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Author David Kretch [aut, cre],
Adam Banker [aut],
Amazon.com, Inc. [cph]

Maintainer David Kretch <david.kretch@gmail.com>

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`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 AWS Lambda, Amazon EC2, or other publicly addressable web services that are hosted outside of AWS.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$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"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

create_api_key	Create an ApiKey resource
create_authorizer	Adds a new Authorizer resource to an existing RestApi resource
create_base_path_mapping	Creates a new BasePathMapping resource
create_deployment	Creates a Deployment resource, which makes a specified RestApi callable over the internet
create_documentation_part	Create documentation part
create_documentation_version	Create documentation version
create_domain_name	Creates a new domain name
create_model	Adds a new Model resource to an existing RestApi resource
create_request_validator	Creates a ReqeustValidator of a given RestApi
create_resource	Creates a Resource resource
create_rest_api	Creates a new RestApi resource
create_stage	Creates a new Stage resource that references a pre-existing Deployment for the API
create_usage_plan	Creates a usage plan with the throttle and quota limits, as well as the associated API stages,
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 asynchronous opera
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	Delete documentation part
delete_documentation_version	Delete documentation version
delete_domain_name	Deletes the DomainName resource
delete_gateway_response	Clears any customization of a GatewayResponse of a specified response type on the given R

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 usage plan
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	Get documentation part
get_documentation_parts	Get documentation parts
get_documentation_version	Get documentation version
get_documentation_versions	Get documentation versions
get_domain_name	Represents a domain name that is contained in a simpler, more intuitive URL that can be cal
get_domain_names	Represents a collection of DomainName resources
get_export	Exports a deployed version of a RestApi in a specified format
get_gateway_response	Gets a GatewayResponse of a specified response type on the given RestApi
get_gateway_responses	Gets the GatewayResponses collection on the given RestApi
get_integration	Get the integration settings
get_integration_response	Represents a get integration response
get_method	Describe an existing Method resource
get_method_response	Describes a MethodResponse resource
get_model	Describes an existing model defined for a RestApi resource
get_models	Describes existing Models defined for a RestApi resource
get_model_template	Generates a sample mapping template that can be used to transform a payload into the struct
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	Get sdk type
get_sdk_types	Get sdk types
get_stage	Gets information about a Stage resource
get_stages	Gets information about one or more Stage resources
get_tags	Gets the Tags collection for a given resource
get_usage	Gets the usage data of a usage plan in a specified time interval
get_usage_plan	Gets a usage plan of a given plan identifier
get_usage_plan_key	Gets a usage plan key of a given key identifier
get_usage_plan_keys	Gets all the usage plan keys representing the API keys added to a specified usage plan
get_usage_plans	Gets all the usage plans of the caller's account
get_vpc_link	Gets a specified VPC link under the caller's account in a region
get_vpc_links	Gets the VpcLinks collection under the caller's account in a selected region
import_api_keys	Import API keys from an external source, such as a CSV-formatted file
import_documentation_parts	Import documentation parts
import_rest_api	A feature of the API Gateway control service for creating a new API from an external API d
put_gateway_response	Creates a customization of a GatewayResponse of a specified response type and status code
put_integration	Sets up a method's integration
put_integration_response	Represents a put integration
put_method	Add a method to an existing Resource resource
put_method_response	Adds a MethodResponse to an existing Method resource
put_rest_api	A feature of the API Gateway control service for updating an existing API with an input of e
tag_resource	Adds or updates a tag on a given resource
test_invoke_authorizer	Simulate the execution of an Authorizer in your RestApi with headers, parameters, and an ir
test_invoke_method	Simulate the execution of a Method in your RestApi with headers, parameters, and an incon
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	Update documentation part
update_documentation_version	Update documentation version
update_domain_name	Changes information about the DomainName resource
update_gateway_response	Updates a GatewayResponse of a specified response type on the given RestApi
update_integration	Represents an update integration
update_integration_response	Represents an update integration response
update_method	Updates an existing Method resource
update_method_response	Updates an existing MethodResponse resource
update_model	Changes information about a model
update_request_validator	Updates a RequestValidator of a given RestApi
update_resource	Changes information about a Resource resource
update_rest_api	Changes information about the specified API
update_stage	Changes information about a Stage resource
update_usage	Grants a temporary extension to the remaining quota of a usage plan associated with a speci
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())
```

Arguments

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

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$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"
    ),
    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())
```

Arguments

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

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$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"
    ),
    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)
```

`appmesh` *AWS App Mesh*

Description

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

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

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

Usage

```
appmesh(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$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"
      ),
      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)
```

`cloudfront` *Amazon CloudFront*

Description

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

Usage

```
cloudfront(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$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"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

create_cache_policy	Creates a cache policy
create_cloud_front_origin_access_identity	Creates a new origin access identity
create_distribution	Creates a new web 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_invalidation	Create a new invalidation
create_key_group	Creates a key group that you can use with CloudFront signed URLs and sign
create_monitoring_subscription	Enables additional CloudWatch metrics for the specified CloudFront distribu
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 and
create_realtime_log_config	Creates a real-time log configuration
create_streaming_distribution	This API is deprecated
create_streaming_distribution_with_tags	This API is deprecated
delete_cache_policy	Deletes a cache policy
delete_cloud_front_origin_access_identity	Delete an origin access identity
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_key_group	Deletes a key group
delete_monitoring_subscription	Disables additional CloudWatch metrics for the specified CloudFront distrib
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_streaming_distribution	Delete a streaming distribution
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_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_invalidation	Get the information about an invalidation
get_key_group	Gets a key group, including the date and time when the key group was last m
get_key_group_config	Gets a key group configuration
get_monitoring_subscription	Gets information about whether additional CloudWatch metrics are enabled
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_streaming_distribution	Gets information about a specified RTMP distribution, including the distribu
get_streaming_distribution_config	Get the configuration information about a streaming distribution
list_cache_policies	Gets a list of cache policies
list_cloud_front_origin_access_identities	Lists origin access identities
list_distributions	List CloudFront distributions
list_distributions_by_cache_policy_id	Gets a list of distribution IDs for distributions that have a cache behavior tha
list_distributions_by_key_group	Gets a list of distribution IDs for distributions that have a cache behavior tha
list_distributions_by_origin_request_policy_id	Gets a list of distribution IDs for distributions that have a cache behavior tha
list_distributions_by_realtime_log_config	Gets a list of distributions that have a cache behavior that's associated with t
list_distributions_by_web_acl_id	List the distributions that are associated with a specified AWS WAF web AC
list_field_level_encryption_configs	List all field-level encryption configurations that have been created in Cloud
list_field_level_encryption_profiles	Request a list of field-level encryption profiles that have been created in Clo
list_invalidations	Lists invalidation batches
list_key_groups	Gets a list of key groups
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_streaming_distributions	List streaming distributions
list_tags_for_resource	List tags for a CloudFront resource
tag_resource	Add tags to a CloudFront resource
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_distribution	Updates the configuration for a web distribution
update_field_level_encryption_config	Update a field-level encryption configuration
update_field_level_encryption_profile	Update a field-level encryption profile
update_key_group	Updates a key group
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_streaming_distribution	Update a streaming distribution

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`directconnect` *AWS Direct Connect*

Description

AWS Direct Connect links your internal network to an AWS Direct Connect location over a standard Ethernet fiber-optic cable. One end of the cable is connected to your router, the other to an AWS Direct Connect router. With this connection in place, you can create virtual interfaces directly to the AWS cloud (for example, to Amazon EC2 and Amazon S3) and to Amazon VPC, bypassing Internet service providers in your network path. A connection provides access to all AWS Regions except the China (Beijing) and (China) Ningxia Regions. AWS resources in the China Regions can only be accessed through locations associated with those Regions.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$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"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

accept_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal	Accepts a proposal request to attach a virtual private gateway or tr
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 link
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_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 A
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 gateway
create_interconnect	Creates an interconnect between an AWS Direct Connect Partner's
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_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 v
describe_direct_connect_gateway_attachments	Lists the attachments between your Direct Connect gateways and v
describe_direct_connect_gateways	Lists all your Direct Connect gateways or only the specified Direct
describe_hosted_connections	Lists the hosted connections that have been provisioned on the spe
describe_interconnect_loa	Deprecated
describe_interconnects	Lists the interconnects owned by the AWS account or only the spe
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 AWS Direct Connect locations in the current AWS Regio
describe_tags	Describes the tags associated with the specified AWS Direct Conn
describe_virtual_gateways	Lists the virtual private gateways owned by the AWS account

describe_virtual_interfaces	Displays all virtual interfaces for an AWS account
disassociate_connection_from_lag	Disassociates a connection from a link aggregation group (LAG)
list_virtual_interface_test_history	Lists the virtual interface failover test history
start_bgp_failover_test	Starts the virtual interface failover test that verifies your configurat
stop_bgp_failover_test	Stops the virtual interface failover test
tag_resource	Adds the specified tags to the specified AWS Direct Connect resou
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified AWS Direct Connec
update_direct_connect_gateway_association	Updates the specified attributes of the Direct Connect gateway asso
update_lag	Updates the attributes of the specified link aggregation group (LAC
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)
```

`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())
```

Arguments

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

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$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"
    ),
    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 c
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())
```

Arguments

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

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$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"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

add_listener_certificates	Adds the specified SSL server certificate to the certificate list for the specified HTTPS or
add_tags	Adds the specified tags to the specified Elastic Load Balancing resource
create_listener	Creates a listener for the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer
create_load_balancer	Creates an Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balanc
create_rule	Creates a rule for the specified listener
create_target_group	Creates a target group
delete_listener	Deletes the specified listener
delete_load_balancer	Deletes the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Lo
delete_rule	Deletes the specified rule
delete_target_group	Deletes the specified target group
deregister_targets	Deregisters the specified targets from the specified target group
describe_account_limits	Describes the current Elastic Load Balancing resource limits for your AWS account
describe_listener_certificates	Describes the default certificate and the certificate list for the specified HTTPS or TLS lis
describe_listeners	Describes the specified listeners or the listeners for the specified Application Load Balanc
describe_load_balancer_attributes	Describes the attributes for the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balar
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
modify_listener	Replaces the specified properties of the specified listener
modify_load_balancer_attributes	Modifies the specified attributes of the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Loa
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 spec
modify_target_group_attributes	Modifies the specified attributes of the specified target group
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 TLS
remove_tags	Removes the specified tags from the specified Elastic Load Balancing resources
set_ip_address_type	Sets the type of IP addresses used by the subnets of the specified Application Load Balan
set_rule_priorities	Sets the priorities of the specified rules
set_security_groups	Associates the specified security groups with the specified Application Load Balancer
set_subnets	Enables the Availability Zones for the specified public subnets for the specified Applicati

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)
```

`globalaccelerator` *AWS Global Accelerator*

Description

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

AWS Global Accelerator is a service in which you create *accelerators* to improve the performance of your applications for local and global users. Depending on the type of accelerator you choose, you can gain additional benefits.

- By using a standard accelerator, you can improve availability of your internet applications that are used by a global audience. With a standard accelerator, Global Accelerator directs traffic to optimal endpoints over the AWS global network.
- For other scenarios, you might choose a custom routing accelerator. With a custom routing accelerator, you can use application logic to directly map one or more users to a specific endpoint among many endpoints.

Global Accelerator is a global service that supports endpoints in multiple AWS Regions but you must specify the US West (Oregon) Region to create or update accelerators.

By default, Global Accelerator provides you with two static IP addresses that you associate with your accelerator. With a standard accelerator, instead of using the IP addresses that Global Accelerator provides, you can configure these entry points to be IPv4 addresses from your own IP address ranges that you bring to Global Accelerator. The static IP addresses are anycast from the AWS edge network. For a standard accelerator, they distribute incoming application traffic across multiple endpoint resources in multiple AWS Regions, which increases the availability of your applications. Endpoints for standard accelerators can be Network Load Balancers, Application Load Balancers, Amazon EC2 instances, or Elastic IP addresses that are located in one AWS Region or multiple Regions. For custom routing accelerators, you map traffic that arrives to the static IP addresses to specific Amazon EC2 servers in endpoints that are virtual private cloud (VPC) subnets.

The static IP addresses remain assigned to your accelerator for as long as it exists, even if you disable the accelerator and it no longer accepts or routes traffic. However, when you *delete* an accelerator, you lose the static IP addresses that are assigned to it, so you can no longer route traffic by using them. You can use IAM policies like tag-based permissions with Global Accelerator to limit the users who have permissions to delete an accelerator. For more information, see Tag-based policies.

For standard accelerators, Global Accelerator uses the AWS global network to route traffic to the optimal regional endpoint based on health, client location, and policies that you configure. The service reacts instantly to changes in health or configuration to ensure that internet traffic from clients is always directed to healthy endpoints.

For a list of the AWS Regions where Global Accelerator and other services are currently supported, see the AWS Region Table.

AWS Global Accelerator includes the following components:

Static IP addresses:

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

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

The static IP addresses remain assigned to your accelerator for as long as it exists, even if you disable the accelerator and it no longer accepts or routes traffic. However, when you *delete* an accelerator, you lose the static IP addresses that are assigned to it, so you can no longer route traffic by using them. You can use IAM policies like tag-based permissions with Global Accelerator to delete an accelerator. For more information, see Tag-based policies.

Accelerator:

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

There are two types of accelerators:

- A *standard* accelerator directs traffic to the optimal AWS endpoint based on several factors, including the user's location, the health of the endpoint, and the endpoint weights that you configure. This improves the availability and performance of your applications. Endpoints can be Network Load Balancers, Application Load Balancers, Amazon EC2 instances, or Elastic IP addresses.
- A *custom routing* accelerator directs traffic to one of possibly thousands of Amazon EC2 instances running in a single or multiple virtual private clouds (VPCs). With custom routing, listener ports are mapped to statically associate port ranges with VPC subnets, which allows Global Accelerator to determine an EC2 instance IP address at the time of connection. By default, all port mapping destinations in a VPC subnet can't receive traffic. You can choose to configure all destinations in the subnet to receive traffic, or to specify individual port mappings that can receive traffic.

For more information, see Types of accelerators.

DNS name:

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

Network zone:

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

Listener:

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

Endpoint group:

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

Endpoint:

An endpoint is a resource that Global Accelerator directs traffic to.

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

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

Usage

```
globalaccelerator(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$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"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

add_custom_routing_endpoints	Associate a virtual private cloud (VPC) subnet endpoint with your custo
advertise_byoip_cidr	Advertises an IPv4 address range that is provisioned for use with your A
allow_custom_routing_traffic	Specify the Amazon EC2 instance (destination) IP addresses and ports
create_accelerator	Create an accelerator
create_custom_routing_accelerator	Create a custom routing accelerator
create_custom_routing_endpoint_group	Create an endpoint group for the specified listener for a custom routing
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_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 yo
describe_accelerator	Describe an accelerator
describe_accelerator_attributes	Describe the attributes of an accelerator
describe_custom_routing_accelerator	Describe a custom routing accelerator
describe_custom_routing_accelerator_attributes	Describe the attributes of a custom routing accelerator
describe_custom_routing_endpoint_group	Describe an endpoint group for a custom routing accelerator
describe_custom_routing_listener	The description of a listener for a custom routing accelerator
describe_endpoint_group	Describe an endpoint group

describe_listener	Describe a listener
list_accelerators	List the accelerators for an AWS account
list_byoip_cidrs	Lists the IP address ranges that were specified in calls to ProvisionByoi
list_custom_routing_accelerators	List the custom routing accelerators for an AWS account
list_custom_routing_endpoint_groups	List the endpoint groups that are associated with a listener for a custom
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 AWS resources throug
remove_custom_routing_endpoints	Remove endpoints from a custom routing accelerator
tag_resource	Add tags to an accelerator resource
untag_resource	Remove tags from a Global Accelerator resource
update_accelerator	Update an accelerator
update_accelerator_attributes	Update the attributes for an accelerator
update_custom_routing_accelerator	Update a custom routing accelerator
update_custom_routing_accelerator_attributes	Update the attributes for a custom routing accelerator
update_custom_routing_listener	Update a listener for a custom routing accelerator
update_endpoint_group	Update an endpoint group
update_listener	Update a listener
withdraw_byoip_cidr	Stops advertising an address range that is provisioned as an address poo

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

route53 *Amazon Route 53*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$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"
    ),
    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_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_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 r
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 in
create_traffic_policy_version	Creates a new version of an existing traffic policy
create_vpc_association_authorization	Authorizes the AWS account that created a specified VPC to submit an Assoc
deactivate_key_signing_key	Deactivates a key signing key (KSK) so that it will not be used for signing by
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	GetCheckerIpRanges still works, but we recommend that you download ip-ran
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 AW
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 AW
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_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 AWS a
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, rega
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 specif
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 fo
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	Updates the resource record sets in a specified hosted zone that were created b

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())
```

Arguments

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

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$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"
      ),
      endpoint = "string",
      region = "string"
    )
  )
```

Operations

accept_domain_transfer_from_another_aws_account	Accepts the transfer of a domain from another AWS account to the curr
cancel_domain_transfer_to_another_aws_account	Cancels the transfer of a domain from the current AWS account to anot
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_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
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 doma
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_tags_for_domain	This operation returns all of the tags that are associated with the specifi
register_domain	This operation registers a domain
reject_domain_transfer_from_another_aws_account	Rejects the transfer of a domain from another AWS account to the curre
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
retrieve_domain_auth_code	This operation returns the AuthCode for the domain
transfer_domain	Transfers a domain from another registrar to Amazon Route 53
transfer_domain_to_another_aws_account	Transfers a domain from the current AWS account to another AWS acc
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 v
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 AWS acco

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- route53domains()
svc$accept_domain_transfer_from_another_aws_account(
  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 ELB load balancers. Resolver performs recursive lookups against public name servers for all other domain names.

You can also configure DNS resolution between your VPC and your network over a Direct Connect or VPN connection:

Forward DNS queries from resolvers on your network to Route 53 Resolver

DNS resolvers on your network can forward DNS queries to Resolver in a specified VPC. This allows your DNS resolvers to easily resolve domain names for AWS resources such as EC2 instances or records in a Route 53 private hosted zone. For more information, see How DNS Resolvers on Your Network Forward DNS Queries to Route 53 Resolver in 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())
```

Arguments

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

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$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"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

associate_resolver_endpoint_ip_address	Adds IP addresses to an inbound or an outbound Resolver endpoint
associate_resolver_query_log_config	Associates an Amazon VPC with a specified query logging configuration
associate_resolver_rule	Associates a Resolver rule with a VPC
create_resolver_endpoint	Creates a Resolver endpoint
create_resolver_query_log_config	Creates a Resolver query logging configuration, which defines where you want
create_resolver_rule	For DNS queries that originate in your VPCs, specifies which Resolver endpoi
delete_resolver_endpoint	Deletes a Resolver endpoint
delete_resolver_query_log_config	Deletes a query logging configuration
delete_resolver_rule	Deletes a Resolver rule
disassociate_resolver_endpoint_ip_address	Removes IP addresses from an inbound or an outbound Resolver endpoint
disassociate_resolver_query_log_config	Disassociates a VPC from a query logging configuration
disassociate_resolver_rule	Removes the association between a specified Resolver rule and a specified VPC
get_resolver_dnssec_config	Gets DNSSEC validation information for a specified resource
get_resolver_endpoint	Gets information about a specified Resolver endpoint, such as whether it's an 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 loggi
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 tha
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
list_resolver_dnssec_configs	Lists the configurations for DNSSEC validation that are associated with the cu
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 AWS accou
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 AWS account
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags that you associated with the specified resource
put_resolver_query_log_config_policy	Specifies an AWS account that you want to share a query logging configuratio
put_resolver_rule_policy	Specifies an AWS rule that you want to share with another account, the accoun

tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to a specified resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from a specified resource
update_resolver_dnssec_config	Updates an existing DNSSEC validation configuration
update_resolver_endpoint	Updates the name of an inbound or an outbound Resolver endpoint
update_resolver_rule	Updates settings for a specified Resolver rule

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- route53resolver()
svc$associate_resolver_endpoint_ip_address(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

servicediscovery *AWS Cloud Map*

Description

AWS Cloud Map lets you configure public DNS, private DNS, or HTTP namespaces that your microservice applications run in. When an instance of the service becomes available, you can call the AWS Cloud Map API to register the instance with AWS Cloud Map. For public or private DNS namespaces, AWS Cloud Map automatically creates DNS records and an optional health check. Clients that submit public or private DNS queries, or HTTP requests, for the service receive an answer that contains up to eight healthy records.

Usage

```
servicediscovery(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$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"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

create_http_namespace	Creates an HTTP namespace
create_private_dns_namespace	Creates a private namespace based on DNS, which will be visible only inside a speci
create_public_dns_namespace	Creates a public namespace based on DNS, which will be visible on the internet
create_service	Creates a service, which defines the configuration for the following entities:
delete_namespace	Deletes a namespace from the current account
delete_service	Deletes a specified service
deregister_instance	Deletes the Amazon Route 53 DNS records and health check, if any, that AWS Clou
discover_instances	Discovers registered instances for a specified namespace and service
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
list_instances	Lists summary information about the instances that you registered by using a specifi
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 s
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_instance_custom_health_status	Submits a request to change the health status of a custom health check to healthy or u
update_service	Submits a request to perform the following operations:

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)
```

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