorization policies for the given ide
get_identity_verification_attributes	Given a list of identities (email addresses and/or domains), returns th
get_send_quota	Provides the sending limits for the Amazon SES account

get_send_statistics	Provides sending statistics for the current Amazon Web Services Reg
get_template	Displays the template object (which includes the Subject line, HTML
list_configuration_sets	Provides a list of the configuration sets associated with your Amazon
list_custom_verification_email_templates	Lists the existing custom verification email templates for your accour
list_identities	Returns a list containing all of the identities (email addresses and dor
list_identity_policies	Returns a list of sending authorization policies that are attached to th
list_receipt_filters	Lists the IP address filters associated with your Amazon Web Service
list_receipt_rule_sets	Lists the receipt rule sets that exist under your Amazon Web Services
list_templates	Lists the email templates present in your Amazon SES account in the
list_verified_email_addresses	Deprecated
put_configuration_set_delivery_options	Adds or updates the delivery options for a configuration set
put_identity_policy	Adds or updates a sending authorization policy for the specified ident
reorder_receipt_rule_set	Reorders the receipt rules within a receipt rule set
send_bounce	Generates and sends a bounce message to the sender of an email you
send_bulk_templated_email	Composes an email message to multiple destinations
send_custom_verification_email	Adds an email address to the list of identities for your Amazon SES a
send_email	Composes an email message and immediately queues it for sending
send_raw_email	Composes an email message and immediately queues it for sending
send_templated_email	Composes an email message using an email template and immediatel
set_active_receipt_rule_set	Sets the specified receipt rule set as the active receipt rule set
set_identity_dkim_enabled	Enables or disables Easy DKIM signing of email sent from an identit
set_identity_feedback_forwarding_enabled	Given an identity (an email address or a domain), enables or disables
set_identity_headers_in_notifications_enabled	Given an identity (an email address or a domain), sets whether Amaz
set_identity_mail_from_domain	Enables or disables the custom MAIL FROM domain setup for a veri
set_identity_notification_topic	Sets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to
set_receipt_rule_position	Sets the position of the specified receipt rule in the receipt rule set
test_render_template	Creates a preview of the MIME content of an email when provided w
update_account_sending_enabled	Enables or disables email sending across your entire Amazon SES ac
update_configuration_set_event_destination	Updates the event destination of a configuration set
update_configuration_set_reputation_metrics_enabled	Enables or disables the publishing of reputation metrics for emails se
update_configuration_set_sending_enabled	Enables or disables email sending for messages sent using a specific
update_configuration_set_tracking_options	Modifies an association between a configuration set and a custom do
update_custom_verification_email_template	Updates an existing custom verification email template
update_receipt_rule	Updates a receipt rule
update_template	Updates an email template
verify_domain_dkim	Returns a set of DKIM tokens for a domain identity
verify_domain_identity	Adds a domain to the list of identities for your Amazon SES account
verify_email_address	Deprecated
verify_email_identity	Adds an email address to the list of identities for your Amazon SES a

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ses()
# The following example creates a receipt rule set by cloning an existing
# one:
svc$clone_receipt_rule_set(
  OriginalRuleSetName = "RuleSetToClone",
  RuleSetName = "RuleSetToCreate"
)

## End(Not run)
```

`sesv2` *Amazon Simple Email Service*

Description

Amazon SES API v2

Amazon SES is an Amazon Web Services service that you can use to send email messages to your customers.

If you're new to Amazon SES API v2, you might find it helpful to review the Amazon Simple Email Service Developer Guide. The *Amazon SES Developer Guide* provides information and code samples that demonstrate how to use Amazon SES API v2 features programmatically.

Usage

```
sesv2(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sesv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_get_metric_data	Retrieves batches of metric data collected based on your sending activity
cancel_export_job	Cancels an export job
create_configuration_set	Create a configuration set
create_configuration_set_event_destination	Create an event destination
create_contact	Creates a contact, which is an end-user who is receiving the email, and adds
create_contact_list	Creates a contact list
create_custom_verification_email_template	Creates a new custom verification email template
create_dedicated_ip_pool	Create a new pool of dedicated IP addresses
create_deliverability_test_report	Create a new predictive inbox placement test
create_email_identity	Starts the process of verifying an email identity
create_email_identity_policy	Creates the specified sending authorization policy for the given identity (an
create_email_template	Creates an email template
create_export_job	Creates an export job for a data source and destination
create_import_job	Creates an import job for a data destination
create_multi_region_endpoint	Creates a multi-region endpoint (global-endpoint)
delete_configuration_set	Delete an existing configuration set
delete_configuration_set_event_destination	Delete an event destination
delete_contact	Removes a contact from a contact list
delete_contact_list	Deletes a contact list and all of the contacts on that list
delete_custom_verification_email_template	Deletes an existing custom verification email template
delete_dedicated_ip_pool	Delete a dedicated IP pool
delete_email_identity	Deletes an email identity
delete_email_identity_policy	Deletes the specified sending authorization policy for the given identity (an
delete_email_template	Deletes an email template
delete_multi_region_endpoint	Deletes a multi-region endpoint (global-endpoint)
delete_suppressed_destination	Removes an email address from the suppression list for your account
get_account	Obtain information about the email-sending status and capabilities of your
get_blacklist_reports	Retrieve a list of the blacklists that your dedicated IP addresses appear on
get_configuration_set	Get information about an existing configuration set, including the dedicated
get_configuration_set_event_destinations	Retrieve a list of event destinations that are associated with a configuration
get_contact	Returns a contact from a contact list
get_contact_list	Returns contact list metadata
get_custom_verification_email_template	Returns the custom email verification template for the template name you
get_dedicated_ip	Get information about a dedicated IP address, including the name of the de
get_dedicated_ip_pool	Retrieve information about the dedicated pool
get_dedicated_ips	List the dedicated IP addresses that are associated with your Amazon Web
get_deliverability_dashboard_options	Retrieve information about the status of the Deliverability dashboard for yo
get_deliverability_test_report	Retrieve the results of a predictive inbox placement test
get_domain_deliverability_campaign	Retrieve all the deliverability data for a specific campaign
get_domain_statistics_report	Retrieve inbox placement and engagement rates for the domains that you us
get_email_identity	Provides information about a specific identity, including the identity's verifi
get_email_identity_policies	Returns the requested sending authorization policies for the given identity (
get_email_template	Displays the template object (which includes the subject line, HTML part a

get_export_job	Provides information about an export job
get_import_job	Provides information about an import job
get_message_insights	Provides information about a specific message, including the from address,
get_multi_region_endpoint	Displays the multi-region endpoint (global-endpoint) configuration
get_suppressed_destination	Retrieves information about a specific email address that's on the suppressio
list_configuration_sets	List all of the configuration sets associated with your account in the current
list_contact_lists	Lists all of the contact lists available
list_contacts	Lists the contacts present in a specific contact list
list_custom_verification_email_templates	Lists the existing custom verification email templates for your account in th
list_dedicated_ip_pools	List all of the dedicated IP pools that exist in your Amazon Web Services ac
list_deliverability_test_reports	Show a list of the predictive inbox placement tests that you've performed, r
list_domain_deliverability_campaigns	Retrieve deliverability data for all the campaigns that used a specific domai
list_email_identities	Returns a list of all of the email identities that are associated with your Ama
list_email_templates	Lists the email templates present in your Amazon SES account in the curren
list_export_jobs	Lists all of the export jobs
list_import_jobs	Lists all of the import jobs
list_multi_region_endpoints	List the multi-region endpoints (global-endpoints)
list_recommendations	Lists the recommendations present in your Amazon SES account in the cur
list_suppressed_destinations	Retrieves a list of email addresses that are on the suppression list for your a
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieve a list of the tags (keys and values) that are associated with a specif
put_account_dedicated_ip_warmup_attributes	Enable or disable the automatic warm-up feature for dedicated IP addresses
put_account_details	Update your Amazon SES account details
put_account_sending_attributes	Enable or disable the ability of your account to send email
put_account_suppression_attributes	Change the settings for the account-level suppression list
put_account_vdm_attributes	Update your Amazon SES account VDM attributes
put_configuration_set_delivery_options	Associate a configuration set with a dedicated IP pool
put_configuration_set_reputation_options	Enable or disable collection of reputation metrics for emails that you send u
put_configuration_set_sending_options	Enable or disable email sending for messages that use a particular configura
put_configuration_set_suppression_options	Specify the account suppression list preferences for a configuration set
put_configuration_set_tracking_options	Specify a custom domain to use for open and click tracking elements in em
put_configuration_set_vdm_options	Specify VDM preferences for email that you send using the configuration s
put_dedicated_ip_in_pool	Move a dedicated IP address to an existing dedicated IP pool
put_dedicated_ip_pool_scaling_attributes	Used to convert a dedicated IP pool to a different scaling mode
put_dedicated_ip_warmup_attributes	Put dedicated ip warmup attributes
put_deliverability_dashboard_option	Enable or disable the Deliverability dashboard
put_email_identity_configuration_set_attributes	Used to associate a configuration set with an email identity
put_email_identity_dkim_attributes	Used to enable or disable DKIM authentication for an email identity
put_email_identity_dkim_signing_attributes	Used to configure or change the DKIM authentication settings for an email
put_email_identity_feedback_attributes	Used to enable or disable feedback forwarding for an identity
put_email_identity_mail_from_attributes	Used to enable or disable the custom Mail-From domain configuration for a
put_suppressed_destination	Adds an email address to the suppression list for your account
send_bulk_email	Composes an email message to multiple destinations
send_custom_verification_email	Adds an email address to the list of identities for your Amazon SES accoun
send_email	Sends an email message
tag_resource	Add one or more tags (keys and values) to a specified resource
test_render_email_template	Creates a preview of the MIME content of an email when provided with a t
untag_resource	Remove one or more tags (keys and values) from a specified resource
update_configuration_set_event_destination	Update the configuration of an event destination for a configuration set

update_contact	Updates a contact's preferences for a list
update_contact_list	Updates contact list metadata
update_custom_verification_email_template	Updates an existing custom verification email template
update_email_identity_policy	Updates the specified sending authorization policy for the given identity (ar
update_email_template	Updates an email template

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sesv2()
svc$batch_get_metric_data(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`sfn` *AWS Step Functions*

Description

Step Functions

Step Functions coordinates the components of distributed applications and microservices using visual workflows.

You can use Step Functions to build applications from individual components, each of which performs a discrete function, or *task*, allowing you to scale and change applications quickly. Step Functions provides a console that helps visualize the components of your application as a series of steps. Step Functions automatically triggers and tracks each step, and retries steps when there are errors, so your application executes predictably and in the right order every time. Step Functions logs the state of each step, so you can quickly diagnose and debug any issues.

Step Functions manages operations and underlying infrastructure to ensure your application is available at any scale. You can run tasks on Amazon Web Services, your own servers, or any system that has access to Amazon Web Services. You can access and use Step Functions using the console, the Amazon Web Services SDKs, or an HTTP API. For more information about Step Functions, see the *StepFunctions Developer Guide* .

If you use the Step Functions API actions using Amazon Web Services SDK integrations, make sure the API actions are in camel case and parameter names are in Pascal case. For example, you could use Step Functions API action `startSyncExecution` and specify its parameter as `StateMachineArn`.

Usage

```
sfn(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e
  html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sfn(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_activity	Creates an activity
create_state_machine	Creates a state machine
create_state_machine_alias	Creates an alias for a state machine that points to one or two versions of the same sta
delete_activity	Deletes an activity
delete_state_machine	Deletes a state machine
delete_state_machine_alias	Deletes a state machine alias
delete_state_machine_version	Deletes a state machine version
describe_activity	Describes an activity
describe_execution	Provides information about a state machine execution, such as the state machine asso
describe_map_run	Provides information about a Map Run's configuration, progress, and results
describe_state_machine	Provides information about a state machine's definition, its IAM role Amazon Resou
describe_state_machine_alias	Returns details about a state machine alias
describe_state_machine_for_execution	Provides information about a state machine's definition, its execution role ARN, and
get_activity_task	Used by workers to retrieve a task (with the specified activity ARN) which has been
get_execution_history	Returns the history of the specified execution as a list of events
list_activities	Lists the existing activities
list_executions	Lists all executions of a state machine or a Map Run
list_map_runs	Lists all Map Runs that were started by a given state machine execution
list_state_machine_aliases	Lists aliases for a specified state machine ARN
list_state_machines	Lists the existing state machines

list_state_machine_versions	Lists versions for the specified state machine Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
list_tags_for_resource	List tags for a given resource
publish_state_machine_version	Creates a version from the current revision of a state machine
redrive_execution	Restarts unsuccessful executions of Standard workflows that didn't complete success
send_task_failure	Used by activity workers, Task states using the callback pattern, and optionally Task
send_task_heartbeat	Used by activity workers and Task states using the callback pattern, and optionally T
send_task_success	Used by activity workers, Task states using the callback pattern, and optionally Task
start_execution	Starts a state machine execution
start_sync_execution	Starts a Synchronous Express state machine execution
stop_execution	Stops an execution
tag_resource	Add a tag to a Step Functions resource
test_state	Accepts the definition of a single state and executes it
untag_resource	Remove a tag from a Step Functions resource
update_map_run	Updates an in-progress Map Run's configuration to include changes to the settings th
update_state_machine	Updates an existing state machine by modifying its definition, roleArn, loggingConf
update_state_machine_alias	Updates the configuration of an existing state machine alias by modifying its descrip
validate_state_machine_definition	Validates the syntax of a state machine definition specified in Amazon States Langua

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sfn()
svc$create_activity(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

shield *AWS Shield*

Description

Shield Advanced

This is the *Shield Advanced API Reference*. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the Shield Advanced API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about WAF and Shield Advanced features and an overview of how to use the WAF and Shield Advanced APIs, see the WAF and Shield Developer Guide.

Usage

```
shield(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- shield(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_drt_log_bucket	Authorizes the Shield Response Team (SRT) to access the specified Amazon
associate_drt_role	Authorizes the Shield Response Team (SRT) using the specified role, to acce
associate_health_check	Adds health-based detection to the Shield Advanced protection for a resourc
associate_proactive_engagement_details	Initializes proactive engagement and sets the list of contacts for the Shield R
create_protection	Enables Shield Advanced for a specific Amazon Web Services resource
create_protection_group	Creates a grouping of protected resources so they can be handled as a collect
create_subscription	Activates Shield Advanced for an account
delete_protection	Deletes an Shield Advanced Protection
delete_protection_group	Removes the specified protection group
delete_subscription	Removes 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 Shield has detect
describe_drt_access	Returns the current role and list of Amazon S3 log buckets used by the Shiel
describe_emergency_contact_settings	A list of email addresses and phone numbers that the Shield Response Team
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 Shield Advanced subscription for an account
disable_application_layer_automatic_response	Disable the Shield Advanced automatic application layer DDoS mitigation fo
disable_proactive_engagement	Removes authorization from the Shield Response Team (SRT) to notify cont
disassociate_drt_log_bucket	Removes the Shield Response Team's (SRT) access to the specified Amazon

disassociate_drt_role	Removes the Shield Response Team's (SRT) access to your Amazon Web Se
disassociate_health_check	Removes health-based detection from the Shield Advanced protection for a r
enable_application_layer_automatic_response	Enable the Shield Advanced automatic application layer DDoS mitigation fo
enable_proactive_engagement	Authorizes the Shield Response Team (SRT) to use email and phone to notif
get_subscription_state	Returns the SubscriptionState, either Active or Inactive
list_attacks	Returns all ongoing DDoS attacks or all DDoS attacks during a specified tim
list_protection_groups	Retrieves ProtectionGroup objects for the account
list_protections	Retrieves Protection objects for the account
list_resources_in_protection_group	Retrieves the resources that are included in the protection group
list_tags_for_resource	Gets information about Amazon Web Services tags for a specified Amazon R
tag_resource	Adds or updates tags for a resource in Shield
untag_resource	Removes tags from a resource in Shield
update_application_layer_automatic_response	Updates an existing Shield Advanced automatic application layer DDoS miti
update_emergency_contact_settings	Updates the details of the list of email addresses and phone numbers that the
update_protection_group	Updates an existing protection group
update_subscription	Updates the details of an existing subscription

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- shield()
svc$associate_drt_log_bucket(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

simpledb *Amazon 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.

Visit http://aws.amazon.com/simpledb/ for more information.

Usage

```
simpledb(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- simpledb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_delete_attributes	Performs multiple DeleteAttributes operations in a single call, which reduces round trips and latencie
batch_put_attributes	The BatchPutAttributes operation creates or replaces attributes within one or more items
create_domain	The CreateDomain operation creates a new domain
delete_attributes	Deletes one or more attributes associated with an item
delete_domain	The DeleteDomain operation deletes a domain
domain_metadata	Returns information about the domain, including when the domain was created, the number of items
get_attributes	Returns all of the attributes associated with the specified item
list_domains	The ListDomains operation lists all domains associated with the Access Key ID
put_attributes	The PutAttributes operation creates or replaces attributes in an item
select	The Select operation returns a set of attributes for ItemNames that match the select expression

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- simpledb()
svc$batch_delete_attributes(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`sns` *Amazon Simple Notification Service*

Description

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a web service that enables you to build distributed web-enabled applications. Applications can use Amazon SNS to easily push real-time notification messages to interested subscribers over multiple delivery protocols. For more information about this product see the Amazon SNS product page. For detailed information about Amazon SNS features and their associated API calls, see the Amazon SNS Developer Guide.

For information on the permissions you need to use this API, see Identity and access management in Amazon SNS in the *Amazon SNS Developer Guide.*

We also provide SDKs that enable you to access Amazon SNS from your preferred programming language. The SDKs contain functionality that automatically takes care of tasks such as: cryptographically signing your service requests, retrying requests, and handling error responses. For a list of available SDKs, go to Tools for Amazon Web Services.

Usage

```
sns(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sns(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_permission	Adds a statement to a topic's access control policy, granting access for the specified
check_if_phone_number_is_opted_out	Accepts a phone number and indicates whether the phone holder has opted out of re
confirm_subscription	Verifies an endpoint owner's intent to receive messages by validating the token sent
create_platform_application	Creates a platform application object for one of the supported push notification serv
create_platform_endpoint	Creates an endpoint for a device and mobile app on one of the supported push notif
create_sms_sandbox_phone_number	Adds a destination phone number to an Amazon Web Services account in the SMS
create_topic	Creates a topic to which notifications can be published
delete_endpoint	Deletes the endpoint for a device and mobile app from Amazon SNS
delete_platform_application	Deletes a platform application object for one of the supported push notification serv
delete_sms_sandbox_phone_number	Deletes an Amazon Web Services account's verified or pending phone number from
delete_topic	Deletes a topic and all its subscriptions
get_data_protection_policy	Retrieves the specified inline DataProtectionPolicy document that is stored in the sp
get_endpoint_attributes	Retrieves the endpoint attributes for a device on one of the supported push notificat
get_platform_application_attributes	Retrieves the attributes of the platform application object for the supported push no
get_sms_attributes	Returns the settings for sending SMS messages from your Amazon Web Services ac
get_sms_sandbox_account_status	Retrieves the SMS sandbox status for the calling Amazon Web Services account in
get_subscription_attributes	Returns all of the properties of a subscription
get_topic_attributes	Returns all of the properties of a topic
list_endpoints_by_platform_application	Lists the endpoints and endpoint attributes for devices in a supported push notificati
list_origination_numbers	Lists the calling Amazon Web Services account's dedicated origination numbers an
list_phone_numbers_opted_out	Returns a list of phone numbers that are opted out, meaning you cannot send SMS r
list_platform_applications	Lists the platform application objects for the supported push notification services, s
list_sms_sandbox_phone_numbers	Lists the calling Amazon Web Services account's current verified and pending desti
list_subscriptions	Returns a list of the requester's subscriptions
list_subscriptions_by_topic	Returns a list of the subscriptions to a specific topic
list_tags_for_resource	List all tags added to the specified Amazon SNS topic
list_topics	Returns a list of the requester's topics
opt_in_phone_number	Use this request to opt in a phone number that is opted out, which enables you to re
publish	Sends a message to an Amazon SNS topic, a text message (SMS message) directly
publish_batch	Publishes up to ten messages to the specified topic
put_data_protection_policy	Adds or updates an inline policy document that is stored in the specified Amazon S
remove_permission	Removes a statement from a topic's access control policy
set_endpoint_attributes	Sets the attributes for an endpoint for a device on one of the supported push notifica
set_platform_application_attributes	Sets the attributes of the platform application object for the supported push notificat
set_sms_attributes	Use this request to set the default settings for sending SMS messages and receiving
set_subscription_attributes	Allows a subscription owner to set an attribute of the subscription to a new value

set_topic_attributes	Allows a topic owner to set an attribute of the topic to a new value
subscribe	Subscribes an endpoint to an Amazon SNS topic
tag_resource	Add tags to the specified Amazon SNS topic
unsubscribe	Deletes a subscription
untag_resource	Remove tags from the specified Amazon SNS topic
verify_sms_sandbox_phone_number	Verifies a destination phone number with a one-time password (OTP) for the calling

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sns()
svc$add_permission(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`sqs` *Amazon Simple Queue Service*

Description

Welcome to the *Amazon SQS API Reference*.

Amazon SQS is a reliable, highly-scalable hosted queue for storing messages as they travel between applications or microservices. Amazon SQS moves data between distributed application components and helps you decouple these components.

For information on the permissions you need to use this API, see Identity and access management in the *Amazon SQS Developer Guide.*

You can use Amazon Web Services SDKs to access Amazon SQS using your favorite programming language. The SDKs perform tasks such as the following automatically:

- Cryptographically sign your service requests
- Retry requests
- Handle error responses

Additional information

- Amazon SQS Product Page
- *Amazon SQS Developer Guide*
  - Making API Requests
  - Amazon SQS Message Attributes
  - Amazon SQS Dead-Letter Queues
- Amazon SQS in the *Command Line Interface*
- *Amazon Web Services General Reference*
  - Regions and Endpoints

Usage

```
sqs(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sqs(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_permission	Adds a permission to a queue for a specific principal
cancel_message_move_task	Cancels a specified message movement task
change_message_visibility	Changes the visibility timeout of a specified message in a queue to a new value
change_message_visibility_batch	Changes the visibility timeout of multiple messages
create_queue	Creates a new standard or FIFO queue
delete_message	Deletes the specified message from the specified queue
delete_message_batch	Deletes up to ten messages from the specified queue
delete_queue	Deletes the queue specified by the QueueUrl, regardless of the queue's contents
get_queue_attributes	Gets attributes for the specified queue
get_queue_url	The GetQueueUrl API returns the URL of an existing Amazon SQS queue
list_dead_letter_source_queues	Returns a list of your queues that have the RedrivePolicy queue attribute configured with
list_message_move_tasks	Gets the most recent message movement tasks (up to 10) under a specific source queue
list_queues	Returns a list of your queues in the current region

list_queue_tags	List all cost allocation tags added to the specified Amazon SQS queue
purge_queue	Deletes available messages in a queue (including in-flight messages) specified by the Que
receive_message	Retrieves one or more messages (up to 10), from the specified queue
remove_permission	Revokes any permissions in the queue policy that matches the specified Label parameter
send_message	Delivers a message to the specified queue
send_message_batch	You can use SendMessageBatch to send up to 10 messages to the specified queue by assig
set_queue_attributes	Sets the value of one or more queue attributes, like a policy
start_message_move_task	Starts an asynchronous task to move messages from a specified source queue to a specifie
tag_queue	Add cost allocation tags to the specified Amazon SQS queue
untag_queue	Remove cost allocation tags from the specified Amazon SQS queue

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sqs()
svc$add_permission(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`ssm` *Amazon Simple Systems Manager (SSM)*

Description

Amazon Web Services Systems Manager is the operations hub for your Amazon Web Services applications and resources and a secure end-to-end management solution for hybrid cloud environments that enables safe and secure operations at scale.

This reference is intended to be used with the Amazon Web Services Systems Manager User Guide. To get started, see Setting up Amazon Web Services Systems Manager.

Related resources

- For information about each of the capabilities that comprise Systems Manager, see Systems Manager capabilities in the *Amazon Web Services Systems Manager User Guide*.
- For details about predefined runbooks for Automation, a capability of Amazon Web Services Systems Manager, see the *SystemsManager Automation runbook reference* .
- For information about AppConfig, a capability of Systems Manager, see the *AppConfigUser Guide* and the *AppConfigAPI Reference* .
- For information about Incident Manager, a capability of Systems Manager, see the *SystemsManager Incident Manager User Guide* and the *SystemsManager Incident Manager API Reference* .

Usage

```
ssm(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ssm(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_tags_to_resource	Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified resource
associate_ops_item_related_item	Associates a related item to a Systems Manager OpsCenter Ops
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 progre
create_activation	Generates an activation code and activation ID you can use to r
create_association	A State Manager association defines the state that you want to
create_association_batch	Associates the specified Amazon Web Services Systems Manag
create_document	Creates a Amazon Web Services Systems Manager (SSM docu
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, Amazo
create_patch_baseline	Creates a patch baseline
create_resource_data_sync	A resource data sync helps you view data from multiple source

delete_activation	Deletes an activation
delete_association	Disassociates the specified Amazon Web Services Systems Ma
delete_document	Deletes the Amazon Web Services Systems Manager documen
delete_inventory	Delete a custom inventory type or the data associated with a cu
delete_maintenance_window	Deletes a maintenance window
delete_ops_item	Delete an OpsItem
delete_ops_metadata	Delete OpsMetadata related to an application
delete_parameter	Delete a parameter from the system
delete_parameters	Delete a list of parameters
delete_patch_baseline	Deletes a patch baseline
delete_resource_data_sync	Deletes a resource data sync configuration
delete_resource_policy	Deletes a Systems Manager resource policy
deregister_managed_instance	Removes the server or virtual machine from the list of registere
deregister_patch_baseline_for_patch_group	Removes a patch group from a patch baseline
deregister_target_from_maintenance_window	Removes a target from a maintenance window
deregister_task_from_maintenance_window	Removes a task from a maintenance window
describe_activations	Describes details about the activation, such as the date and time
describe_association	Describes the association for the specified target or managed no
describe_association_executions	Views all executions for a specific association ID
describe_association_execution_targets	Views information about a specific execution of a specific assoc
describe_automation_executions	Provides details about all active and terminated Automation exe
describe_automation_step_executions	Information about all active and terminated step executions in a
describe_available_patches	Lists all patches eligible to be included in a patch baseline
describe_document	Describes the specified Amazon Web Services Systems Manag
describe_document_permission	Describes the permissions for a Amazon Web Services System
describe_effective_instance_associations	All associations for the managed nodes
describe_effective_patches_for_patch_baseline	Retrieves the current effective patches (the patch and the appro
describe_instance_associations_status	The status of the associations for the managed nodes
describe_instance_information	Provides information about one or more of your managed node
describe_instance_patches	Retrieves information about the patches on the specified manag
describe_instance_patch_states	Retrieves the high-level patch state of one or more managed no
describe_instance_patch_states_for_patch_group	Retrieves the high-level patch state for the managed nodes in th
describe_instance_properties	An API operation used by the Systems Manager console to disp
describe_inventory_deletions	Describes a specific delete inventory operation
describe_maintenance_window_executions	Lists the executions of a maintenance window
describe_maintenance_window_execution_task_invocations	Retrieves the individual task executions (one per target) for a pa
describe_maintenance_window_execution_tasks	For a given maintenance window execution, lists the tasks that
describe_maintenance_windows	Retrieves the maintenance windows in an Amazon Web Servic
describe_maintenance_window_schedule	Retrieves information about upcoming executions of a mainten
describe_maintenance_windows_for_target	Retrieves information about the maintenance window targets o
describe_maintenance_window_targets	Lists the targets registered with the maintenance window
describe_maintenance_window_tasks	Lists the tasks in a maintenance window
describe_ops_items	Query a set of OpsItems
describe_parameters	Lists the parameters in your Amazon Web Services account or
describe_patch_baselines	Lists the patch baselines in your Amazon Web Services accoun
describe_patch_groups	Lists all patch groups that have been registered with patch base
describe_patch_group_state	Returns high-level aggregated patch compliance state informati
describe_patch_properties	Lists the properties of available patches organized by product,

describe_sessions	Retrieves a list of all active sessions (both connected and disco
disassociate_ops_item_related_item	Deletes the association between an OpsItem and a related item
get_automation_execution	Get detailed information about a particular Automation executi
get_calendar_state	Gets the state of a Amazon Web Services Systems Manager ch
get_command_invocation	Returns detailed information about command execution for an
get_connection_status	Retrieves the Session Manager connection status for a managed
get_default_patch_baseline	Retrieves the default patch baseline
get_deployable_patch_snapshot_for_instance	Retrieves the current snapshot for the patch baseline the manag
get_document	Gets the contents of the specified Amazon Web Services Syster
get_execution_preview	Initiates the process of retrieving an existing preview that show
get_inventory	Query inventory information
get_inventory_schema	Return a list of inventory type names for the account, or return
get_maintenance_window	Retrieves a maintenance window
get_maintenance_window_execution	Retrieves details about a specific a maintenance window execut
get_maintenance_window_execution_task	Retrieves the details about a specific task run as part of a maint
get_maintenance_window_execution_task_invocation	Retrieves information about a specific task running on a specifi
get_maintenance_window_task	Retrieves the details of a maintenance window task
get_ops_item	Get information about an OpsItem by using the ID
get_ops_metadata	View operational metadata related to an application in Applicat
get_ops_summary	View a summary of operations metadata (OpsData) based on sp
get_parameter	Get information about a single parameter by specifying the par
get_parameter_history	Retrieves the history of all changes to a parameter
get_parameters	Get information about one or more parameters by specifying m
get_parameters_by_path	Retrieve information about one or more parameters in a specifi
get_patch_baseline	Retrieves information about a patch baseline
get_patch_baseline_for_patch_group	Retrieves the patch baseline that should be used for the specifie
get_resource_policies	Returns an array of the Policy object
get_service_setting	ServiceSetting is an account-level setting for an Amazon Web S
label_parameter_version	A parameter label is a user-defined alias to help you manage di
list_associations	Returns all State Manager associations in the current Amazon W
list_association_versions	Retrieves all versions of an association for a specific associatio
list_command_invocations	An invocation is copy of a command sent to a specific managed
list_commands	Lists the commands requested by users of the Amazon Web Se
list_compliance_items	For a specified resource ID, this API operation returns a list of
list_compliance_summaries	Returns a summary count of compliant and non-compliant reso
list_document_metadata_history	Information about approval reviews for a version of a change te
list_documents	Returns all Systems Manager (SSM) documents in the current A
list_document_versions	List all versions for a document
list_inventory_entries	A list of inventory items returned by the request
list_nodes	Takes in filters and returns a list of managed nodes matching th
list_nodes_summary	Generates a summary of managed instance/node metadata base
list_ops_item_events	Returns a list of all OpsItem events in the current Amazon Web
list_ops_item_related_items	Lists all related-item resources associated with a Systems Mana
list_ops_metadata	Amazon Web Services Systems Manager calls this API operatio
list_resource_compliance_summaries	Returns a resource-level summary count
list_resource_data_sync	Lists your resource data sync configurations
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of the tags assigned to the specified resource
modify_document_permission	Shares a Amazon Web Services Systems Manager document (S

put_compliance_items	Registers a compliance type and other compliance details on a
put_inventory	Bulk update custom inventory items on one or more managed
put_parameter	Add a parameter to the system
put_resource_policy	Creates or updates a Systems Manager resource policy
register_default_patch_baseline	Defines the default patch baseline for the relevant operating sy
register_patch_baseline_for_patch_group	Registers a patch baseline for a patch group
register_target_with_maintenance_window	Registers a target with a maintenance window
register_task_with_maintenance_window	Adds a new task to a maintenance window
remove_tags_from_resource	Removes tag keys from the specified resource
reset_service_setting	ServiceSetting is an account-level setting for an Amazon Web
resume_session	Reconnects a session to a managed node after it has been disco
send_automation_signal	Sends a signal to an Automation execution to change the curre
send_command	Runs commands on one or more managed nodes
start_associations_once	Runs an association immediately and only one time
start_automation_execution	Initiates execution of an Automation runbook
start_change_request_execution	Creates a change request for Change Manager
start_execution_preview	Initiates the process of creating a preview showing the effects t
start_session	Initiates a connection to a target (for example, a managed node
stop_automation_execution	Stop an Automation that is currently running
terminate_session	Permanently ends a session and closes the data connection betw
unlabel_parameter_version	Remove a label or labels from a parameter
update_association	Updates an association
update_association_status	Updates the status of the Amazon Web Services Systems Mana
update_document	Updates one or more values for an SSM document
update_document_default_version	Set the default version of a document
update_document_metadata	Updates information related to approval reviews for a specific
update_maintenance_window	Updates an existing maintenance window
update_maintenance_window_target	Modifies the target of an existing maintenance window
update_maintenance_window_task	Modifies a task assigned to a maintenance window
update_managed_instance_role	Changes the Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that
update_ops_item	Edit or change an OpsItem
update_ops_metadata	Amazon Web Services Systems Manager calls this API operati
update_patch_baseline	Modifies an existing patch baseline
update_resource_data_sync	Update a resource data sync
update_service_setting	ServiceSetting is an account-level setting for an Amazon Web

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ssm()
svc$add_tags_to_resource(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`ssmcontacts` *AWS Systems Manager Incident Manager Contacts*

Description

Systems Manager Incident Manager is an incident management console designed to help users mitigate and recover from incidents affecting their Amazon Web Services-hosted applications. An incident is any unplanned interruption or reduction in quality of services.

Incident Manager increases incident resolution by notifying responders of impact, highlighting relevant troubleshooting data, and providing collaboration tools to get services back up and running. To achieve the primary goal of reducing the time-to-resolution of critical incidents, Incident Manager automates response plans and enables responder team escalation.

Usage

```
ssmcontacts(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ssmcontacts(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_page	Used to acknowledge an engagement to a contact channel during an incident
activate_contact_channel	Activates a contact's contact channel
create_contact	Contacts are either the contacts that Incident Manager engages during an incident or the escalat
create_contact_channel	A contact channel is the method that Incident Manager uses to engage your contact
create_rotation	Creates a rotation in an on-call schedule
create_rotation_override	Creates an override for a rotation in an on-call schedule
deactivate_contact_channel	To no longer receive Incident Manager engagements to a contact channel, you can deactivate th
delete_contact	To remove a contact from Incident Manager, you can delete the contact
delete_contact_channel	To no longer receive engagements on a contact channel, you can delete the channel from a conta
delete_rotation	Deletes a rotation from the system
delete_rotation_override	Deletes an existing override for an on-call rotation
describe_engagement	Incident Manager uses engagements to engage contacts and escalation plans during an incident
describe_page	Lists details of the engagement to a contact channel
get_contact	Retrieves information about the specified contact or escalation plan
get_contact_channel	List details about a specific contact channel
get_contact_policy	Retrieves the resource policies attached to the specified contact or escalation plan
get_rotation	Retrieves information about an on-call rotation
get_rotation_override	Retrieves information about an override to an on-call rotation
list_contact_channels	Lists all contact channels for the specified contact
list_contacts	Lists all contacts and escalation plans in Incident Manager
list_engagements	Lists all engagements that have happened in an incident
list_page_receipts	Lists all of the engagements to contact channels that have been acknowledged
list_page_resolutions	Returns the resolution path of an engagement
list_pages_by_contact	Lists the engagements to a contact's contact channels
list_pages_by_engagement	Lists the engagements to contact channels that occurred by engaging a contact
list_preview_rotation_shifts	Returns a list of shifts based on rotation configuration parameters
list_rotation_overrides	Retrieves a list of overrides currently specified for an on-call rotation
list_rotations	Retrieves a list of on-call rotations
list_rotation_shifts	Returns a list of shifts generated by an existing rotation in the system
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags of an escalation plan or contact
put_contact_policy	Adds a resource policy to the specified contact or escalation plan
send_activation_code	Sends an activation code to a contact channel
start_engagement	Starts an engagement to a contact or escalation plan
stop_engagement	Stops an engagement before it finishes the final stage of the escalation plan or engagement plan
tag_resource	Tags a contact or escalation plan
untag_resource	Removes tags from the specified resource
update_contact	Updates the contact or escalation plan specified
update_contact_channel	Updates a contact's contact channel
update_rotation	Updates the information specified for an on-call rotation

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ssmcontacts()
# The following accept-page operation uses an accept code sent to the
# contact channel to accept a page.
svc$accept_page(
  AcceptCode = "425440",
  AcceptType = "READ",
  PageId = "arn:aws:ssm-contacts:us-east-2:682428703967:page/akuam/94ea0c7b..."
)

## End(Not run)
```

`ssmincidents` *AWS Systems Manager Incident Manager*

Description

Systems Manager Incident Manager is an incident management console designed to help users mitigate and recover from incidents affecting their Amazon Web Services-hosted applications. An incident is any unplanned interruption or reduction in quality of services.

Incident Manager increases incident resolution by notifying responders of impact, highlighting relevant troubleshooting data, and providing collaboration tools to get services back up and running. To achieve the primary goal of reducing the time-to-resolution of critical incidents, Incident Manager automates response plans and enables responder team escalation.

Usage

```
ssmincidents(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ssmincidents(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_get_incident_findings	Retrieves details about all specified findings for an incident, including descriptive details about
create_replication_set	A replication set replicates and encrypts your data to the provided Regions with the provided K
create_response_plan	Creates a response plan that automates the initial response to incidents
create_timeline_event	Creates a custom timeline event on the incident details page of an incident record
delete_incident_record	Delete an incident record from Incident Manager
delete_replication_set	Deletes all Regions in your replication set
delete_resource_policy	Deletes the resource policy that Resource Access Manager uses to share your Incident Manager
delete_response_plan	Deletes the specified response plan
delete_timeline_event	Deletes a timeline event from an incident
get_incident_record	Returns the details for the specified incident record
get_replication_set	Retrieve your Incident Manager replication set
get_resource_policies	Retrieves the resource policies attached to the specified response plan
get_response_plan	Retrieves the details of the specified response plan
get_timeline_event	Retrieves a timeline event based on its ID and incident record
list_incident_findings	Retrieves a list of the IDs of findings, plus their last modified times, that have been identified fo
list_incident_records	Lists all incident records in your account
list_related_items	List all related items for an incident record
list_replication_sets	Lists details about the replication set configured in your account
list_response_plans	Lists all response plans in your account
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags that are attached to the specified response plan or incident
list_timeline_events	Lists timeline events for the specified incident record
put_resource_policy	Adds a resource policy to the specified response plan
start_incident	Used to start an incident from CloudWatch alarms, EventBridge events, or manually
tag_resource	Adds a tag to a response plan
untag_resource	Removes a tag from a resource
update_deletion_protection	Update deletion protection to either allow or deny deletion of the final Region in a replication se
update_incident_record	Update the details of an incident record
update_related_items	Add or remove related items from the related items tab of an incident record
update_replication_set	Add or delete Regions from your replication set
update_response_plan	Updates the specified response plan
update_timeline_event	Updates a timeline event

Examples

```
## Not run:
```

```
svc <- ssmincidents()
svc$batch_get_incident_findings(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`ssmsap` *AWS Systems Manager for SAP*

Description

This API reference provides descriptions, syntax, and other details about each of the actions and data types for AWS Systems Manager for SAP. The topic for each action shows the API request parameters and responses.

Usage

```
ssmsap(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID

  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ssmsap(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

delete_resource_permission	Removes permissions associated with the target database
deregister_application	Deregister an SAP application with AWS Systems Manager for SAP
get_application	Gets an application registered with AWS Systems Manager for SAP
get_component	Gets the component of an application registered with AWS Systems Manager for SAP
get_database	Gets the SAP HANA database of an application registered with AWS Systems Manager for SA
get_operation	Gets the details of an operation by specifying the operation ID
get_resource_permission	Gets permissions associated with the target database
list_applications	Lists all the applications registered with AWS Systems Manager for SAP
list_components	Lists all the components registered with AWS Systems Manager for SAP
list_databases	Lists the SAP HANA databases of an application registered with AWS Systems Manager for S
list_operation_events	Returns a list of operations events
list_operations	Lists the operations performed by AWS Systems Manager for SAP
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags on an SAP HANA application and/or database registered with AWS Systems Man
put_resource_permission	Adds permissions to the target database
register_application	Register an SAP application with AWS Systems Manager for SAP
start_application	Request is an operation which starts an application
start_application_refresh	Refreshes a registered application
stop_application	Request is an operation to stop an application
tag_resource	Creates tag for a resource by specifying the ARN
untag_resource	Delete the tags for a resource
update_application_settings	Updates the settings of an application registered with AWS Systems Manager for SAP

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ssmsap()
svc$delete_resource_permission(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

sso

AWS Single Sign-On

Description

AWS IAM Identity Center (successor to AWS Single Sign-On) Portal is a web service that makes it easy for you to assign user access to IAM Identity Center resources such as the AWS access portal. Users can get AWS account applications and roles assigned to them and get federated into the application.

Although AWS Single Sign-On was renamed, the `sso` and `identitystore` API namespaces will continue to retain their original name for backward compatibility purposes. For more information, see IAM Identity Center rename.

This reference guide describes the IAM Identity Center Portal operations that you can call programmatically and includes detailed information on data types and errors.

AWS provides SDKs that consist of libraries and sample code for various programming languages and platforms, such as Java, Ruby, .Net, iOS, or Android. The SDKs provide a convenient way to create programmatic access to IAM Identity Center and other AWS services. For more information about the AWS SDKs, including how to download and install them, see Tools for Amazon Web Services.

Usage

```
sso(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e`
  `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sso(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

get_role_credentials	Returns the STS short-term credentials for a given role name that is assigned to the user
list_account_roles	Lists all roles that are assigned to the user for a given AWS account
list_accounts	Lists all AWS accounts assigned to the user
logout	Removes the locally stored SSO tokens from the client-side cache and sends an API call to the IAM Ide

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sso()
svc$get_role_credentials(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`ssoadmin` *AWS Single Sign-On Admin*

Description

IAM Identity Center (successor to Single Sign-On) helps you securely create, or connect, your workforce identities and manage their access centrally across Amazon Web Services accounts and applications. IAM Identity Center is the recommended approach for workforce authentication and authorization in Amazon Web Services, for organizations of any size and type.

IAM Identity Center uses the `sso` and `identitystore` API namespaces.

This reference guide provides information on single sign-on operations which could be used for access management of Amazon Web Services accounts. For information about IAM Identity Center features, see the IAM Identity Center User Guide.

Many operations in the IAM Identity Center APIs rely on identifiers for users and groups, known as principals. For more information about how to work with principals and principal IDs in IAM Identity Center, see the Identity Store API Reference.

Amazon Web Services provides SDKs that consist of libraries and sample code for various programming languages and platforms (Java, Ruby, .Net, iOS, Android, and more). The SDKs provide a convenient way to create programmatic access to IAM Identity Center and other Amazon Web Services services. For more information about the Amazon Web Services SDKs, including how to download and install them, see Tools for Amazon Web Services.

Usage

```
ssoadmin(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token

    - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ssoadmin(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

attach_customer_managed_policy_reference_to_permission_set	Attaches the specified customer managed policy to the s
attach_managed_policy_to_permission_set	Attaches an Amazon Web Services managed policy AR
create_account_assignment	Assigns access to a principal for a specified Amazon W
create_application	Creates an application in IAM Identity Center for the gi
create_application_assignment	Grant application access to a user or group
create_instance	Creates an instance of IAM Identity Center for a standa
create_instance_access_control_attribute_configuration	Enables the attributes-based access control (ABAC) fea
create_permission_set	Creates a permission set within a specified IAM Identity
create_trusted_token_issuer	Creates a connection to a trusted token issuer in an insta
delete_account_assignment	Deletes a principal's access from a specified Amazon W
delete_application	Deletes the association with the application
delete_application_access_scope	Deletes an IAM Identity Center access scope from an a
delete_application_assignment	Revoke application access to an application by deleting
delete_application_authentication_method	Deletes an authentication method from an application
delete_application_grant	Deletes a grant from an application
delete_inline_policy_from_permission_set	Deletes the inline policy from a specified permission se
delete_instance	Deletes the instance of IAM Identity Center
delete_instance_access_control_attribute_configuration	Disables the attributes-based access control (ABAC) fea
delete_permissions_boundary_from_permission_set	Deletes the permissions boundary from a specified Perm
delete_permission_set	Deletes the specified permission set
delete_trusted_token_issuer	Deletes a trusted token issuer configuration from an inst
describe_account_assignment_creation_status	Describes the status of the assignment creation request
describe_account_assignment_deletion_status	Describes the status of the assignment deletion request
describe_application	Retrieves the details of an application associated with a
describe_application_assignment	Retrieves a direct assignment of a user or group to an a
describe_application_provider	Retrieves details about a provider that can be used to co
describe_instance	Returns the details of an instance of IAM Identity Cente
describe_instance_access_control_attribute_configuration	Returns the list of IAM Identity Center identity store at
describe_permission_set	Gets the details of the permission set

describe_permission_set_provisioning_status	Describes the status for the given permission set provisi
describe_trusted_token_issuer	Retrieves details about a trusted token issuer configurati
detach_customer_managed_policy_reference_from_permission_set	Detaches the specified customer managed policy from t
detach_managed_policy_from_permission_set	Detaches the attached Amazon Web Services managed
get_application_access_scope	Retrieves the authorized targets for an IAM Identity Ce
get_application_assignment_configuration	Retrieves the configuration of PutApplicationAssignme
get_application_authentication_method	Retrieves details about an authentication method used b
get_application_grant	Retrieves details about an application grant
get_inline_policy_for_permission_set	Obtains the inline policy assigned to the permission set
get_permissions_boundary_for_permission_set	Obtains the permissions boundary for a specified Permis
list_account_assignment_creation_status	Lists the status of the Amazon Web Services account as
list_account_assignment_deletion_status	Lists the status of the Amazon Web Services account as
list_account_assignments	Lists the assignee of the specified Amazon Web Service
list_account_assignments_for_principal	Retrieves a list of the IAM Identity Center associated A
list_accounts_for_provisioned_permission_set	Lists all the Amazon Web Services accounts where the
list_application_access_scopes	Lists the access scopes and authorized targets associate
list_application_assignments	Lists Amazon Web Services account users that are assig
list_application_assignments_for_principal	Lists the applications to which a specified principal is a
list_application_authentication_methods	Lists all of the authentication methods supported by the
list_application_grants	List the grants associated with an application
list_application_providers	Lists the application providers configured in the IAM Id
list_applications	Lists all applications associated with the instance of IA
list_customer_managed_policy_references_in_permission_set	Lists all customer managed policies attached to a specif
list_instances	Lists the details of the organization and account instanc
list_managed_policies_in_permission_set	Lists the Amazon Web Services managed policy that is
list_permission_set_provisioning_status	Lists the status of the permission set provisioning reque
list_permission_sets	Lists the PermissionSets in an IAM Identity Center inst
list_permission_sets_provisioned_to_account	Lists all the permission sets that are provisioned to a sp
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags that are attached to a specified resource
list_trusted_token_issuers	Lists all the trusted token issuers configured in an insta
provision_permission_set	The process by which a specified permission set is prov
put_application_access_scope	Adds or updates the list of authorized targets for an IA
put_application_assignment_configuration	Configure how users gain access to an application
put_application_authentication_method	Adds or updates an authentication method for an applic
put_application_grant	Adds a grant to an application
put_inline_policy_to_permission_set	Attaches an inline policy to a permission set
put_permissions_boundary_to_permission_set	Attaches an Amazon Web Services managed or custom
tag_resource	Associates a set of tags with a specified resource
untag_resource	Disassociates a set of tags from a specified resource
update_application	Updates application properties
update_instance	Update the details for the instance of IAM Identity Cent
update_instance_access_control_attribute_configuration	Updates the IAM Identity Center identity store attribute
update_permission_set	Updates an existing permission set
update_trusted_token_issuer	Updates the name of the trusted token issuer, or the path

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ssoadmin()
svc$attach_customer_managed_policy_reference_to_permission_set(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`ssooidc` *AWS SSO OIDC*

Description

IAM Identity Center OpenID Connect (OIDC) is a web service that enables a client (such as CLI or a native application) to register with IAM Identity Center. The service also enables the client to fetch the user's access token upon successful authentication and authorization with IAM Identity Center.

IAM Identity Center uses the `sso` and `identitystore` API namespaces.

Considerations for Using This Guide

Before you begin using this guide, we recommend that you first review the following important information about how the IAM Identity Center OIDC service works.

- The IAM Identity Center OIDC service currently implements only the portions of the OAuth 2.0 Device Authorization Grant standard (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8628) that are necessary to enable single sign-on authentication with the CLI.
- With older versions of the CLI, the service only emits OIDC access tokens, so to obtain a new token, users must explicitly re-authenticate. To access the OIDC flow that supports token refresh and doesn't require re-authentication, update to the latest CLI version (1.27.10 for CLI V1 and 2.9.0 for CLI V2) with support for OIDC token refresh and configurable IAM Identity Center session durations. For more information, see Configure Amazon Web Services access portal session duration .
- The access tokens provided by this service grant access to all Amazon Web Services account entitlements assigned to an IAM Identity Center user, not just a particular application.
- The documentation in this guide does not describe the mechanism to convert the access token into Amazon Web Services Auth ("sigv4") credentials for use with IAM-protected Amazon Web Services service endpoints. For more information, see GetRoleCredentials in the *IAM Identity Center Portal API Reference Guide*.

For general information about IAM Identity Center, see What is IAM Identity Center? in the *IAM Identity Center User Guide*.

Usage

```
ssooidc(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- ssooidc(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_token	Creates and returns access and refresh tokens for clients that are authenticated using client secret
create_token_with_iam	Creates and returns access and refresh tokens for clients and applications that are authenticated u
register_client	Registers a client with IAM Identity Center
start_device_authorization	Initiates device authorization by requesting a pair of verification codes from the authorization ser

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ssooidc()
svc$create_token(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`storagegateway` *AWS Storage Gateway*

Description

Storage Gateway Service

Amazon FSx File Gateway is no longer available to new customers. Existing customers of FSx File Gateway can continue to use the service normally. For capabilities similar to FSx File Gateway, visit this blog post.

Storage Gateway is the service that connects an on-premises software appliance with cloud-based storage to provide seamless and secure integration between an organization's on-premises IT environment and the Amazon Web Services storage infrastructure. The service enables you to securely upload data to the Amazon Web Services Cloud for cost effective backup and rapid disaster recovery.

Use the following links to get started using the *Storage Gateway Service API Reference*:

- Storage Gateway required request headers: Describes the required headers that you must send with every POST request to Storage Gateway.
- Signing requests: Storage Gateway requires that you authenticate every request you send; this topic describes how sign such a request.
- Error responses: Provides reference information about Storage Gateway errors.
- Operations in Storage Gateway: Contains detailed descriptions of all Storage Gateway operations, their request parameters, response elements, possible errors, and examples of requests and responses.
- Storage Gateway endpoints and quotas: Provides a list of each Amazon Web Services Region and the endpoints available for use with Storage Gateway.

Storage Gateway resource IDs are in uppercase. When you use these resource IDs with the Amazon EC2 API, EC2 expects resource IDs in lowercase. You must change your resource ID to lowercase to use it with the EC2 API. For example, in Storage Gateway the ID for a volume might be `vol-AA22BB012345DAF670`. When you use this ID with the EC2 API, you must change it to `vol-aa22bb012345daf670`. Otherwise, the EC2 API might not behave as expected.

IDs for Storage Gateway volumes and Amazon EBS snapshots created from gateway volumes are changing to a longer format. Starting in December 2016, all new volumes and snapshots will be created with a 17-character string. Starting in April 2016, you will be able to use these longer IDs so you can test your systems with the new format. For more information, see Longer EC2 and EBS resource IDs.

For example, a volume Amazon Resource Name (ARN) with the longer volume ID format looks like the following:
`arn:aws:storagegateway:us-west-2:111122223333:gateway/sgw-12A3456B/volume/vol-1122AABBCCDDEEFFG`.

A snapshot ID with the longer ID format looks like the following: `snap-78e226633445566ee`.

For more information, see Announcement: Heads-up – Longer Storage Gateway volume and snapshot IDs coming in 2016.

Usage

```
storagegateway(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- storagegateway(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

activate_gateway	Activates the gateway you previously deployed on your host
add_cache	Configures one or more gateway local disks as cache for a gateway
add_tags_to_resource	Adds one or more tags to the specified resource
add_upload_buffer	Configures one or more gateway local disks as upload buffer for a specified
add_working_storage	Configures one or more gateway local disks as working storage for a gatewa
assign_tape_pool	Assigns a tape to a tape pool for archiving
associate_file_system	Associate an Amazon FSx file system with the FSx File Gateway
attach_volume	Connects a volume to an iSCSI connection and then attaches the volume to t
cancel_archival	Cancels archiving of a virtual tape to the virtual tape shelf (VTS) after the ar
cancel_retrieval	Cancels retrieval of a virtual tape from the virtual tape shelf (VTS) to a gate
create_cachedi_scsi_volume	Creates a cached volume on a specified cached volume gateway
create_nfs_file_share	Creates a Network File System (NFS) file share on an existing S3 File Gatev
create_smb_file_share	Creates a Server Message Block (SMB) file share on an existing S3 File Gat

create_snapshot	Initiates a snapshot of a volume
create_snapshot_from_volume_recovery_point	Initiates a snapshot of a gateway from a volume recovery point
create_storedi_scsi_volume	Creates a volume on a specified gateway
create_tape_pool	Creates a new custom tape pool
create_tapes	Creates one or more virtual tapes
create_tape_with_barcode	Creates a virtual tape by using your own barcode
delete_automatic_tape_creation_policy	Deletes the automatic tape creation policy of a gateway
delete_bandwidth_rate_limit	Deletes the bandwidth rate limits of a gateway
delete_chap_credentials	Deletes Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) credentials f
delete_file_share	Deletes a file share from an S3 File Gateway
delete_gateway	Deletes a gateway
delete_snapshot_schedule	Deletes a snapshot of a volume
delete_tape	Deletes the specified virtual tape
delete_tape_archive	Deletes the specified virtual tape from the virtual tape shelf (VTS)
delete_tape_pool	Delete a custom tape pool
delete_volume	Deletes the specified storage volume that you previously created using the C
describe_availability_monitor_test	Returns information about the most recent high availability monitoring test t
describe_bandwidth_rate_limit	Returns the bandwidth rate limits of a gateway
describe_bandwidth_rate_limit_schedule	Returns information about the bandwidth rate limit schedule of a gateway
describe_cache	Returns information about the cache of a gateway
describe_cachedi_scsi_volumes	Returns a description of the gateway volumes specified in the request
describe_chap_credentials	Returns an array of Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP)
describe_file_system_associations	Gets the file system association information
describe_gateway_information	Returns metadata about a gateway such as its name, network interfaces, time
describe_maintenance_start_time	Returns your gateway's maintenance window schedule information, with val
describe_nfs_file_shares	Gets a description for one or more Network File System (NFS) file shares fr
describe_smb_file_shares	Gets a description for one or more Server Message Block (SMB) file shares
describe_smb_settings	Gets a description of a Server Message Block (SMB) file share settings from
describe_snapshot_schedule	Describes the snapshot schedule for the specified gateway volume
describe_storedi_scsi_volumes	Returns the description of the gateway volumes specified in the request
describe_tape_archives	Returns a description of specified virtual tapes in the virtual tape shelf (VTS
describe_tape_recovery_points	Returns a list of virtual tape recovery points that are available for the specifie
describe_tapes	Returns a description of virtual tapes that correspond to the specified Amazo
describe_upload_buffer	Returns information about the upload buffer of a gateway
describe_vtl_devices	Returns a description of virtual tape library (VTL) devices for the specified t
describe_working_storage	Returns information about the working storage of a gateway
detach_volume	Disconnects a volume from an iSCSI connection and then detaches the volu
disable_gateway	Disables a tape gateway when the gateway is no longer functioning
disassociate_file_system	Disassociates an Amazon FSx file system from the specified gateway
join_domain	Adds a file gateway to an Active Directory domain
list_automatic_tape_creation_policies	Lists the automatic tape creation policies for a gateway
list_file_shares	Gets a list of the file shares for a specific S3 File Gateway, or the list of file s
list_file_system_associations	Gets a list of FileSystemAssociationSummary objects
list_gateways	Lists gateways owned by an Amazon Web Services account in an Amazon W
list_local_disks	Returns a list of the gateway's local disks
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags that have been added to the specified resource
list_tape_pools	Lists custom tape pools
list_tapes	Lists virtual tapes in your virtual tape library (VTL) and your virtual tape sh

list_volume_initiators	Lists iSCSI initiators that are connected to a volume
list_volume_recovery_points	Lists the recovery points for a specified gateway
list_volumes	Lists the iSCSI stored volumes of a gateway
notify_when_uploaded	Sends you notification through CloudWatch Events when all files written to
refresh_cache	Refreshes the cached inventory of objects for the specified file share
remove_tags_from_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified resource
reset_cache	Resets all cache disks that have encountered an error and makes the disks av
retrieve_tape_archive	Retrieves an archived virtual tape from the virtual tape shelf (VTS) to a tape
retrieve_tape_recovery_point	Retrieves the recovery point for the specified virtual tape
set_local_console_password	Sets the password for your VM local console
set_smb_guest_password	Sets the password for the guest user smbguest
shutdown_gateway	Shuts down a Tape Gateway or Volume Gateway
start_availability_monitor_test	Start a test that verifies that the specified gateway is configured for High Ava
start_gateway	Starts a gateway that you previously shut down (see ShutdownGateway)
update_automatic_tape_creation_policy	Updates the automatic tape creation policy of a gateway
update_bandwidth_rate_limit	Updates the bandwidth rate limits of a gateway
update_bandwidth_rate_limit_schedule	Updates the bandwidth rate limit schedule for a specified gateway
update_chap_credentials	Updates the Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) credent
update_file_system_association	Updates a file system association
update_gateway_information	Updates a gateway's metadata, which includes the gateway's name, time zon
update_gateway_software_now	Updates the gateway virtual machine (VM) software
update_maintenance_start_time	Updates a gateway's maintenance window schedule, with settings for month
update_nfs_file_share	Updates a Network File System (NFS) file share
update_smb_file_share	Updates a Server Message Block (SMB) file share
update_smb_file_share_visibility	Controls whether the shares on an S3 File Gateway are visible in a net view
update_smb_local_groups	Updates the list of Active Directory users and groups that have special perm
update_smb_security_strategy	Updates the SMB security strategy level for an Amazon S3 file gateway
update_snapshot_schedule	Updates a snapshot schedule configured for a gateway volume
update_vtl_device_type	Updates the type of medium changer in a tape gateway

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- storagegateway()
# Activates the gateway you previously deployed on your host.
svc$activate_gateway(
  ActivationKey = "29AV1-3OFV9-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)
```

`sts` *AWS Security Token Service*

Description

Security Token Service

Security Token Service (STS) enables you to request temporary, limited-privilege credentials for users. This guide provides descriptions of the STS API. For more information about using this service, see Temporary Security Credentials.

Usage

```
sts(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- sts(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

assume_role	Returns a set of temporary security credentials that you can use to access Amazon Web Ser
assume_role_with_saml	Returns a set of temporary security credentials for users who have been authenticated via a
assume_role_with_web_identity	Returns a set of temporary security credentials for users who have been authenticated in a r
assume_root	Returns a set of short term credentials you can use to perform privileged tasks on a membe
decode_authorization_message	Decodes additional information about the authorization status of a request from an encodec
get_access_key_info	Returns the account identifier for the specified access key ID
get_caller_identity	Returns details about the IAM user or role whose credentials are used to call the operation
get_federation_token	Returns a set of temporary security credentials (consisting of an access key ID, a secret acc

get_session_token	Returns a set of temporary credentials for an Amazon Web Services account or IAM user

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sts()
#
svc$assume_role(
  ExternalId = "123ABC",
  Policy = "{\"Version\":\"2012-10-17\",\"Statement\":[{\"Sid\":\"Stmt1\",\"Effect\":\"A...",
  RoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo",
  RoleSessionName = "testAssumeRoleSession",
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = "Project",
      Value = "Unicorn"
    ),
    list(
      Key = "Team",
      Value = "Automation"
    ),
    list(
      Key = "Cost-Center",
      Value = "12345"
    )
  ),
  TransitiveTagKeys = list(
    "Project",
    "Cost-Center"
  )
)

## End(Not run)
```

`support` *AWS Support*

Description

Amazon Web Services Support

The *Amazon Web Services Support API Reference* is intended for programmers who need detailed information about the Amazon Web Services Support operations and data types. You can use the API to manage your support cases programmatically. The Amazon Web Services Support API uses HTTP methods that return results in JSON format.

- You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise Support plan to use the Amazon Web Services Support API.

- If you call the Amazon Web Services Support API from an account that doesn't have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise Support plan, the `SubscriptionRequiredException` error message appears. For information about changing your support plan, see Amazon Web Services Support.

You can also use the Amazon Web Services Support API to access features for Trusted Advisor. You can return a list of checks and their descriptions, get check results, specify checks to refresh, and get the refresh status of checks.

You can manage your support cases with the following Amazon Web Services Support API operations:

- The `create_case`, `describe_cases`, `describe_attachment`, and `resolve_case` operations create Amazon Web Services Support cases, retrieve information about cases, and resolve cases.
- The `describe_communications`, `add_communication_to_case`, and `add_attachments_to_set` operations retrieve and add communications and attachments to Amazon Web Services Support cases.
- The `describe_services` and `describe_severity_levels` operations return Amazon Web Service names, service codes, service categories, and problem severity levels. You use these values when you call the `create_case` operation.

You can also use the Amazon Web Services Support API to call the Trusted Advisor operations. For more information, see Trusted Advisor in the *Amazon Web Services Support User Guide*.

For authentication of requests, Amazon Web Services Support uses Signature Version 4 Signing Process.

For more information about this service and the endpoints to use, see About the Amazon Web Services Support API in the *Amazon Web Services Support User Guide*.

Usage

```
support(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- support(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

add_attachments_to_set	Adds one or more attachments to an attachment set
add_communication_to_case	Adds additional customer communication to an Amazon Web Services Su
create_case	Creates a case in the Amazon Web Services 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_create_case_options	Returns a list of CreateCaseOption types along with the corresponding su
describe_services	Returns the current list of Amazon Web Services services and a list of ser
describe_severity_levels	Returns the list of severity levels that you can assign to a support case
describe_supported_languages	Returns a list of supported languages for a specified categoryCode, issueT
describe_trusted_advisor_check_refresh_statuses	Returns the refresh status of the Trusted Advisor checks that have the spec
describe_trusted_advisor_check_result	Returns the results of the Trusted Advisor check that has the specified che
describe_trusted_advisor_checks	Returns information about all available Trusted Advisor checks, including
describe_trusted_advisor_check_summaries	Returns the results for the Trusted Advisor check summaries for the check
refresh_trusted_advisor_check	Refreshes the Trusted Advisor check that you specify using the check ID
resolve_case	Resolves a support case

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- support()
svc$add_attachments_to_set(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`supportapp` *AWS Support App*

Description

Amazon Web Services Support App in Slack

You can use the Amazon Web Services Support App in Slack API to manage your support cases in Slack for your Amazon Web Services account. After you configure your Slack workspace and channel with the Amazon Web Services Support App, you can perform the following tasks directly in your Slack channel:

- Create, search, update, and resolve your support cases
- Request service quota increases for your account
- Invite Amazon Web Services Support agents to your channel so that you can chat directly about your support cases

For more information about how to perform these actions in Slack, see the following documentation in the *Amazon Web Services Support User Guide*:

- Amazon Web Services Support App in Slack
- Joining a live chat session with Amazon Web Services Support
- Requesting service quota increases
- Amazon Web Services Support App commands in Slack

You can also use the Amazon Web Services Management Console instead of the Amazon Web Services Support App API to manage your Slack configurations. For more information, see Authorize a Slack workspace to enable the Amazon Web Services Support App.

- You must have a Business or Enterprise Support plan to use the Amazon Web Services Support App API.
- For more information about the Amazon Web Services Support App endpoints, see the Amazon Web Services Support App in Slack endpoints in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Usage

```
supportapp(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token

	– **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- supportapp(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_slack_channel_configuration	Creates a Slack channel configuration for your Amazon Web Services account
delete_account_alias	Deletes an alias for an Amazon Web Services account ID
delete_slack_channel_configuration	Deletes a Slack channel configuration from your Amazon Web Services accoun
delete_slack_workspace_configuration	Deletes a Slack workspace configuration from your Amazon Web Services acco
get_account_alias	Retrieves the alias from an Amazon Web Services account ID
list_slack_channel_configurations	Lists the Slack channel configurations for an Amazon Web Services account
list_slack_workspace_configurations	Lists the Slack workspace configurations for an Amazon Web Services account
put_account_alias	Creates or updates an individual alias for each Amazon Web Services account I
register_slack_workspace_for_organization	Registers a Slack workspace for your Amazon Web Services account
update_slack_channel_configuration	Updates the configuration for a Slack channel, such as case update notifications

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- supportapp()
svc$create_slack_channel_configuration(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

swf *Amazon Simple Workflow Service*

Description

The Amazon Simple Workflow Service (Amazon SWF) makes it easy to build applications that use Amazon's cloud to coordinate work across distributed components. In Amazon SWF, a *task* represents a logical unit of work that is performed by a component of your workflow. Coordinating tasks in a workflow involves managing intertask dependencies, scheduling, and concurrency in accordance with the logical flow of the application.

Amazon SWF gives you full control over implementing tasks and coordinating them without worrying about underlying complexities such as tracking their progress and maintaining their state.

This documentation serves as reference only. For a broader overview of the Amazon SWF programming model, see the *AmazonSWF Developer Guide* .

Usage

```
swf(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- swf(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

count_closed_workflow_executions	Returns the number of closed workflow executions within the given domain that meet t
count_open_workflow_executions	Returns the number of open workflow executions within the given domain that meet th
count_pending_activity_tasks	Returns the estimated number of activity tasks in the specified task list
count_pending_decision_tasks	Returns the estimated number of decision tasks in the specified task list
delete_activity_type	Deletes the specified activity type
delete_workflow_type	Deletes the specified workflow type
deprecate_activity_type	Deprecates the specified activity type
deprecate_domain	Deprecates the specified domain

deprecate_workflow_type	Deprecates the specified workflow type
describe_activity_type	Returns information about the specified activity type
describe_domain	Returns information about the specified domain, including description and status
describe_workflow_execution	Returns information about the specified workflow execution including its type and som
describe_workflow_type	Returns information about the specified workflow type
get_workflow_execution_history	Returns the history of the specified workflow execution
list_activity_types	Returns information about all activities registered in the specified domain that match th
list_closed_workflow_executions	Returns a list of closed workflow executions in the specified domain that meet the filter
list_domains	Returns the list of domains registered in the account
list_open_workflow_executions	Returns a list of open workflow executions in the specified domain that meet the filterin
list_tags_for_resource	List tags for a given domain
list_workflow_types	Returns information about workflow types in the specified domain
poll_for_activity_task	Used by workers to get an ActivityTask from the specified activity taskList
poll_for_decision_task	Used by deciders to get a DecisionTask from the specified decision taskList
record_activity_task_heartbeat	Used by activity workers to report to the service that the ActivityTask represented by th
register_activity_type	Registers a new activity type along with its configuration settings in the specified doma
register_domain	Registers a new domain
register_workflow_type	Registers a new workflow type and its configuration settings in the specified domain
request_cancel_workflow_execution	Records a WorkflowExecutionCancelRequested event in the currently running workflo
respond_activity_task_canceled	Used by workers to tell the service that the ActivityTask identified by the taskToken wa
respond_activity_task_completed	Used by workers to tell the service that the ActivityTask identified by the taskToken co
respond_activity_task_failed	Used by workers to tell the service that the ActivityTask identified by the taskToken ha
respond_decision_task_completed	Used by deciders to tell the service that the DecisionTask identified by the taskToken h
signal_workflow_execution	Records a WorkflowExecutionSignaled event in the workflow execution history and cre
start_workflow_execution	Starts an execution of the workflow type in the specified domain using the provided wo
tag_resource	Add a tag to a Amazon SWF domain
terminate_workflow_execution	Records a WorkflowExecutionTerminated event and forces closure of the workflow exe
undeprecate_activity_type	Undeprecates a previously deprecated activity type
undeprecate_domain	Undeprecates a previously deprecated domain
undeprecate_workflow_type	Undeprecates a previously deprecated workflow type
untag_resource	Remove a tag from a Amazon SWF domain

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- swf()
svc$count_closed_workflow_executions(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`synthetics` *Synthetics*

Description

Amazon CloudWatch Synthetics

You can use Amazon CloudWatch Synthetics to continually monitor your services. You can create and manage *canaries*, which are modular, lightweight scripts that monitor your endpoints and APIs from the outside-in. You can set up your canaries to run 24 hours a day, once per minute. The canaries help you check the availability and latency of your web services and troubleshoot anomalies by investigating load time data, screenshots of the UI, logs, and metrics. The canaries seamlessly integrate with CloudWatch ServiceLens to help you trace the causes of impacted nodes in your applications. For more information, see Using ServiceLens to Monitor the Health of Your Applications in the *Amazon CloudWatch User Guide*.

Before you create and manage canaries, be aware of the security considerations. For more information, see Security Considerations for Synthetics Canaries.

Usage

```
synthetics(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html

`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- synthetics(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_resource	Associates a canary with a group
create_canary	Creates a canary
create_group	Creates a group which you can use to associate canaries with each other, including cross-Region
delete_canary	Permanently deletes the specified canary
delete_group	Deletes a group
describe_canaries	This operation returns a list of the canaries in your account, along with full details about each ca
describe_canaries_last_run	Use this operation to see information from the most recent run of each canary that you have crea
describe_runtime_versions	Returns a list of Synthetics canary runtime versions
disassociate_resource	Removes a canary from a group
get_canary	Retrieves complete information about one canary
get_canary_runs	Retrieves a list of runs for a specified canary
get_group	Returns information about one group
list_associated_groups	Returns a list of the groups that the specified canary is associated with
list_group_resources	This operation returns a list of the ARNs of the canaries that are associated with the specified gr
list_groups	Returns a list of all groups in the account, displaying their names, unique IDs, and ARNs
list_tags_for_resource	Displays the tags associated with a canary or group
start_canary	Use this operation to run a canary that has already been created
stop_canary	Stops the canary to prevent all future runs
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified canary or group
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified resource
update_canary	Updates the configuration of a canary that has already been created

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- synthetics()
svc$associate_resource(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`telconetworkbuilder` *AWS Telco Network Builder*

Description

Amazon Web Services Telco Network Builder (TNB) is a network automation service that helps you deploy and manage telecom networks. AWS TNB helps you with the lifecycle management of your telecommunication network functions throughout planning, deployment, and post-deployment activities.

Usage

```
telconetworkbuilder(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- telconetworkbuilder(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

cancel_sol_network_operation	Cancels a network operation
create_sol_function_package	Creates a function package
create_sol_network_instance	Creates a network instance
create_sol_network_package	Creates a network package
delete_sol_function_package	Deletes a function package
delete_sol_network_instance	Deletes a network instance
delete_sol_network_package	Deletes network package
get_sol_function_instance	Gets the details of a network function instance, including the instantiation state and

get_sol_function_package	Gets the details of an individual function package, such as the operational state and
get_sol_function_package_content	Gets the contents of a function package
get_sol_function_package_descriptor	Gets a function package descriptor in a function package
get_sol_network_instance	Gets the details of the network instance
get_sol_network_operation	Gets the details of a network operation, including the tasks involved in the network
get_sol_network_package	Gets the details of a network package
get_sol_network_package_content	Gets the contents of a network package
get_sol_network_package_descriptor	Gets the content of the network service descriptor
instantiate_sol_network_instance	Instantiates a network instance
list_sol_function_instances	Lists network function instances
list_sol_function_packages	Lists information about function packages
list_sol_network_instances	Lists your network instances
list_sol_network_operations	Lists details for a network operation, including when the operation started and the s
list_sol_network_packages	Lists network packages
list_tags_for_resource	Lists tags for AWS TNB resources
put_sol_function_package_content	Uploads the contents of a function package
put_sol_network_package_content	Uploads the contents of a network package
tag_resource	Tags an AWS TNB resource
terminate_sol_network_instance	Terminates a network instance
untag_resource	Untags an AWS TNB resource
update_sol_function_package	Updates the operational state of function package
update_sol_network_instance	Update a network instance
update_sol_network_package	Updates the operational state of a network package
validate_sol_function_package_content	Validates function package content
validate_sol_network_package_content	Validates network package content

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- telconetworkbuilder()
svc$cancel_sol_network_operation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

textract *Amazon Textract*

Description

Amazon Textract detects and analyzes text in documents and converts it into machine-readable text. This is the API reference documentation for Amazon Textract.

Usage

```
textract(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- textract(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

analyze_document	Analyzes an input document for relationships between detected items
analyze_expense	AnalyzeExpense synchronously analyzes an input document for financially related relations
analyze_id	Analyzes identity documents for relevant information
create_adapter	Creates an adapter, which can be fine-tuned for enhanced performance on user provided doc
create_adapter_version	Creates a new version of an adapter
delete_adapter	Deletes an Amazon Textract adapter
delete_adapter_version	Deletes an Amazon Textract adapter version
detect_document_text	Detects text in the input document
get_adapter	Gets configuration information for an adapter specified by an AdapterId, returning informat
get_adapter_version	Gets configuration information for the specified adapter version, including: AdapterId, Ada
get_document_analysis	Gets the results for an Amazon Textract asynchronous operation that analyzes text in a docu
get_document_text_detection	Gets the results for an Amazon Textract asynchronous operation that detects text in a docum
get_expense_analysis	Gets the results for an Amazon Textract asynchronous operation that analyzes invoices and

get_lending_analysis	Gets the results for an Amazon Textract asynchronous operation that analyzes text in a lend
get_lending_analysis_summary	Gets summarized results for the StartLendingAnalysis operation, which analyzes text in a le
list_adapters	Lists all adapters that match the specified filtration criteria
list_adapter_versions	List all version of an adapter that meet the specified filtration criteria
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags for an Amazon Textract resource
start_document_analysis	Starts the asynchronous analysis of an input document for relationships between detected it
start_document_text_detection	Starts the asynchronous detection of text in a document
start_expense_analysis	Starts the asynchronous analysis of invoices or receipts for data like contact information, ite
start_lending_analysis	Starts the classification and analysis of an input document
tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to the specified resource
untag_resource	Removes any tags with the specified keys from the specified resource
update_adapter	Update the configuration for an adapter

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- textract()
svc$analyze_document(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

timestreamquery *Amazon Timestream Query*

Description

Amazon Timestream Query

Usage

```
timestreamquery(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:

        - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
        - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
        - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
    - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- timestreamquery(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

cancel_query	Cancels a query that has been issued
create_scheduled_query	Create a scheduled query that will be run on your behalf at the configured schedule
delete_scheduled_query	Deletes a given scheduled query
describe_account_settings	Describes the settings for your account that include the query pricing model and the configured m
describe_endpoints	DescribeEndpoints returns a list of available endpoints to make Timestream API calls against
describe_scheduled_query	Provides detailed information about a scheduled query
execute_scheduled_query	You can use this API to run a scheduled query manually
list_scheduled_queries	Gets a list of all scheduled queries in the caller's Amazon account and Region
list_tags_for_resource	List all tags on a Timestream query resource
prepare_query	A synchronous operation that allows you to submit a query with parameters to be stored by Time
query	Query is a synchronous operation that enables you to run a query against your Amazon Timestrea
tag_resource	Associate a set of tags with a Timestream resource
untag_resource	Removes the association of tags from a Timestream query resource
update_account_settings	Transitions your account to use TCUs for query pricing and modifies the maximum query compu
update_scheduled_query	Update a scheduled query

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- timestreamquery()
svc$cancel_query(
  Foo = 123
)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

`timestreamwrite` *Amazon Timestream Write*

Description

Amazon Timestream is a fast, scalable, fully managed time-series database service that makes it easy to store and analyze trillions of time-series data points per day. With Timestream, you can easily store and analyze IoT sensor data to derive insights from your IoT applications. You can analyze industrial telemetry to streamline equipment management and maintenance. You can also store and analyze log data and metrics to improve the performance and availability of your applications.

Timestream is built from the ground up to effectively ingest, process, and store time-series data. It organizes data to optimize query processing. It automatically scales based on the volume of data ingested and on the query volume to ensure you receive optimal performance while inserting and querying data. As your data grows over time, Timestream's adaptive query processing engine spans across storage tiers to provide fast analysis while reducing costs.

Usage

```
timestreamwrite(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- timestreamwrite(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_batch_load_task	Creates a new Timestream batch load task
create_database	Creates a new Timestream database
create_table	Adds a new table to an existing database in your account
delete_database	Deletes a given Timestream database
delete_table	Deletes a given Timestream table
describe_batch_load_task	Returns information about the batch load task, including configurations, mappings, progress, and
describe_database	Returns information about the database, including the database name, time that the database was
describe_endpoints	Returns a list of available endpoints to make Timestream API calls against
describe_table	Returns information about the table, including the table name, database name, retention duration
list_batch_load_tasks	Provides a list of batch load tasks, along with the name, status, when the task is resumable until,
list_databases	Returns a list of your Timestream databases
list_tables	Provides a list of tables, along with the name, status, and retention properties of each table
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags on a Timestream resource
resume_batch_load_task	Resume batch load task
tag_resource	Associates a set of tags with a Timestream resource
untag_resource	Removes the association of tags from a Timestream resource
update_database	Modifies the KMS key for an existing database
update_table	Modifies the retention duration of the memory store and magnetic store for your Timestream table
write_records	Enables you to write your time-series data into Timestream

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- timestreamwrite()
svc$create_batch_load_task(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

transcribeservice *Amazon Transcribe Service*

Description

Amazon Transcribe offers three main types of batch transcription: **Standard**, **Medical**, and **Call Analytics**.

- **Standard transcriptions** are the most common option. Refer to for details.
- **Medical transcriptions** are tailored to medical professionals and incorporate medical terms. A common use case for this service is transcribing doctor-patient dialogue into after-visit notes. Refer to for details.
- **Call Analytics transcriptions** are designed for use with call center audio on two different channels; if you're looking for insight into customer service calls, use this option. Refer to for details.

Usage

```
transcribeservice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID

- **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- transcribeservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_call_analytics_category	Creates a new Call Analytics category
create_language_model	Creates a new custom language model
create_medical_vocabulary	Creates a new custom medical vocabulary
create_vocabulary	Creates a new custom vocabulary
create_vocabulary_filter	Creates a new custom vocabulary filter
delete_call_analytics_category	Deletes a Call Analytics category
delete_call_analytics_job	Deletes a Call Analytics job
delete_language_model	Deletes a custom language model
delete_medical_scribe_job	Deletes a Medical Scribe job
delete_medical_transcription_job	Deletes a medical transcription job
delete_medical_vocabulary	Deletes a custom medical vocabulary
delete_transcription_job	Deletes a transcription job
delete_vocabulary	Deletes a custom vocabulary
delete_vocabulary_filter	Deletes a custom vocabulary filter
describe_language_model	Provides information about the specified custom language model
get_call_analytics_category	Provides information about the specified Call Analytics category
get_call_analytics_job	Provides information about the specified Call Analytics job
get_medical_scribe_job	Provides information about the specified Medical Scribe job
get_medical_transcription_job	Provides information about the specified medical transcription job
get_medical_vocabulary	Provides information about the specified custom medical vocabulary
get_transcription_job	Provides information about the specified transcription job
get_vocabulary	Provides information about the specified custom vocabulary
get_vocabulary_filter	Provides information about the specified custom vocabulary filter
list_call_analytics_categories	Provides a list of Call Analytics categories, including all rules that make up each category
list_call_analytics_jobs	Provides a list of Call Analytics jobs that match the specified criteria
list_language_models	Provides a list of custom language models that match the specified criteria
list_medical_scribe_jobs	Provides a list of Medical Scribe jobs that match the specified criteria
list_medical_transcription_jobs	Provides a list of medical transcription jobs that match the specified criteria
list_medical_vocabularies	Provides a list of custom medical vocabularies that match the specified criteria
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags associated with the specified transcription job, vocabulary, model, or resourc
list_transcription_jobs	Provides a list of transcription jobs that match the specified criteria
list_vocabularies	Provides a list of custom vocabularies that match the specified criteria
list_vocabulary_filters	Provides a list of custom vocabulary filters that match the specified criteria
start_call_analytics_job	Transcribes the audio from a customer service call and applies any additional Request Par
start_medical_scribe_job	Transcribes patient-clinician conversations and generates clinical notes
start_medical_transcription_job	Transcribes the audio from a medical dictation or conversation and applies any additional
start_transcription_job	Transcribes the audio from a media file and applies any additional Request Parameters yo
tag_resource	Adds one or more custom tags, each in the form of a key:value pair, to the specified resour
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags from the specified Amazon Transcribe resource
update_call_analytics_category	Updates the specified Call Analytics category with new rules
update_medical_vocabulary	Updates an existing custom medical vocabulary with new values
update_vocabulary	Updates an existing custom vocabulary with new values
update_vocabulary_filter	Updates an existing custom vocabulary filter with a new list of words

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- transcribeservice()
svc$create_call_analytics_category(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`translate` *Amazon Translate*

Description

Provides translation of the input content from the source language to the target language.

Usage

```
translate(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- translate(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_parallel_data	Creates a parallel data resource in Amazon Translate by importing an input file from Amazon
delete_parallel_data	Deletes a parallel data resource in Amazon Translate
delete_terminology	A synchronous action that deletes a custom terminology
describe_text_translation_job	Gets the properties associated with an asynchronous batch translation job including name, ID,
get_parallel_data	Provides information about a parallel data resource
get_terminology	Retrieves a custom terminology
import_terminology	Creates or updates a custom terminology, depending on whether one already exists for the giv
list_languages	Provides a list of languages (RFC-5646 codes and names) that Amazon Translate supports
list_parallel_data	Provides a list of your parallel data resources in Amazon Translate
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags associated with a given Amazon Translate resource
list_terminologies	Provides a list of custom terminologies associated with your account
list_text_translation_jobs	Gets a list of the batch translation jobs that you have submitted
start_text_translation_job	Starts an asynchronous batch translation job
stop_text_translation_job	Stops an asynchronous batch translation job that is in progress
tag_resource	Associates a specific tag with a resource
translate_document	Translates the input document from the source language to the target language
translate_text	Translates input text from the source language to the target language
untag_resource	Removes a specific tag associated with an Amazon Translate resource
update_parallel_data	Updates a previously created parallel data resource by importing a new input file from Amazo

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- translate()
svc$create_parallel_data(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`verifiedpermissions` *Amazon Verified Permissions*

Description

Amazon Verified Permissions is a permissions management service from Amazon Web Services. You can use Verified Permissions to manage permissions for your application, and authorize user access based on those permissions. Using Verified Permissions, application developers can grant access based on information about the users, resources, and requested actions. You can also evaluate additional information like group membership, attributes of the resources, and session context, such as time of request and IP addresses. Verified Permissions manages these permissions by letting you create and store authorization policies for your applications, such as consumer-facing web sites and enterprise business systems.

Verified Permissions uses Cedar as the policy language to express your permission requirements. Cedar supports both role-based access control (RBAC) and attribute-based access control (ABAC) authorization models.

For more information about configuring, administering, and using Amazon Verified Permissions in your applications, see the Amazon Verified Permissions User Guide.

For more information about the Cedar policy language, see the Cedar Policy Language Guide.

When you write Cedar policies that reference principals, resources and actions, you can define the unique identifiers used for each of those elements. We strongly recommend that you follow these best practices:

- **Use values like universally unique identifiers (UUIDs) for all principal and resource identifiers.**

  For example, if user `jane` leaves the company, and you later let someone else use the name `jane`, then that new user automatically gets access to everything granted by policies that still reference `User::"jane"`. Cedar can't distinguish between the new user and the old. This applies to both principal and resource identifiers. Always use identifiers that are guaranteed unique and never reused to ensure that you don't unintentionally grant access because of the presence of an old identifier in a policy.

  Where you use a UUID for an entity, we recommend that you follow it with the // comment specifier and the 'friendly' name of your entity. This helps to make your policies easier to understand. For example: principal == User::"a1b2c3d4-e5f6-a1b2-c3d4-EXAMPLE11111", // alice

- **Do not include personally identifying, confidential, or sensitive information as part of the unique identifier for your principals or resources.** These identifiers are included in log entries shared in CloudTrail trails.

Several operations return structures that appear similar, but have different purposes. As new functionality is added to the product, the structure used in a parameter of one operation might need to change in a way that wouldn't make sense for the same parameter in a different operation. To help you understand the purpose of each, the following naming convention is used for the structures:

- Parameter type structures that end in `Detail` are used in `Get` operations.
- Parameter type structures that end in `Item` are used in `List` operations.
- Parameter type structures that use neither suffix are used in the mutating (create and update) operations.

Usage

```
verifiedpermissions(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- verifiedpermissions(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_get_policy	Retrieves information about a group (batch) of policies
batch_is_authorized	Makes a series of decisions about multiple authorization requests for one principal or resou
batch_is_authorized_with_token	Makes a series of decisions about multiple authorization requests for one token
create_identity_source	Adds an identity source to a policy store–an Amazon Cognito user pool or OpenID Connec
create_policy	Creates a Cedar policy and saves it in the specified policy store
create_policy_store	Creates a policy store
create_policy_template	Creates a policy template
delete_identity_source	Deletes an identity source that references an identity provider (IdP) such as Amazon Cogni
delete_policy	Deletes the specified policy from the policy store
delete_policy_store	Deletes the specified policy store
delete_policy_template	Deletes the specified policy template from the policy store
get_identity_source	Retrieves the details about the specified identity source
get_policy	Retrieves information about the specified policy

get_policy_store	Retrieves details about a policy store
get_policy_template	Retrieve the details for the specified policy template in the specified policy store
get_schema	Retrieve the details for the specified schema in the specified policy store
is_authorized	Makes an authorization decision about a service request described in the parameters
is_authorized_with_token	Makes an authorization decision about a service request described in the parameters
list_identity_sources	Returns a paginated list of all of the identity sources defined in the specified policy store
list_policies	Returns a paginated list of all policies stored in the specified policy store
list_policy_stores	Returns a paginated list of all policy stores in the calling Amazon Web Services account
list_policy_templates	Returns a paginated list of all policy templates in the specified policy store
put_schema	Creates or updates the policy schema in the specified policy store
update_identity_source	Updates the specified identity source to use a new identity provider (IdP), or to change the
update_policy	Modifies a Cedar static policy in the specified policy store
update_policy_store	Modifies the validation setting for a policy store
update_policy_template	Updates the specified policy template

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- verifiedpermissions()
svc$batch_get_policy(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`voiceid` *Amazon Voice ID*

Description

Amazon Connect Voice ID provides real-time caller authentication and fraud risk detection, which make voice interactions in contact centers more secure and efficient.

Usage

```
voiceid(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key

    - * **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- voiceid(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_fraudster	Associates the fraudsters with the watchlist specified in the same domain
create_domain	Creates a domain that contains all Amazon Connect Voice ID data, such as speakers, fra
create_watchlist	Creates a watchlist that fraudsters can be a part of
delete_domain	Deletes the specified domain from Voice ID
delete_fraudster	Deletes the specified fraudster from Voice ID
delete_speaker	Deletes the specified speaker from Voice ID
delete_watchlist	Deletes the specified watchlist from Voice ID
describe_domain	Describes the specified domain
describe_fraudster	Describes the specified fraudster
describe_fraudster_registration_job	Describes the specified fraudster registration job
describe_speaker	Describes the specified speaker
describe_speaker_enrollment_job	Describes the specified speaker enrollment job
describe_watchlist	Describes the specified watchlist
disassociate_fraudster	Disassociates the fraudsters from the watchlist specified
evaluate_session	Evaluates a specified session based on audio data accumulated during a streaming Ama
list_domains	Lists all the domains in the Amazon Web Services account
list_fraudster_registration_jobs	Lists all the fraudster registration jobs in the domain with the given JobStatus
list_fraudsters	Lists all fraudsters in a specified watchlist or domain
list_speaker_enrollment_jobs	Lists all the speaker enrollment jobs in the domain with the specified JobStatus
list_speakers	Lists all speakers in a specified domain
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags associated with a specified Voice ID resource
list_watchlists	Lists all watchlists in a specified domain
opt_out_speaker	Opts out a speaker from Voice ID
start_fraudster_registration_job	Starts a new batch fraudster registration job using provided details
start_speaker_enrollment_job	Starts a new batch speaker enrollment job using specified details
tag_resource	Tags a Voice ID resource with the provided list of tags
untag_resource	Removes specified tags from a specified Amazon Connect Voice ID resource
update_domain	Updates the specified domain

update_watchlist	Updates the specified watchlist

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- voiceid()
svc$associate_fraudster(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`vpclattice` *Amazon VPC Lattice*

Description

Amazon VPC Lattice is a fully managed application networking service that you use to connect, secure, and monitor all of your services across multiple accounts and virtual private clouds (VPCs). Amazon VPC Lattice interconnects your microservices and legacy services within a logical boundary, so that you can discover and manage them more efficiently. For more information, see the Amazon VPC Lattice User Guide

Usage

```
vpclattice(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- vpclattice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_update_rule	Updates the listener rules in a batch
create_access_log_subscription	Enables access logs to be sent to Amazon CloudWatch, Amazon S3, and A
create_listener	Creates a listener for a service
create_resource_configuration	Creates a resource configuration
create_resource_gateway	Creates a resource gateway
create_rule	Creates a listener rule
create_service	Creates a service
create_service_network	Creates a service network
create_service_network_resource_association	Associates the specified service network with the specified resource config
create_service_network_service_association	Associates the specified service with the specified service network
create_service_network_vpc_association	Associates a VPC with a service network
create_target_group	Creates a target group
delete_access_log_subscription	Deletes the specified access log subscription
delete_auth_policy	Deletes the specified auth policy
delete_listener	Deletes the specified listener
delete_resource_configuration	Deletes the specified resource configuration
delete_resource_endpoint_association	Disassociates the resource configuration from the resource VPC endpoint
delete_resource_gateway	Deletes the specified resource gateway
delete_resource_policy	Deletes the specified resource policy
delete_rule	Deletes a listener rule
delete_service	Deletes a service
delete_service_network	Deletes a service network
delete_service_network_resource_association	Deletes the association between a service network and a resource configur
delete_service_network_service_association	Deletes the association between a service and a service network
delete_service_network_vpc_association	Disassociates the VPC from the service network
delete_target_group	Deletes a target group
deregister_targets	Deregisters the specified targets from the specified target group
get_access_log_subscription	Retrieves information about the specified access log subscription
get_auth_policy	Retrieves information about the auth policy for the specified service or ser
get_listener	Retrieves information about the specified listener for the specified service
get_resource_configuration	Retrieves information about the specified resource configuration
get_resource_gateway	Retrieves information about the specified resource gateway

get_resource_policy	Retrieves information about the specified resource policy
get_rule	Retrieves information about the specified listener rules
get_service	Retrieves information about the specified service
get_service_network	Retrieves information about the specified service network
get_service_network_resource_association	Retrieves information about the specified association between a service ne
get_service_network_service_association	Retrieves information about the specified association between a service ne
get_service_network_vpc_association	Retrieves information about the specified association between a service ne
get_target_group	Retrieves information about the specified target group
list_access_log_subscriptions	Lists the access log subscriptions for the specified service network or servi
list_listeners	Lists the listeners for the specified service
list_resource_configurations	Lists the resource configurations owned by or shared with this account
list_resource_endpoint_associations	Lists the associations for the specified VPC endpoint
list_resource_gateways	Lists the resource gateways that you own or that were shared with you
list_rules	Lists the rules for the specified listener
list_service_network_resource_associations	Lists the associations between a service network and a resource configurat
list_service_networks	Lists the service networks owned by or shared with this account
list_service_network_service_associations	Lists the associations between a service network and a service
list_service_network_vpc_associations	Lists the associations between a service network and a VPC
list_service_network_vpc_endpoint_associations	Lists the associations between a service network and a VPC endpoint
list_services	Lists the services owned by the caller account or shared with the caller acc
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags for the specified resource
list_target_groups	Lists your target groups
list_targets	Lists the targets for the target group
put_auth_policy	Creates or updates the auth policy
put_resource_policy	Attaches a resource-based permission policy to a service or service networ
register_targets	Registers the targets with the target group
tag_resource	Adds the specified tags to the specified resource
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags from the specified resource
update_access_log_subscription	Updates the specified access log subscription
update_listener	Updates the specified listener for the specified service
update_resource_configuration	Updates the specified resource configuration
update_resource_gateway	Updates the specified resource gateway
update_rule	Updates a specified rule for the listener
update_service	Updates the specified service
update_service_network	Updates the specified service network
update_service_network_vpc_association	Updates the service network and VPC association
update_target_group	Updates the specified target group

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- vpclattice()
svc$batch_update_rule(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`waf` *AWS WAF*

Description

This is **AWS WAF Classic** documentation. For more information, see AWS WAF Classic in the developer guide.

For the latest version of AWS WAF, use the AWS WAFV2 API and see the AWS WAF Developer Guide. With the latest version, AWS WAF has a single set of endpoints for regional and global use.

This is the *AWS WAF Classic API Reference* for using AWS WAF Classic with Amazon CloudFront. The AWS WAF Classic actions and data types listed in the reference are available for protecting Amazon CloudFront distributions. You can use these actions and data types via the endpoint *waf.amazonaws.com*. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the AWS WAF Classic API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about AWS WAF Classic features and an overview of how to use the AWS WAF Classic API, see the AWS WAF Classic in the developer guide.

Usage

```
waf(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
    - **creds**:
        - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
        - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
        - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
    - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- waf(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_web_acl_migration_stack	Creates an AWS CloudFormation WAFV2 template for the specified web ACL in the sp
create_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_logging_configuration	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_permission_policy	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_change_token	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_change_token_status	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_logging_configuration	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_permission_policy	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rate_based_rule_managed_keys	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_sampled_requests	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation

get_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_activated_rules_in_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_byte_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_geo_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_ip_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_logging_configurations	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_rate_based_rules	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_regex_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_regex_pattern_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_rule_groups	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_rules	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_size_constraint_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_sql_injection_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_subscribed_rule_groups	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_tags_for_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_web_ac_ls	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_xss_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
put_logging_configuration	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
put_permission_policy	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
tag_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
untag_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- waf()
# The following example creates an IP match set named MyIPSetFriendlyName.
svc$create_ip_set(
  ChangeToken = "abcd12f2-46da-4fdb-b8d5-fbd4c466928f",
  Name = "MyIPSetFriendlyName"
)

## End(Not run)
```

`wafregional` *AWS WAF Regional*

Description

This is **AWS WAF Classic Regional** documentation. For more information, see AWS WAF Classic in the developer guide.

For the latest version of AWS WAF, use the AWS WAFV2 API and see the AWS WAF Developer Guide. With the latest version, AWS WAF has a single set of endpoints for regional and global use.

This is the *AWS WAF Regional Classic API Reference* for using AWS WAF Classic with the AWS resources, Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) Application Load Balancers and API Gateway APIs. The AWS WAF Classic actions and data types listed in the reference are available for protecting Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) Application Load Balancers and API Gateway APIs. You can use these actions and data types by means of the endpoints listed in AWS Regions and Endpoints. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the AWS WAF Classic API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about AWS WAF Classic features and an overview of how to use the AWS WAF Classic API, see the AWS WAF Classic in the developer guide.

Usage

```
wafregional(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- wafregional(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic Regional documentation
create_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_web_acl_migration_stack	Creates an AWS CloudFormation WAFV2 template for the specified web ACL in the sp
create_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_logging_configuration	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_permission_policy	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
disassociate_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic Regional documentation
get_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_change_token	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_change_token_status	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_logging_configuration	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_permission_policy	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rate_based_rule_managed_keys	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation

get_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_sampled_requests	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_web_acl_for_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic Regional documentation
get_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_activated_rules_in_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_byte_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_geo_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_ip_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_logging_configurations	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_rate_based_rules	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_regex_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_regex_pattern_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_resources_for_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic Regional documentation
list_rule_groups	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_rules	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_size_constraint_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_sql_injection_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_subscribed_rule_groups	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_tags_for_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_web_ac_ls	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_xss_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
put_logging_configuration	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
put_permission_policy	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
tag_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
untag_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- wafregional()
# The following example creates an IP match set named MyIPSetFriendlyName.
```

```
svc$create_ip_set(
  ChangeToken = "abcd12f2-46da-4fdb-b8d5-fbd4c466928f",
  Name = "MyIPSetFriendlyName"
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

wafv2 *AWS WAFV2*

Description

WAF

This is the latest version of the **WAF** API, released in November, 2019. The names of the entities that you use to access this API, like endpoints and namespaces, all have the versioning information added, like "V2" or "v2", to distinguish from the prior version. We recommend migrating your resources to this version, because it has a number of significant improvements.

If you used WAF prior to this release, you can't use this WAFV2 API to access any WAF resources that you created before. WAF Classic support will end on September 30, 2025.

For information about WAF, including how to migrate your WAF Classic resources to this version, see the WAF Developer Guide.

WAF is a web application firewall that lets you monitor the HTTP and HTTPS requests that are forwarded to an Amazon CloudFront distribution, Amazon API Gateway REST API, Application Load Balancer, AppSync GraphQL API, Amazon Cognito user pool, App Runner service, or Amazon Web Services Verified Access instance. WAF also lets you control access to your content, to protect the Amazon Web Services resource that WAF is monitoring. Based on conditions that you specify, such as the IP addresses that requests originate from or the values of query strings, the protected resource responds to requests with either the requested content, an HTTP 403 status code (Forbidden), or with a custom response.

This API guide is for developers who need detailed information about WAF API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about WAF features and guidance for configuring and using WAF, see the WAF Developer Guide.

You can make calls using the endpoints listed in WAF endpoints and quotas.

- For regional applications, you can use any of the endpoints in the list. A regional application can be an Application Load Balancer (ALB), an Amazon API Gateway REST API, an AppSync GraphQL API, an Amazon Cognito user pool, an App Runner service, or an Amazon Web Services Verified Access instance.
- For Amazon CloudFront applications, you must use the API endpoint listed for US East (N. Virginia): us-east-1.

Alternatively, you can use one of the Amazon Web Services SDKs to access an API that's tailored to the programming language or platform that you're using. For more information, see Amazon Web Services SDKs.

Usage

```
wafv2(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- wafv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_web_acl	Associates a web ACL with a regional application resource, to protect the re
check_capacity	Returns the web ACL capacity unit (WCU) requirements for a specified sco
create_api_key	Creates an API key that contains a set of token domains
create_ip_set	Creates an IPSet, which you use to identify web requests that originate from
create_regex_pattern_set	Creates a RegexPatternSet, which you reference in a RegexPatternSetRefere
create_rule_group	Creates a RuleGroup per the specifications provided
create_web_acl	Creates a WebACL per the specifications provided
delete_api_key	Deletes the specified API key
delete_firewall_manager_rule_groups	Deletes all rule groups that are managed by Firewall Manager from the spec
delete_ip_set	Deletes the specified IPSet
delete_logging_configuration	Deletes the LoggingConfiguration from the specified web ACL
delete_permission_policy	Permanently deletes an IAM policy from the specified rule group
delete_regex_pattern_set	Deletes the specified RegexPatternSet

delete_rule_group	Deletes the specified RuleGroup
delete_web_acl	Deletes the specified WebACL
describe_all_managed_products	Provides high-level information for the Amazon Web Services Managed Ru
describe_managed_products_by_vendor	Provides high-level information for the managed rule groups owned by a sp
describe_managed_rule_group	Provides high-level information for a managed rule group, including descrip
disassociate_web_acl	Disassociates the specified regional application resource from any existing
generate_mobile_sdk_release_url	Generates a presigned download URL for the specified release of the mobile
get_decrypted_api_key	Returns your API key in decrypted form
get_ip_set	Retrieves the specified IPSet
get_logging_configuration	Returns the LoggingConfiguration for the specified web ACL
get_managed_rule_set	Retrieves the specified managed rule set
get_mobile_sdk_release	Retrieves information for the specified mobile SDK release, including relea
get_permission_policy	Returns the IAM policy that is attached to the specified rule group
get_rate_based_statement_managed_keys	Retrieves the IP addresses that are currently blocked by a rate-based rule ins
get_regex_pattern_set	Retrieves the specified RegexPatternSet
get_rule_group	Retrieves the specified RuleGroup
get_sampled_requests	Gets detailed information about a specified number of requests–a sample–th
get_web_acl	Retrieves the specified WebACL
get_web_acl_for_resource	Retrieves the WebACL for the specified resource
list_api_keys	Retrieves a list of the API keys that you've defined for the specified scope
list_available_managed_rule_groups	Retrieves an array of managed rule groups that are available for you to use
list_available_managed_rule_group_versions	Returns a list of the available versions for the specified managed rule group
list_ip_sets	Retrieves an array of IPSetSummary objects for the IP sets that you manage
list_logging_configurations	Retrieves an array of your LoggingConfiguration objects
list_managed_rule_sets	Retrieves the managed rule sets that you own
list_mobile_sdk_releases	Retrieves a list of the available releases for the mobile SDK and the specifie
list_regex_pattern_sets	Retrieves an array of RegexPatternSetSummary objects for the regex pattern
list_resources_for_web_acl	Retrieves an array of the Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) for the regional
list_rule_groups	Retrieves an array of RuleGroupSummary objects for the rule groups that y
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieves the TagInfoForResource for the specified resource
list_web_ac_ls	Retrieves an array of WebACLSummary objects for the web ACLs that you
put_logging_configuration	Enables the specified LoggingConfiguration, to start logging from a web AC
put_managed_rule_set_versions	Defines the versions of your managed rule set that you are offering to the cu
put_permission_policy	Use this to share a rule group with other accounts
tag_resource	Associates tags with the specified Amazon Web Services resource
untag_resource	Disassociates tags from an Amazon Web Services resource
update_ip_set	Updates the specified IPSet
update_managed_rule_set_version_expiry_date	Updates the expiration information for your managed rule set
update_regex_pattern_set	Updates the specified RegexPatternSet
update_rule_group	Updates the specified RuleGroup
update_web_acl	Updates the specified WebACL

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- wafv2()
svc$associate_web_acl(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`wellarchitected` *AWS Well-Architected Tool*

Description

Well-Architected Tool

This is the *Well-Architected Tool API Reference*. The WA Tool API provides programmatic access to the Well-Architected Tool in the Amazon Web Services Management Console. For information about the Well-Architected Tool, see the Well-Architected Tool User Guide.

Usage

```
wellarchitected(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html`

`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter - **creds**: - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- wellarchitected(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_lenses	Associate a lens to a workload
associate_profiles	Associate a profile with a workload
create_lens_share	Create a lens share
create_lens_version	Create a new lens version
create_milestone	Create a milestone for an existing workload
create_profile	Create a profile
create_profile_share	Create a profile share
create_review_template	Create a review template
create_template_share	Create a review template share
create_workload	Create a new workload
create_workload_share	Create a workload share
delete_lens	Delete an existing lens
delete_lens_share	Delete a lens share
delete_profile	Delete a profile
delete_profile_share	Delete a profile share
delete_review_template	Delete a review template
delete_template_share	Delete a review template share
delete_workload	Delete an existing workload
delete_workload_share	Delete a workload share
disassociate_lenses	Disassociate a lens from a workload
disassociate_profiles	Disassociate a profile from a workload
export_lens	Export an existing lens
get_answer	Get the answer to a specific question in a workload review
get_consolidated_report	Get a consolidated report of your workloads
get_global_settings	Global settings for all workloads
get_lens	Get an existing lens
get_lens_review	Get lens review
get_lens_review_report	Get lens review report
get_lens_version_difference	Get lens version differences
get_milestone	Get a milestone for an existing workload
get_profile	Get profile information
get_profile_template	Get profile template
get_review_template	Get review template
get_review_template_answer	Get review template answer
get_review_template_lens_review	Get a lens review associated with a review template
get_workload	Get an existing workload
import_lens	Import a new custom lens or update an existing custom lens
list_answers	List of answers for a particular workload and lens
list_check_details	List of Trusted Advisor check details by account related to the workload
list_check_summaries	List of Trusted Advisor checks summarized for all accounts related to the workload
list_lenses	List the available lenses
list_lens_review_improvements	List the improvements of a particular lens review
list_lens_reviews	List lens reviews for a particular workload

list_lens_shares	List the lens shares associated with the lens
list_milestones	List all milestones for an existing workload
list_notifications	List lens notifications
list_profile_notifications	List profile notifications
list_profiles	List profiles
list_profile_shares	List profile shares
list_review_template_answers	List the answers of a review template
list_review_templates	List review templates
list_share_invitations	List the share invitations
list_tags_for_resource	List the tags for a resource
list_template_shares	List review template shares
list_workloads	Paginated list of workloads
list_workload_shares	List the workload shares associated with the workload
tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to the specified resource
untag_resource	Deletes specified tags from a resource
update_answer	Update the answer to a specific question in a workload review
update_global_settings	Update whether the Amazon Web Services account is opted into organization sharin
update_integration	Update integration features
update_lens_review	Update lens review for a particular workload
update_profile	Update a profile
update_review_template	Update a review template
update_review_template_answer	Update a review template answer
update_review_template_lens_review	Update a lens review associated with a review template
update_share_invitation	Update a workload or custom lens share invitation
update_workload	Update an existing workload
update_workload_share	Update a workload share
upgrade_lens_review	Upgrade lens review for a particular workload
upgrade_profile_version	Upgrade a profile
upgrade_review_template_lens_review	Upgrade the lens review of a review template

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- wellarchitected()
svc$associate_lenses(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`workdocs` *Amazon WorkDocs*

Description

The Amazon WorkDocs API is designed for the following use cases:

- File Migration: File migration applications are supported for users who want to migrate their files from an on-premises or off-premises file system or service. Users can insert files into a user directory structure, as well as allow for basic metadata changes, such as modifications to the permissions of files.
- Security: Support security applications are supported for users who have additional security needs, such as antivirus or data loss prevention. The API actions, along with CloudTrail, allow these applications to detect when changes occur in Amazon WorkDocs. Then, the application can take the necessary actions and replace the target file. If the target file violates the policy, the application can also choose to email the user.
- eDiscovery/Analytics: General administrative applications are supported, such as eDiscovery and analytics. These applications can choose to mimic or record the actions in an Amazon WorkDocs site, along with CloudTrail, to replicate data for eDiscovery, backup, or analytical applications.

All Amazon WorkDocs API actions are Amazon authenticated and certificate-signed. They not only require the use of the Amazon Web Services SDK, but also allow for the exclusive use of IAM users and roles to help facilitate access, trust, and permission policies. By creating a role and allowing an IAM user to access the Amazon WorkDocs site, the IAM user gains full administrative visibility into the entire Amazon WorkDocs site (or as set in the IAM policy). This includes, but is not limited to, the ability to modify file permissions and upload any file to any user. This allows developers to perform the three use cases above, as well as give users the ability to grant access on a selective basis using the IAM model.

The pricing for Amazon WorkDocs APIs varies depending on the API call type for these actions:

- `READ (Get*)`
- `WRITE (Activate*, Add*, Create*, Deactivate*, Initiate*, Update*)`
- `LIST (Describe*)`
- `DELETE*, CANCEL`

For information about Amazon WorkDocs API pricing, see Amazon WorkDocs Pricing.

Usage

```
workdocs(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

    - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- workdocs(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

abort_document_version_upload	Aborts the upload of the specified document version that was previously initiated by Init
activate_user	Activates the specified user
add_resource_permissions	Creates a set of permissions for the specified folder or document
create_comment	Adds a new comment to the specified document version
create_custom_metadata	Adds one or more custom properties to the specified resource (a folder, document, or ve
create_folder	Creates a folder with the specified name and parent folder
create_labels	Adds the specified list of labels to the given resource (a document or folder)
create_notification_subscription	Configure Amazon WorkDocs to use Amazon SNS notifications
create_user	Creates a user in a Simple AD or Microsoft AD directory
deactivate_user	Deactivates the specified user, which revokes the user's access to Amazon WorkDocs
delete_comment	Deletes the specified comment from the document version
delete_custom_metadata	Deletes custom metadata from the specified resource
delete_document	Permanently deletes the specified document and its associated metadata
delete_document_version	Deletes a specific version of a document
delete_folder	Permanently deletes the specified folder and its contents
delete_folder_contents	Deletes the contents of the specified folder
delete_labels	Deletes the specified list of labels from a resource
delete_notification_subscription	Deletes the specified subscription from the specified organization
delete_user	Deletes the specified user from a Simple AD or Microsoft AD directory
describe_activities	Describes the user activities in a specified time period
describe_comments	List all the comments for the specified document version
describe_document_versions	Retrieves the document versions for the specified document
describe_folder_contents	Describes the contents of the specified folder, including its documents and subfolders
describe_groups	Describes the groups specified by the query
describe_notification_subscriptions	Lists the specified notification subscriptions
describe_resource_permissions	Describes the permissions of a specified resource
describe_root_folders	Describes the current user's special folders; the RootFolder and the RecycleBin
describe_users	Describes the specified users
get_current_user	Retrieves details of the current user for whom the authentication token was generated
get_document	Retrieves details of a document
get_document_path	Retrieves the path information (the hierarchy from the root folder) for the requested doc

get_document_version	Retrieves version metadata for the specified document
get_folder	Retrieves the metadata of the specified folder
get_folder_path	Retrieves the path information (the hierarchy from the root folder) for the specified fold
get_resources	Retrieves a collection of resources, including folders and documents
initiate_document_version_upload	Creates a new document object and version object
remove_all_resource_permissions	Removes all the permissions from the specified resource
remove_resource_permission	Removes the permission for the specified principal from the specified resource
restore_document_versions	Recovers a deleted version of an Amazon WorkDocs document
search_resources	Searches metadata and the content of folders, documents, document versions, and comn
update_document	Updates the specified attributes of a document
update_document_version	Changes the status of the document version to ACTIVE
update_folder	Updates the specified attributes of the specified folder
update_user	Updates the specified attributes of the specified user, and grants or revokes administrativ

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- workdocs()
svc$abort_document_version_upload(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`workmail` *Amazon WorkMail*

Description

WorkMail is a secure, managed business email and calendaring service with support for existing desktop and mobile email clients. You can access your email, contacts, and calendars using Microsoft Outlook, your browser, or other native iOS and Android email applications. You can integrate WorkMail with your existing corporate directory and control both the keys that encrypt your data and the location in which your data is stored.

The WorkMail API is designed for the following scenarios:

- Listing and describing organizations
- Managing users
- Managing groups
- Managing resources

All WorkMail API operations are Amazon-authenticated and certificate-signed. They not only require the use of the AWS SDK, but also allow for the exclusive use of AWS Identity and Access Management users and roles to help facilitate access, trust, and permission policies. By creating a role and allowing an IAM user to access the WorkMail site, the IAM user gains full administrative visibility into the entire WorkMail organization (or as set in the IAM policy). This includes, but is not limited to, the ability to create, update, and delete users, groups, and resources. This allows developers to perform the scenarios listed above, as well as give users the ability to grant access on a selective basis using the IAM model.

Usage

```
workmail(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config`	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. • **credentials**: – **creds**: ∗ **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID ∗ **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key ∗ **session_token**: AWS temporary session token – **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials. • **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- workmail(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_delegate_to_resource	Adds a member (user or group) to the resource's set of delegates
associate_member_to_group	Adds a member (user or group) to the group's set
assume_impersonation_role	Assumes an impersonation role for the given WorkMail organization
cancel_mailbox_export_job	Cancels a mailbox export job
create_alias	Adds an alias to the set of a given member (user or group) of WorkMail
create_availability_configuration	Creates an AvailabilityConfiguration for the given WorkMail organization and do
create_group	Creates a group that can be used in WorkMail by calling the RegisterToWorkMai
create_identity_center_application	Creates the WorkMail application in IAM Identity Center that can be used later i

create_impersonation_role	Creates an impersonation role for the given WorkMail organization
create_mobile_device_access_rule	Creates a new mobile device access rule for the specified WorkMail organization
create_organization	Creates a new WorkMail organization
create_resource	Creates a new WorkMail resource
create_user	Creates a user who can be used in WorkMail by calling the RegisterToWorkMail
delete_access_control_rule	Deletes an access control rule for the specified WorkMail organization
delete_alias	Remove one or more specified aliases from a set of aliases for a given user
delete_availability_configuration	Deletes the AvailabilityConfiguration for the given WorkMail organization and d
delete_email_monitoring_configuration	Deletes the email monitoring configuration for a specified organization
delete_group	Deletes a group from WorkMail
delete_identity_center_application	Deletes the IAM Identity Center application from WorkMail
delete_identity_provider_configuration	Disables the integration between IdC and WorkMail
delete_impersonation_role	Deletes an impersonation role for the given WorkMail organization
delete_mailbox_permissions	Deletes permissions granted to a member (user or group)
delete_mobile_device_access_override	Deletes the mobile device access override for the given WorkMail organization, u
delete_mobile_device_access_rule	Deletes a mobile device access rule for the specified WorkMail organization
delete_organization	Deletes an WorkMail organization and all underlying AWS resources managed by
delete_personal_access_token	Deletes the Personal Access Token from the provided WorkMail Organization
delete_resource	Deletes the specified resource
delete_retention_policy	Deletes the specified retention policy from the specified organization
delete_user	Deletes a user from WorkMail and all subsequent systems
deregister_from_work_mail	Mark a user, group, or resource as no longer used in WorkMail
deregister_mail_domain	Removes a domain from WorkMail, stops email routing to WorkMail, and remov
describe_email_monitoring_configuration	Describes the current email monitoring configuration for a specified organization
describe_entity	Returns basic details about an entity in WorkMail
describe_group	Returns the data available for the group
describe_identity_provider_configuration	Returns detailed information on the current IdC setup for the WorkMail organizat
describe_inbound_dmarc_settings	Lists the settings in a DMARC policy for a specified organization
describe_mailbox_export_job	Describes the current status of a mailbox export job
describe_organization	Provides more information regarding a given organization based on its identifier
describe_resource	Returns the data available for the resource
describe_user	Provides information regarding the user
disassociate_delegate_from_resource	Removes a member from the resource's set of delegates
disassociate_member_from_group	Removes a member from a group
get_access_control_effect	Gets the effects of an organization's access control rules as they apply to a specifi
get_default_retention_policy	Gets the default retention policy details for the specified organization
get_impersonation_role	Gets the impersonation role details for the given WorkMail organization
get_impersonation_role_effect	Tests whether the given impersonation role can impersonate a target user
get_mailbox_details	Requests a user's mailbox details for a specified organization and user
get_mail_domain	Gets details for a mail domain, including domain records required to configure yo
get_mobile_device_access_effect	Simulates the effect of the mobile device access rules for the given attributes of a
get_mobile_device_access_override	Gets the mobile device access override for the given WorkMail organization, user
get_personal_access_token_metadata	Requests details of a specific Personal Access Token within the WorkMail organi
list_access_control_rules	Lists the access control rules for the specified organization
list_aliases	Creates a paginated call to list the aliases associated with a given entity
list_availability_configurations	List all the AvailabilityConfiguration's for the given WorkMail organization
list_group_members	Returns an overview of the members of a group
list_groups	Returns summaries of the organization's groups

list_groups_for_entity	Returns all the groups to which an entity belongs
list_impersonation_roles	Lists all the impersonation roles for the given WorkMail organization
list_mailbox_export_jobs	Lists the mailbox export jobs started for the specified organization within the last
list_mailbox_permissions	Lists the mailbox permissions associated with a user, group, or resource mailbox
list_mail_domains	Lists the mail domains in a given WorkMail organization
list_mobile_device_access_overrides	Lists all the mobile device access overrides for any given combination of WorkM
list_mobile_device_access_rules	Lists the mobile device access rules for the specified WorkMail organization
list_organizations	Returns summaries of the customer's organizations
list_personal_access_tokens	Returns a summary of your Personal Access Tokens
list_resource_delegates	Lists the delegates associated with a resource
list_resources	Returns summaries of the organization's resources
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags applied to an WorkMail organization resource
list_users	Returns summaries of the organization's users
put_access_control_rule	Adds a new access control rule for the specified organization
put_email_monitoring_configuration	Creates or updates the email monitoring configuration for a specified organizatio
put_identity_provider_configuration	Enables integration between IAM Identity Center (IdC) and WorkMail to proxy a
put_inbound_dmarc_settings	Enables or disables a DMARC policy for a given organization
put_mailbox_permissions	Sets permissions for a user, group, or resource
put_mobile_device_access_override	Creates or updates a mobile device access override for the given WorkMail organ
put_retention_policy	Puts a retention policy to the specified organization
register_mail_domain	Registers a new domain in WorkMail and SES, and configures it for use by Work
register_to_work_mail	Registers an existing and disabled user, group, or resource for WorkMail use by a
reset_password	Allows the administrator to reset the password for a user
start_mailbox_export_job	Starts a mailbox export job to export MIME-format email messages and calendar
tag_resource	Applies the specified tags to the specified WorkMailorganization resource
test_availability_configuration	Performs a test on an availability provider to ensure that access is allowed
untag_resource	Untags the specified tags from the specified WorkMail organization resource
update_availability_configuration	Updates an existing AvailabilityConfiguration for the given WorkMail organizatio
update_default_mail_domain	Updates the default mail domain for an organization
update_group	Updates attributes in a group
update_impersonation_role	Updates an impersonation role for the given WorkMail organization
update_mailbox_quota	Updates a user's current mailbox quota for a specified organization and user
update_mobile_device_access_rule	Updates a mobile device access rule for the specified WorkMail organization
update_primary_email_address	Updates the primary email for a user, group, or resource
update_resource	Updates data for the resource
update_user	Updates data for the user

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- workmail()
svc$associate_delegate_to_resource(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`workmailmessageflow` *Amazon WorkMail Message Flow*

Description

The WorkMail Message Flow API provides access to email messages as they are being sent and received by a WorkMail organization.

Usage

```
workmailmessageflow(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token

- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- workmailmessageflow(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

get_raw_message_content	Retrieves the raw content of an in-transit email message, in MIME format
put_raw_message_content	Updates the raw content of an in-transit email message, in MIME format

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- workmailmessageflow()
svc$get_raw_message_content(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`workspaces` *Amazon WorkSpaces*

Description

Amazon WorkSpaces Service

Amazon WorkSpaces enables you to provision virtual, cloud-based Microsoft Windows or Amazon Linux desktops for your users, known as *WorkSpaces*. WorkSpaces eliminates the need to procure and deploy hardware or install complex software. You can quickly add or remove users as your needs change. Users can access their virtual desktops from multiple devices or web browsers.

This API Reference provides detailed information about the actions, data types, parameters, and errors of the WorkSpaces service. For more information about the supported Amazon Web Services Regions, endpoints, and service quotas of the Amazon WorkSpaces service, see WorkSpaces endpoints and quotas in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

You can also manage your WorkSpaces resources using the WorkSpaces console, Command Line Interface (CLI), and SDKs. For more information about administering WorkSpaces, see the Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide. For more information about using the Amazon WorkSpaces client application or web browser to access provisioned WorkSpaces, see the Amazon WorkSpaces User Guide. For more information about using the CLI to manage your WorkSpaces resources, see the WorkSpaces section of the CLI Reference.

Usage

```
workspaces(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- workspaces(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

accept_account_link_invitation	Accepts the account link invitation
associate_connection_alias	Associates the specified connection alias with the specified directory to enable cr
associate_ip_groups	Associates the specified IP access control group with the specified directory
associate_workspace_application	Associates the specified application to the specified WorkSpace
authorize_ip_rules	Adds one or more rules to the specified IP access control group
copy_workspace_image	Copies the specified image from the specified Region to the current Region
create_account_link_invitation	Creates the account link invitation
create_connect_client_add_in	Creates a client-add-in for Amazon Connect within a directory
create_connection_alias	Creates the specified connection alias for use with cross-Region redirection
create_ip_group	Creates an IP access control group
create_standby_workspaces	Creates a standby WorkSpace in a secondary Region
create_tags	Creates the specified tags for the specified WorkSpaces resource
create_updated_workspace_image	Creates a new updated WorkSpace image based on the specified source image
create_workspace_bundle	Creates the specified WorkSpace bundle
create_workspace_image	Creates a new WorkSpace image from an existing WorkSpace
create_workspaces	Creates one or more WorkSpaces
create_workspaces_pool	Creates a pool of WorkSpaces
delete_account_link_invitation	Deletes the account link invitation
delete_client_branding	Deletes customized client branding
delete_connect_client_add_in	Deletes a client-add-in for Amazon Connect that is configured within a directory

delete_connection_alias	Deletes the specified connection alias
delete_ip_group	Deletes the specified IP access control group
delete_tags	Deletes the specified tags from the specified WorkSpaces resource
delete_workspace_bundle	Deletes the specified WorkSpace bundle
delete_workspace_image	Deletes the specified image from your account
deploy_workspace_applications	Deploys associated applications to the specified WorkSpace
deregister_workspace_directory	Deregisters the specified directory
describe_account	Retrieves a list that describes the configuration of Bring Your Own License (BYO
describe_account_modifications	Retrieves a list that describes modifications to the configuration of Bring Your O
describe_application_associations	Describes the associations between the application and the specified associated re
describe_applications	Describes the specified applications by filtering based on their compute types, lic
describe_bundle_associations	Describes the associations between the applications and the specified bundle
describe_client_branding	Describes the specified client branding
describe_client_properties	Retrieves a list that describes one or more specified Amazon WorkSpaces clients
describe_connect_client_add_ins	Retrieves a list of Amazon Connect client add-ins that have been created
describe_connection_aliases	Retrieves a list that describes the connection aliases used for cross-Region redirec
describe_connection_alias_permissions	Describes the permissions that the owner of a connection alias has granted to ano
describe_image_associations	Describes the associations between the applications and the specified image
describe_ip_groups	Describes one or more of your IP access control groups
describe_tags	Describes the specified tags for the specified WorkSpaces resource
describe_workspace_associations	Describes the associations betweens applications and the specified WorkSpace
describe_workspace_bundles	Retrieves a list that describes the available WorkSpace bundles
describe_workspace_directories	Describes the available directories that are registered with Amazon WorkSpaces
describe_workspace_image_permissions	Describes the permissions that the owner of an image has granted to other Amazo
describe_workspace_images	Retrieves a list that describes one or more specified images, if the image identifie
describe_workspaces	Describes the specified WorkSpaces
describe_workspaces_connection_status	Describes the connection status of the specified WorkSpaces
describe_workspace_snapshots	Describes the snapshots for the specified WorkSpace
describe_workspaces_pools	Describes the specified WorkSpaces Pools
describe_workspaces_pool_sessions	Retrieves a list that describes the streaming sessions for a specified pool
disassociate_connection_alias	Disassociates a connection alias from a directory
disassociate_ip_groups	Disassociates the specified IP access control group from the specified directory
disassociate_workspace_application	Disassociates the specified application from a WorkSpace
get_account_link	Retrieves account link information
import_client_branding	Imports client branding
import_workspace_image	Imports the specified Windows 10 or 11 Bring Your Own License (BYOL) image
list_account_links	Lists all account links
list_available_management_cidr_ranges	Retrieves a list of IP address ranges, specified as IPv4 CIDR blocks, that you can
migrate_workspace	Migrates a WorkSpace from one operating system or bundle type to another, whil
modify_account	Modifies the configuration of Bring Your Own License (BYOL) for the specified
modify_certificate_based_auth_properties	Modifies the properties of the certificate-based authentication you want to use wit
modify_client_properties	Modifies the properties of the specified Amazon WorkSpaces clients
modify_saml_properties	Modifies multiple properties related to SAML 2
modify_selfservice_permissions	Modifies the self-service WorkSpace management capabilities for your users
modify_streaming_properties	Modifies the specified streaming properties
modify_workspace_access_properties	Specifies which devices and operating systems users can use to access their Work
modify_workspace_creation_properties	Modify the default properties used to create WorkSpaces
modify_workspace_properties	Modifies the specified WorkSpace properties

modify_workspace_state	Sets the state of the specified WorkSpace
reboot_workspaces	Reboots the specified WorkSpaces
rebuild_workspaces	Rebuilds the specified WorkSpace
register_workspace_directory	Registers the specified directory
reject_account_link_invitation	Rejects the account link invitation
restore_workspace	Restores the specified WorkSpace to its last known healthy state
revoke_ip_rules	Removes one or more rules from the specified IP access control group
start_workspaces	Starts the specified WorkSpaces
start_workspaces_pool	Starts the specified pool
stop_workspaces	Stops the specified WorkSpaces
stop_workspaces_pool	Stops the specified pool
terminate_workspaces	Terminates the specified WorkSpaces
terminate_workspaces_pool	Terminates the specified pool
terminate_workspaces_pool_session	Terminates the pool session
update_connect_client_add_in	Updates a Amazon Connect client add-in
update_connection_alias_permission	Shares or unshares a connection alias with one account by specifying whether tha
update_rules_of_ip_group	Replaces the current rules of the specified IP access control group with the specif
update_workspace_bundle	Updates a WorkSpace bundle with a new image
update_workspace_image_permission	Shares or unshares an image with one account in the same Amazon Web Services
update_workspaces_pool	Updates the specified pool

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- workspaces()
svc$accept_account_link_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`workspacesweb` *Amazon WorkSpaces Web*

Description

Amazon WorkSpaces Secure Browser is a low cost, fully managed WorkSpace built specifically to facilitate secure, web-based workloads. WorkSpaces Secure Browser makes it easy for customers to safely provide their employees with access to internal websites and SaaS web applications without the administrative burden of appliances or specialized client software. WorkSpaces Secure Browser provides simple policy tools tailored for user interactions, while offloading common tasks like capacity management, scaling, and maintaining browser images.

Usage

```
workspacesweb(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds**:
  - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
  - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
  - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
- **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

`endpoint` Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.

`region` Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- workspacesweb(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

associate_browser_settings	Associates a browser settings resource with a web portal
associate_data_protection_settings	Associates a data protection settings resource with a web portal
associate_ip_access_settings	Associates an IP access settings resource with a web portal
associate_network_settings	Associates a network settings resource with a web portal
associate_trust_store	Associates a trust store with a web portal
associate_user_access_logging_settings	Associates a user access logging settings resource with a web portal
associate_user_settings	Associates a user settings resource with a web portal
create_browser_settings	Creates a browser settings resource that can be associated with a web portal
create_data_protection_settings	Creates a data protection settings resource that can be associated with a web port
create_identity_provider	Creates an identity provider resource that is then associated with a web portal
create_ip_access_settings	Creates an IP access settings resource that can be associated with a web portal
create_network_settings	Creates a network settings resource that can be associated with a web portal
create_portal	Creates a web portal

create_trust_store	Creates a trust store that can be associated with a web portal
create_user_access_logging_settings	Creates a user access logging settings resource that can be associated with a web
create_user_settings	Creates a user settings resource that can be associated with a web portal
delete_browser_settings	Deletes browser settings
delete_data_protection_settings	Deletes data protection settings
delete_identity_provider	Deletes the identity provider
delete_ip_access_settings	Deletes IP access settings
delete_network_settings	Deletes network settings
delete_portal	Deletes a web portal
delete_trust_store	Deletes the trust store
delete_user_access_logging_settings	Deletes user access logging settings
delete_user_settings	Deletes user settings
disassociate_browser_settings	Disassociates browser settings from a web portal
disassociate_data_protection_settings	Disassociates data protection settings from a web portal
disassociate_ip_access_settings	Disassociates IP access settings from a web portal
disassociate_network_settings	Disassociates network settings from a web portal
disassociate_trust_store	Disassociates a trust store from a web portal
disassociate_user_access_logging_settings	Disassociates user access logging settings from a web portal
disassociate_user_settings	Disassociates user settings from a web portal
expire_session	Expires an active secure browser session
get_browser_settings	Gets browser settings
get_data_protection_settings	Gets the data protection settings
get_identity_provider	Gets the identity provider
get_ip_access_settings	Gets the IP access settings
get_network_settings	Gets the network settings
get_portal	Gets the web portal
get_portal_service_provider_metadata	Gets the service provider metadata
get_session	Gets information for a secure browser session
get_trust_store	Gets the trust store
get_trust_store_certificate	Gets the trust store certificate
get_user_access_logging_settings	Gets user access logging settings
get_user_settings	Gets user settings
list_browser_settings	Retrieves a list of browser settings
list_data_protection_settings	Retrieves a list of data protection settings
list_identity_providers	Retrieves a list of identity providers for a specific web portal
list_ip_access_settings	Retrieves a list of IP access settings
list_network_settings	Retrieves a list of network settings
list_portals	Retrieves a list or web portals
list_sessions	Lists information for multiple secure browser sessions from a specific portal
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieves a list of tags for a resource
list_trust_store_certificates	Retrieves a list of trust store certificates
list_trust_stores	Retrieves a list of trust stores
list_user_access_logging_settings	Retrieves a list of user access logging settings
list_user_settings	Retrieves a list of user settings
tag_resource	Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified resource
update_browser_settings	Updates browser settings
update_data_protection_settings	Updates data protection settings

update_identity_provider	Updates the identity provider
update_ip_access_settings	Updates IP access settings
update_network_settings	Updates network settings
update_portal	Updates a web portal
update_trust_store	Updates the trust store
update_user_access_logging_settings	Updates the user access logging settings
update_user_settings	Updates the user settings

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- workspacesweb()
svc$associate_browser_settings(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`xray` *AWS X-Ray*

Description

Amazon Web Services X-Ray provides APIs for managing debug traces and retrieving service maps and other data created by processing those traces.

Usage

```
xray(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

`config` Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.

- **credentials**:
  - **creds**:
    - **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID
    - **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key
    - **session_token**: AWS temporary session token
  - **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
  - **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

	• **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`. • **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy `https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e` `html`
`credentials`	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter • **creds**: – **access_key_id**: AWS access key ID – **secret_access_key**: AWS secret access key – **session_token**: AWS temporary session token • **profile**: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.
`endpoint`	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
`region`	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$operation(...)`, where `svc` is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

Service syntax

```
svc <- xray(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

batch_get_traces	You cannot find traces through this API if Transaction Search is enabled since trace is no
cancel_trace_retrieval	Cancels an ongoing trace retrieval job initiated by StartTraceRetrieval using the provided
create_group	Creates a group resource with a name and a filter expression
create_sampling_rule	Creates a rule to control sampling behavior for instrumented applications
delete_group	Deletes a group resource
delete_resource_policy	Deletes a resource policy from the target Amazon Web Services account
delete_sampling_rule	Deletes a sampling rule
get_encryption_config	Retrieves the current encryption configuration for X-Ray data
get_group	Retrieves group resource details
get_groups	Retrieves all active group details
get_indexing_rules	Retrieves all indexing rules
get_insight	Retrieves the summary information of an insight
get_insight_events	X-Ray reevaluates insights periodically until they're resolved, and records each intermed
get_insight_impact_graph	Retrieves a service graph structure filtered by the specified insight
get_insight_summaries	Retrieves the summaries of all insights in the specified group matching the provided filte
get_retrieved_traces_graph	Retrieves a service graph for traces based on the specified RetrievalToken from the Clou
get_sampling_rules	Retrieves all sampling rules
get_sampling_statistic_summaries	Retrieves information about recent sampling results for all sampling rules
get_sampling_targets	Requests a sampling quota for rules that the service is using to sample requests
get_service_graph	Retrieves a document that describes services that process incoming requests, and downst
get_time_series_service_statistics	Get an aggregation of service statistics defined by a specific time range
get_trace_graph	Retrieves a service graph for one or more specific trace IDs
get_trace_segment_destination	Retrieves the current destination of data sent to PutTraceSegments and OpenTelemetry A
get_trace_summaries	Retrieves IDs and annotations for traces available for a specified time frame using an opt
list_resource_policies	Returns the list of resource policies in the target Amazon Web Services account
list_retrieved_traces	Retrieves a list of traces for a given RetrievalToken from the CloudWatch log group gene
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of tags that are applied to the specified Amazon Web Services X-Ray grou
put_encryption_config	Updates the encryption configuration for X-Ray data
put_resource_policy	Sets the resource policy to grant one or more Amazon Web Services services and accoun
put_telemetry_records	Used by the Amazon Web Services X-Ray daemon to upload telemetry
put_trace_segments	Uploads segment documents to Amazon Web Services X-Ray
start_trace_retrieval	Initiates a trace retrieval process using the specified time range and for the give trace IDs
tag_resource	Applies tags to an existing Amazon Web Services X-Ray group or sampling rule
untag_resource	Removes tags from an Amazon Web Services X-Ray group or sampling rule

update_group	Updates a group resource
update_indexing_rule	Modifies an indexing rule’s configuration
update_sampling_rule	Modifies a sampling rule’s configuration
update_trace_segment_destination	Modifies the destination of data sent to PutTraceSegments

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- xray()
svc$batch_get_traces(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

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