

Package ‘paws’

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acm *AWS Certificate Manager*

Description

Welcome to the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) API documentation.

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

Usage

```
acm(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Operations

add_tags_to_certificate	Adds one or more tags to an ACM certificate
delete_certificate	Deletes a certificate and its associated private key
describe_certificate	Returns detailed metadata about the specified ACM certificate
export_certificate	Exports a private certificate issued by a private certificate authority (CA) for use anywhere
get_certificate	Retrieves an Amazon-issued certificate and its certificate chain
import_certificate	Imports a certificate into AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) to use with services that are integr
list_certificates	Retrieves a list of certificate ARNs and domain names
list_tags_for_certificate	Lists the tags that have been applied to the ACM certificate
remove_tags_from_certificate	Remove one or more tags from an ACM certificate
renew_certificate	Renews an eligible ACM certificate
request_certificate	Requests an ACM certificate for use with other AWS services
resend_validation_email	Resends the email that requests domain ownership validation
update_certificate_options	Updates a certificate

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

acmpca

AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority

Description

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Operations

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

[tag_certificate_authority](#)
[untag_certificate_authority](#)
[update_certificate_authority](#)

Adds one or more tags to your private CA
 Remove one or more tags from your private CA
 Updates the status or configuration of a private certificate authority (CA)

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

apigateway

Amazon API Gateway

Description

Amazon API Gateway helps developers deliver robust, secure, and scalable mobile and web application back ends. API Gateway allows developers to securely connect mobile and web applications to APIs that run on 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 RequestValidator of a given RestApi
create_resource	Creates a Resource resource
create_rest_api	Creates a new RestApi resource
create_stage	Creates a new Stage resource that references a pre-existing Deployment for the API
create_usage_plan	Creates a usage plan with the throttle and quota limits, as well as the associated API 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 operation
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 RestApi
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 called
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 structure
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 c
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 in
test_invoke_method	Simulate the execution of a Method in your RestApi with headers, parameters, and an incom
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

<code>get_route</code>	Gets a Route
<code>get_route_response</code>	Gets a RouteResponse
<code>get_route_responses</code>	Gets the RouteResponses for a Route
<code>get_routes</code>	Gets the Routes for an API
<code>get_stage</code>	Gets a Stage
<code>get_stages</code>	Gets the Stages for an API
<code>get_tags</code>	Gets a collection of Tag resources
<code>get_vpc_link</code>	Gets a VPC link
<code>get_vpc_links</code>	Gets a collection of VPC links
<code>import_api</code>	Imports an API
<code>reimport_api</code>	Puts an Api resource
<code>reset_authorizers_cache</code>	Resets all authorizer cache entries on a stage
<code>tag_resource</code>	Creates a new Tag resource to represent a tag
<code>untag_resource</code>	Deletes a Tag
<code>update_api</code>	Updates an Api resource
<code>update_api_mapping</code>	The API mapping
<code>update_authorizer</code>	Updates an Authorizer
<code>update_deployment</code>	Updates a Deployment
<code>update_domain_name</code>	Updates a domain name
<code>update_integration</code>	Updates an Integration
<code>update_integration_response</code>	Updates an IntegrationResponses
<code>update_model</code>	Updates a Model
<code>update_route</code>	Updates a Route
<code>update_route_response</code>	Updates a RouteResponse
<code>update_stage</code>	Updates a Stage
<code>update_vpc_link</code>	Updates a VPC link

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

Description

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

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

API Summary

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

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

To learn more about Application Auto Scaling, including information about granting IAM users required permissions for Application Auto Scaling actions, see the [Application Auto Scaling User Guide](#).

Usage

```
applicationautoscaling(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

Operations

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

Examples

```
## 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)
```

```
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())
```

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

```

        region = "string"
    )
)

```

Operations

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

Examples

```

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

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

Examples

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

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 <- appstream(
  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_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 same AWS account
create_directory_config	Creates a Directory Config object in AppStream 2
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_usage_report_subscription	Creates a usage report subscription
create_user	Creates a new user in the user pool
delete_directory_config	Deletes the specified Directory Config object from AppStream 2
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_usage_report_subscription	Disables usage report generation
delete_user	Deletes a user from the user pool
describe_directory_configs	Retrieves a list that describes one or more specified Directory Config objects for AppStream 2
describe_fleets	Retrieves a list that describes one or more specified fleets, if the fleet names are provided
describe_image_builders	Retrieves a list that describes one or more specified image builders, if the image builder names are provided
describe_image_permissions	Retrieves a list that describes the permissions for shared AWS account IDs on a private image
describe_images	Retrieves a list that describes one or more specified images, if the image names or image IDs are provided
describe_sessions	Retrieves a list that describes the streaming sessions for a specified stack and fleet
describe_stacks	Retrieves a list that describes one or more specified stacks, if the stack names are provided
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 pool
describe_user_stack_associations	Retrieves a list that describes the UserStackAssociation objects
disable_user	Disables the specified user in the user pool
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 stack
list_associated_stacks	Retrieves the name of the stack with which the specified fleet is associated
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieves a list of all tags for the specified AppStream 2
start_fleet	Starts the specified fleet

<code>start_image_builder</code>	Starts the specified image builder
<code>stop_fleet</code>	Stops the specified fleet
<code>stop_image_builder</code>	Stops the specified image builder
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified AppStream 2
<code>untag_resource</code>	Disassociates one or more specified tags from the specified AppStream 2
<code>update_directory_config</code>	Updates the specified Directory Config object in AppStream 2
<code>update_fleet</code>	Updates the specified fleet
<code>update_image_permissions</code>	Adds or updates permissions for the specified private image
<code>update_stack</code>	Updates the specified fields for the specified stack

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- appstream()
svc$associate_fleet(
  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](#).

For code samples using the AWS SDK for Java, see [Examples and Code Samples](#) in the *Amazon Athena User Guide*.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Operations

batch_get_named_query	Returns the details of a single named query or a list of up to 50 queries, which you provide as an array.
batch_get_query_execution	Returns the details of a single query execution or a list of up to 50 query executions, which you provide as an array.
create_data_catalog	Creates (registers) a data catalog with the specified name and properties.
create_named_query	Creates a named query in the specified workgroup.
create_work_group	Creates a workgroup with the specified name.
delete_data_catalog	Deletes a data catalog.
delete_named_query	Deletes the named query if you have access to the workgroup in which the query was saved.
delete_work_group	Deletes the workgroup with the specified name.
get_database	Returns a database object for the specified database and data catalog.
get_data_catalog	Returns the specified data catalog.
get_named_query	Returns information about a single query.
get_query_execution	Returns information about a single execution of a query if you have access to the workgroup in which the query was saved.
get_query_results	Streams the results of a single query execution specified by <code>QueryExecutionId</code> from the Athena console.
get_table_metadata	Returns table metadata for the specified catalog, database, and table.
get_work_group	Returns information about the workgroup with the specified name.
list_databases	Lists the databases in the specified data catalog.
list_data_catalogs	Lists the data catalogs in the current AWS account.
list_named_queries	Provides a list of available query IDs only for queries saved in the specified workgroup.
list_query_executions	Provides a list of available query execution IDs for the queries in the specified workgroup.
list_table_metadata	Lists the metadata for the tables in the specified data catalog database.
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags associated with an Athena workgroup or data catalog resource.
list_work_groups	Lists available workgroups for the account.
start_query_execution	Runs the SQL query statements contained in the <code>Query</code> parameter.
stop_query_execution	Stops a query execution.

tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to an Athena resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from a data catalog or workgroup resource
update_data_catalog	Updates the data catalog that has the specified name
update_work_group	Updates the workgroup with the specified name

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

autoscaling

Auto Scaling

Description

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

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

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

Usage

```
autoscaling(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

```

Operations

attach_instances	Attaches one or more EC2 instances to the specified Auto Scaling group
attach_load_balancers	To attach an Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer to the specified Auto Scaling group
attach_load_balancer_target_groups	Attaches one or more target groups to the specified Auto Scaling group
batch_delete_scheduled_action	Deletes one or more scheduled actions for the specified Auto Scaling group
batch_put_scheduled_update_group_action	Creates or updates one or more scheduled scaling actions for an Auto Scaling group
cancel_instance_refresh	Cancels an instance refresh operation in progress
complete_lifecycle_action	Completes the lifecycle action for the specified token or instance with the specified lifecycle hook
create_auto_scaling_group	We strongly recommend using a launch template when calling this operation to create an Auto Scaling group
create_launch_configuration	Creates a launch configuration
create_or_update_tags	Creates or updates tags for the specified Auto Scaling group
delete_auto_scaling_group	Deletes the specified Auto Scaling group
delete_launch_configuration	Deletes the specified launch configuration
delete_lifecycle_hook	Deletes the specified lifecycle hook
delete_notification_configuration	Deletes the specified notification
delete_policy	Deletes the specified scaling policy
delete_scheduled_action	Deletes the specified scheduled action
delete_tags	Deletes the specified tags
describe_account_limits	Describes the current Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling resource quotas for your AWS account
describe_adjustment_types	Describes the available adjustment types for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling scaling policies
describe_auto_scaling_groups	Describes one or more Auto Scaling groups
describe_auto_scaling_instances	Describes one or more Auto Scaling instances
describe_auto_scaling_notification_types	Describes the notification types that are supported by Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
describe_instance_refreshes	Describes one or more instance refreshes
describe_launch_configurations	Describes one or more launch configurations
describe_lifecycle_hooks	Describes the lifecycle hooks for the specified Auto Scaling group
describe_lifecycle_hook_types	Describes the available types of lifecycle hooks
describe_load_balancers	Describes the load balancers for the specified Auto Scaling group
describe_load_balancer_target_groups	Describes the target groups for the specified Auto Scaling group
describe_metric_collection_types	Describes the available CloudWatch metrics for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
describe_notification_configurations	Describes the notification actions associated with the specified Auto Scaling group

<code>describe_policies</code>	Describes the policies for the specified Auto Scaling group
<code>describe_scaling_activities</code>	Describes one or more scaling activities for the specified Auto Scaling group
<code>describe_scaling_process_types</code>	Describes the scaling process types for use with the ResumeProcesses and SuspendProcesses actions
<code>describe_scheduled_actions</code>	Describes the actions scheduled for your Auto Scaling group that haven't run or are in progress
<code>describe_tags</code>	Describes the specified tags
<code>describe_termination_policy_types</code>	Describes the termination policies supported by Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
<code>detach_instances</code>	Removes one or more instances from the specified Auto Scaling group
<code>detach_load_balancers</code>	Detaches one or more Classic Load Balancers from the specified Auto Scaling group
<code>detach_load_balancer_target_groups</code>	Detaches one or more target groups from the specified Auto Scaling group
<code>disable_metrics_collection</code>	Disables group metrics for the specified Auto Scaling group
<code>enable_metrics_collection</code>	Enables group metrics for the specified Auto Scaling group
<code>enter_standby</code>	Moves the specified instances into the standby state
<code>execute_policy</code>	Executes the specified policy
<code>exit_standby</code>	Moves the specified instances out of the standby state
<code>put_lifecycle_hook</code>	Creates or updates a lifecycle hook for the specified Auto Scaling group
<code>put_notification_configuration</code>	Configures an Auto Scaling group to send notifications when specified events take place
<code>put_scaling_policy</code>	Creates or updates a scaling policy for an Auto Scaling group
<code>put_scheduled_update_group_action</code>	Creates or updates a scheduled scaling action for an Auto Scaling group
<code>record_lifecycle_action_heartbeat</code>	Records a heartbeat for the lifecycle action associated with the specified token or token name
<code>resume_processes</code>	Resumes the specified suspended auto scaling processes, or all suspended processes
<code>set_desired_capacity</code>	Sets the size of the specified Auto Scaling group
<code>set_instance_health</code>	Sets the health status of the specified instance
<code>set_instance_protection</code>	Updates the instance protection settings of the specified instances
<code>start_instance_refresh</code>	Starts a new instance refresh operation, which triggers a rolling replacement of instances
<code>suspend_processes</code>	Suspends the specified auto scaling processes, or all processes, for the specified Auto Scaling group
<code>terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group</code>	Terminates the specified instance and optionally adjusts the desired group size
<code>update_auto_scaling_group</code>	We strongly recommend that all Auto Scaling groups use launch templates to create instances

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	<i>AWS Auto Scaling Plans</i>
------------------	-------------------------------

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())
```

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

```

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

```

Operations

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

Examples

```

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

## End(Not run)

```

 backup

AWS Backup

Description

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

Usage

```
backup(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

Operations

create_backup_plan	Creates a backup plan using a backup plan name and backup rules
create_backup_selection	Creates a JSON document that specifies a set of resources to assign to a backup plan
create_backup_vault	Creates a logical container where backups are stored
delete_backup_plan	Deletes a backup plan
delete_backup_selection	Deletes the resource selection associated with a backup plan that is specified by the S
delete_backup_vault	Deletes the backup vault identified by its name
delete_backup_vault_access_policy	Deletes the policy document that manages permissions on a backup vault
delete_backup_vault_notifications	Deletes event notifications for the specified backup vault
delete_recovery_point	Deletes the recovery point specified by a recovery point ID
describe_backup_job	Returns backup job details for the specified BackupJobId
describe_backup_vault	Returns metadata about a backup vault specified by its name
describe_copy_job	Returns metadata associated with creating a copy of a resource
describe_global_settings	The current feature settings for the AWS Account
describe_protected_resource	Returns information about a saved resource, including the last time it was backed up
describe_recovery_point	Returns metadata associated with a recovery point, including ID, status, encryption,
describe_region_settings	Returns the current service opt-in settings for the Region
describe_restore_job	Returns metadata associated with a restore job that is specified by a job ID
export_backup_plan_template	Returns the backup plan that is specified by the plan ID as a backup template
get_backup_plan	Returns BackupPlan details for the specified BackupPlanId
get_backup_plan_from_json	Returns a valid JSON document specifying a backup plan or an error
get_backup_plan_from_template	Returns the template specified by its templateId as a backup plan
get_backup_selection	Returns selection metadata and a document in JSON format that specifies a list of res
get_backup_vault_access_policy	Returns the access policy document that is associated with the named backup vault
get_backup_vault_notifications	Returns event notifications for the specified backup vault

get_recovery_point_restore_metadata	Returns a set of metadata key-value pairs that were used to create the backup
get_supported_resource_types	Returns the AWS resource types supported by AWS Backup
list_backup_jobs	Returns a list of existing backup jobs for an authenticated account
list_backup_plans	Returns a list of existing backup plans for an authenticated account
list_backup_plan_templates	Returns metadata of your saved backup plan templates, including the template ID, name, and description
list_backup_plan_versions	Returns version metadata of your backup plans, including Amazon Resource Names (ARNs)
list_backup_selections	Returns an array containing metadata of the resources associated with the target backup vault
list_backup_vaults	Returns a list of recovery point storage containers along with information about them
list_copy_jobs	Returns metadata about your copy jobs
list_protected_resources	Returns an array of resources successfully backed up by AWS Backup, including the resource ARN, name, and type
list_recovery_points_by_backup_vault	Returns detailed information about the recovery points stored in a backup vault
list_recovery_points_by_resource	Returns detailed information about recovery points of the type specified by a resource ARN
list_restore_jobs	Returns a list of jobs that AWS Backup initiated to restore a saved resource, including the job ARN, name, and type
list_tags	Returns a list of key-value pairs assigned to a target recovery point, backup plan, or backup vault
put_backup_vault_access_policy	Sets a resource-based policy that is used to manage access permissions on the target backup vault
put_backup_vault_notifications	Turns on notifications on a backup vault for the specified topic and events
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_restore_job	Recovers the saved resource identified by an Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
stop_backup_job	Attempts to cancel a job to create a one-time backup of a resource
tag_resource	Assigns a set of key-value pairs to a recovery point, backup plan, or backup vault identifier
untag_resource	Removes a set of key-value pairs from a recovery point, backup plan, or backup vault identifier
update_backup_plan	Updates an existing backup plan identified by its backupPlanId with the input document
update_global_settings	Updates the current global settings for the AWS Account
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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

batch

AWS Batch

Description

Using AWS Batch, you can run batch computing workloads on the AWS Cloud. Batch computing is a common means for developers, scientists, and engineers to access large amounts of compute

resources. AWS Batch utilizes the advantages of this computing workload to remove the undifferentiated heavy lifting of configuring and managing required infrastructure, while also adopting a familiar batch computing software approach. Given these advantages, AWS Batch can help you to efficiently provision resources in response to jobs submitted, thus effectively helping to eliminate capacity constraints, reduce compute costs, and deliver your results more quickly.

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

Usage

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

Operations

cancel_job	Cancels a job in an AWS Batch job queue
create_compute_environment	Creates an AWS Batch compute environment
create_job_queue	Creates an AWS Batch job queue
delete_compute_environment	Deletes an AWS Batch compute environment
delete_job_queue	Deletes the specified job queue

<code>deregister_job_definition</code>	Deregisters an AWS Batch job definition
<code>describe_compute_environments</code>	Describes one or more of your compute environments
<code>describe_job_definitions</code>	Describes a list of job definitions
<code>describe_job_queues</code>	Describes one or more of your job queues
<code>describe_jobs</code>	Describes a list of AWS Batch jobs
<code>list_jobs</code>	Returns a list of AWS Batch jobs
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists the tags for an AWS Batch resource
<code>register_job_definition</code>	Registers an AWS Batch job definition
<code>submit_job</code>	Submits an AWS Batch job from a job definition
<code>tag_resource</code>	Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified resourceArn
<code>terminate_job</code>	Terminates a job in a job queue
<code>untag_resource</code>	Deletes specified tags from an AWS Batch resource
<code>update_compute_environment</code>	Updates an AWS Batch compute environment
<code>update_job_queue</code>	Updates a job queue

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)
```

budgets

AWS Budgets

Description

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

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

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

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

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

Service Endpoint

The AWS Budgets API provides the following endpoint:

- <https://budgets.amazonaws.com>

For information about costs that are associated with the AWS Budgets API, see [AWS Cost Management Pricing](#).

Usage

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

Operations

<code>create_budget</code>	Creates a budget and, if included, notifications and subscribers
<code>create_budget_action</code>	Creates a budget action
<code>create_notification</code>	Creates a notification
<code>create_subscriber</code>	Creates a subscriber
<code>delete_budget</code>	Deletes a budget
<code>delete_budget_action</code>	Deletes a budget action
<code>delete_notification</code>	Deletes a notification
<code>delete_subscriber</code>	Deletes a subscriber
<code>describe_budget</code>	Describes a budget
<code>describe_budget_action</code>	Describes a budget action detail
<code>describe_budget_action_histories</code>	Describes a budget action history detail
<code>describe_budget_actions_for_account</code>	Describes all of the budget actions for an account
<code>describe_budget_actions_for_budget</code>	Describes all of the budget actions for a budget
<code>describe_budget_performance_history</code>	Describes the history for DAILY, MONTHLY, and QUARTERLY budgets
<code>describe_budgets</code>	Lists the budgets that are associated with an account
<code>describe_notifications_for_budget</code>	Lists the notifications that are associated with a budget
<code>describe_subscribers_for_notification</code>	Lists the subscribers that are associated with a notification
<code>execute_budget_action</code>	Executes a budget action
<code>update_budget</code>	Updates a budget
<code>update_budget_action</code>	Updates a budget action
<code>update_notification</code>	Updates a notification
<code>update_subscriber</code>	Updates a subscriber

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

cloud9

AWS Cloud9

Description

AWS 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 AWS Cloud9, see the [AWS Cloud9 User Guide](#).

AWS Cloud9 supports these operations:

- `create_environment_ec2`: Creates an AWS 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())
```

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 <- cloud9(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)
```

Operations

<code>create_environment_ec2</code>	Creates an AWS Cloud9 development environment, launches an Amazon Elastic Comp
<code>create_environment_membership</code>	Adds an environment member to an AWS Cloud9 development environment
<code>delete_environment</code>	Deletes an AWS Cloud9 development environment
<code>delete_environment_membership</code>	Deletes an environment member from an AWS Cloud9 development environment
<code>describe_environment_memberships</code>	Gets information about environment members for an AWS Cloud9 development enviro
<code>describe_environments</code>	Gets information about AWS Cloud9 development environments
<code>describe_environment_status</code>	Gets status information for an AWS Cloud9 development environment
<code>list_environments</code>	Gets a list of AWS Cloud9 development environment identifiers
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Gets a list of the tags associated with an AWS Cloud9 development environment
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds tags to an AWS Cloud9 development environment
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes tags from an AWS Cloud9 development environment
<code>update_environment</code>	Changes the settings of an existing AWS Cloud9 development environment
<code>update_environment_membership</code>	Changes the settings of an existing environment member for an AWS Cloud9 developm

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-1fab8aEX"
)
## 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())
```

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

Operations

add_facet_to_object	Adds a new Facet to an object
apply_schema	Copies the input published schema, at the specified version, into the Directory with the same name
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

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

[upgrade_applied_schema](#)
[upgrade_published_schema](#)

Upgrades a single directory in-place using the PublishedSchemaArn with schema updates.
 Upgrades a published schema under a new minor version revision using the current content.

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

cloudformation

AWS CloudFormation

Description

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

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

For more information about AWS CloudFormation, see the [AWS CloudFormation Product Page](#).

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

Usage

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

```

Operations

cancel_update_stack	Cancels an update on the specified stack
continue_update_rollback	For a specified stack that is in the UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED state, continues r
create_change_set	Creates a list of changes that will be applied to a stack so that you can review the char
create_stack	Creates a stack as specified in the template
create_stack_instances	Creates stack instances for the specified accounts, within the specified Regions
create_stack_set	Creates a stack set
delete_change_set	Deletes the specified change set
delete_stack	Deletes a specified stack
delete_stack_instances	Deletes stack instances for the specified accounts, in the specified Regions
delete_stack_set	Deletes a stack set
deregister_type	Removes a type or type version from active use in the CloudFormation registry
describe_account_limits	Retrieves your account's AWS CloudFormation limits, such as the maximum number
describe_change_set	Returns the inputs for the change set and a list of changes that AWS CloudFormation
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 stack set, AWS account.
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 spec
describe_stack_resources	Returns AWS resource descriptions for running and deleted stacks
describe_stacks	Returns the description for the specified stack; if no stack name was specified, then it
describe_stack_set	Returns the description of the specified stack set
describe_stack_set_operation	Returns the description of the specified stack set operation
describe_type	Returns detailed information about a type that has been registered
describe_type_registration	Returns information about a type's registration, including its current status and type ar
detect_stack_drift	Detects whether a stack's actual configuration differs, or has drifted, from it's expecte
detect_stack_resource_drift	Returns information about whether a resource's actual configuration differs, or has dri
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 char
get_stack_policy	Returns the stack policy for a specified stack

<code>get_template</code>	Returns the template body for a specified stack
<code>get_template_summary</code>	Returns information about a new or existing template
<code>list_change_sets</code>	Returns the ID and status of each active change set for a stack
<code>list_exports</code>	Lists all exported output values in the account and Region in which you call this action
<code>list_imports</code>	Lists all stacks that are importing an exported output value
<code>list_stack_instances</code>	Returns summary information about stack instances that are associated with the specified stack
<code>list_stack_resources</code>	Returns descriptions of all resources of the specified stack
<code>list_stacks</code>	Returns the summary information for stacks whose status matches the specified StackStatus
<code>list_stack_set_operation_results</code>	Returns summary information about the results of a stack set operation
<code>list_stack_set_operations</code>	Returns summary information about operations performed on a stack set
<code>list_stack_sets</code>	Returns summary information about stack sets that are associated with the user
<code>list_type_registrations</code>	Returns a list of registration tokens for the specified type(s)
<code>list_types</code>	Returns summary information about types that have been registered with CloudFormation
<code>list_type_versions</code>	Returns summary information about the versions of a type
<code>record_handler_progress</code>	Reports progress of a resource handler to CloudFormation
<code>register_type</code>	Registers a type with the CloudFormation service
<code>set_stack_policy</code>	Sets a stack policy for a specified stack
<code>set_type_default_version</code>	Specify the default version of a type
<code>signal_resource</code>	Sends a signal to the specified resource with a success or failure status
<code>stop_stack_set_operation</code>	Stops an in-progress operation on a stack set and its associated stack instances
<code>update_stack</code>	Updates a stack as specified in the template
<code>update_stack_instances</code>	Updates the parameter values for stack instances for the specified accounts, within the specified Region
<code>update_stack_set</code>	Updates the stack set, and associated stack instances in the specified accounts and Region
<code>update_termination_protection</code>	Updates termination protection for the specified stack
<code>validate_template</code>	Validates a specified template

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

cloudfront

Amazon CloudFront

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$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 signed cookies
create_monitoring_subscription	Enables additional CloudWatch metrics for the specified CloudFront distribution
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 signed cookies
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 distribution
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 modified
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 distribution ID
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 that matches the specified cache policy ID
list_distributions_by_key_group	Gets a list of distribution IDs for distributions that have a cache behavior that matches the specified key group
list_distributions_by_origin_request_policy_id	Gets a list of distribution IDs for distributions that have a cache behavior that matches the specified origin request policy ID
list_distributions_by_realtime_log_config	Gets a list of distributions that have a cache behavior that's associated with the specified real-time log configuration
list_distributions_by_web_acl_id	List the distributions that are associated with a specified AWS WAF web ACL
list_field_level_encryption_configs	List all field-level encryption configurations that have been created in CloudFront
list_field_level_encryption_profiles	Request a list of field-level encryption profiles that have been created in CloudFront
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)
```

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())
```

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

Operations

add_tags_to_resource	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
create_hapg	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
create_hsm	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
create_luna_client	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
delete_hapg	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
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 AWS CloudHSM, see [AWS CloudHSM](#) and the [AWS CloudHSM User Guide](#).

Usage

```
cloudhsmv2(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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


Operations

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

Examples

```
## 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())
```

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

Operations

build_suggesters	Indexes the search suggestions
create_domain	Creates a new search domain
define_analysis_scheme	Configures an analysis scheme that can be applied to a text or text-array field to define I
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
update_scaling_parameters	Configures scaling parameters for a domain
update_service_access_policies	Configures the access rules that control access to the domain's document and search endpoints

Examples

```
## 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())
```

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

```

Operations

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

Examples

```

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

## End(Not run)

```

cloudtrail

AWS CloudTrail

Description

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

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

As an alternative to the API, you can use one of the AWS SDKs, which consist of libraries and sample code for various programming languages and platforms (Java, Ruby, .NET, iOS, Android, etc.). The SDKs provide a convenient way to create programmatic access to AWS CloudTrail. For example, the SDKs take care of cryptographically signing requests, managing errors, and retrying requests automatically. For information about the AWS SDKs, including how to download and install them, see the [Tools for Amazon Web Services](#) page.

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

Usage

```
cloudtrail(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Operations

add_tags	Adds one or more tags to a trail, up to a limit of 50
create_trail	Creates a trail that specifies the settings for delivery of log data to an Amazon S3 bucket
delete_trail	Deletes a trail
describe_trails	Retrieves settings for one or more trails associated with the current region for your account
get_event_selectors	Describes the settings for the event selectors that you configured for your trail
get_insight_selectors	Describes the settings for the Insights event selectors that you configured for your trail
get_trail	Returns settings information for a specified trail

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

cloudwatch

Amazon CloudWatch

Description

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

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

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

Usage

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

Operations

delete_alarms	Deletes the specified alarms
delete_anomaly_detector	Deletes the specified anomaly detection model from your account
delete_dashboards	Deletes all dashboards that you specify
delete_insight_rules	Permanently deletes the specified Contributor Insights rules
describe_alarm_history	Retrieves the history for the specified alarm
describe_alarms	Retrieves the specified alarms
describe_alarms_for_metric	Retrieves the alarms for the specified metric
describe_anomaly_detectors	Lists the anomaly detection models that you have created in your account
describe_insight_rules	Returns a list of all the Contributor Insights rules in your account
disable_alarm_actions	Disables the actions for the specified alarms
disable_insight_rules	Disables the specified Contributor Insights rules
enable_alarm_actions	Enables the actions for the specified alarms
enable_insight_rules	Enables the specified Contributor Insights rules
get_dashboard	Displays the details of the dashboard that you specify
get_insight_rule_report	This operation returns the time series data collected by a Contributor Insights rule
get_metric_data	You can use the <code>GetMetricData</code> API to retrieve as many as 500 different metrics in a single request
get_metric_statistics	Gets statistics for the specified metric
get_metric_widget_image	You can use the <code>GetMetricWidgetImage</code> API to retrieve a snapshot graph of one or more Amazon CloudWatch metrics
list_dashboards	Returns a list of the dashboards for your account
list_metrics	List the specified metrics

list_tags_for_resource	Displays the tags associated with a CloudWatch resource
put_anomaly_detector	Creates an anomaly detection model for a CloudWatch metric
put_composite_alarm	Creates or updates a composite alarm
put_dashboard	Creates a dashboard if it does not already exist, or updates an existing dashboard
put_insight_rule	Creates a Contributor Insights rule
put_metric_alarm	Creates or updates an alarm and associates it with the specified metric, metric math expression,
put_metric_data	Publishes metric data points to Amazon CloudWatch
set_alarm_state	Temporarily sets the state of an alarm for testing purposes
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified CloudWatch resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified resource

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

cloudwatchevents

Amazon CloudWatch Events

Description

Amazon EventBridge helps you to respond to state changes in your AWS resources. When your resources change state, they automatically send events into an event stream. You can create rules that match selected events in the stream and route them to targets to take action. You can also use rules to take action on a predetermined schedule. For example, you can configure rules to:

- Automatically invoke an AWS Lambda function to update DNS entries when an event notifies you that Amazon EC2 instance enters the running state.
- Direct specific API records from AWS CloudTrail to an Amazon Kinesis data stream for detailed analysis of potential security or availability risks.
- Periodically invoke a built-in target to create a snapshot of an Amazon EBS volume.

For more information about the features of Amazon EventBridge, see the [Amazon EventBridge User Guide](#).

Usage

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

Operations

activate_event_source	Activates a partner event source that has been deactivated
cancel_replay	Cancels the specified replay
create_archive	Creates an archive of events with the specified settings
create_event_bus	Creates a new event bus within your account
create_partner_event_source	Called by an SaaS partner to create a partner event source
deactivate_event_source	You can use this operation to temporarily stop receiving events from the specified partner
delete_archive	Deletes the specified archive
delete_event_bus	Deletes the specified custom event bus or partner event bus
delete_partner_event_source	This operation is used by SaaS partners to delete a partner event source
delete_rule	Deletes the specified rule
describe_archive	Retrieves details about an archive
describe_event_bus	Displays details about an event bus in your account
describe_event_source	This operation lists details about a partner event source that is shared with your account
describe_partner_event_source	An SaaS partner can use this operation to list details about a partner event source that 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_archives	Lists your archives
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 AWS account.
list_partner_event_source_accounts	An SaaS partner can use this operation to display the AWS account ID that a particular partner event source is associated with.
list_partner_event_sources	An SaaS partner can use this operation to list all the partner event source names that the partner has shared with your AWS account.
list_replays	Lists your replays
list_rule_names_by_target	Lists the rules for the specified target
list_rules	Lists your Amazon EventBridge rules
list_tags_for_resource	Displays the tags associated with an EventBridge resource
list_targets_by_rule	Lists the targets assigned to the specified rule
put_events	Sends custom events to Amazon EventBridge so that they can be matched to rules
put_partner_events	This is used by SaaS partners to write events to a customer's partner event bus
put_permission	Running PutPermission permits the specified AWS account or AWS organization to put events to the specified partner event bus
put_rule	Creates or updates the specified rule
put_targets	Adds the specified targets to the specified rule, or updates the targets if they are already present
remove_permission	Revokes the permission of another AWS account to be able to put events to the specified partner event bus
remove_targets	Removes the specified targets from the specified rule
start_replay	Starts the specified replay
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified EventBridge resource
test_event_pattern	Tests whether the specified event pattern matches the provided event
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified EventBridge resource
update_archive	Updates the specified archive

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cloudwatchevents()
svc$activate_event_source(
  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, AWS CloudTrail, or other sources. You can then retrieve the associated log data from CloudWatch Logs using the CloudWatch console, CloudWatch Logs commands in the AWS CLI, CloudWatch Logs API, or CloudWatch Logs SDK.

You can use CloudWatch Logs to:

- **Monitor logs from EC2 instances in real-time:** You can use CloudWatch Logs to monitor applications and systems using log data. For example, CloudWatch Logs can track the number

of errors that occur in your application logs and send you a notification whenever the rate of errors exceeds a threshold that you specify. CloudWatch Logs uses your log data for monitoring so no code changes are required. For example, you can monitor application logs for specific literal terms (such as "NullPointerException") or count the number of occurrences of a literal term at a particular position in log data (such as "404" status codes in an Apache access log). When the term you are searching for is found, CloudWatch Logs reports the data to a CloudWatch metric that you specify.

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

Usage

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

Operations

associate_kms_key	Associates the specified AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer master key (CMK) with the specified log group
cancel_export_task	Cancels the specified export task
create_export_task	Creates an export task, which allows you to efficiently export data from a log group to an Amazon S3 bucket
create_log_group	Creates a log group with the specified name
create_log_stream	Creates a log stream for the specified log group
delete_destination	Deletes the specified destination, and eventually disables all the subscription filters that publish to the destination
delete_log_group	Deletes the specified log group and permanently deletes all the archived log events associated with the log group
delete_log_stream	Deletes the specified log stream and permanently deletes all the archived log events associated with the log stream
delete_metric_filter	Deletes the specified metric filter
delete_query_definition	Deletes a saved CloudWatch Logs Insights query definition
delete_resource_policy	Deletes a resource policy from this account
delete_retention_policy	Deletes the specified retention policy
delete_subscription_filter	Deletes the specified subscription filter
describe_destinations	Lists all your destinations
describe_export_tasks	Lists the specified export tasks
describe_log_groups	Lists the specified log groups
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, executing, or have been executed
describe_query_definitions	This operation returns a paginated list of your saved CloudWatch Logs Insights query definitions
describe_resource_policies	Lists the resource policies in this account
describe_subscription_filters	Lists the subscription filters for the specified log group
disassociate_kms_key	Disassociates the associated AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer master key (CMK) from the specified log group
filter_log_events	Lists log events from the specified log group
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, along with the number of log events that contain each field
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
list_tags_log_group	Lists the tags for the specified log group
put_destination	Creates or updates a destination
put_destination_policy	Creates or updates an access policy associated with an existing destination
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 AWS services to put log events to this account
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
start_query	Schedules a query of a log group using CloudWatch Logs Insights
stop_query	Stops a CloudWatch Logs Insights query that is in progress
tag_log_group	Adds or updates the specified tags for the specified log group
test_metric_filter	Tests the filter pattern of a metric filter against a sample of log event messages
untag_log_group	Removes the specified tags from the specified log group

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cloudwatchlogs()
```

```
svc$associate_kms_key(  
  Foo = 123  
)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

`codebuild`*AWS CodeBuild*

Description

AWS CodeBuild is a fully managed build service in the cloud. AWS CodeBuild compiles your source code, runs unit tests, and produces artifacts that are ready to deploy. AWS 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 AWS CodeBuild to use your own build tools. AWS CodeBuild scales automatically to meet peak build requests. You pay only for the build time you consume. For more information about AWS CodeBuild, see the [AWS CodeBuild User Guide](#).

AWS CodeBuild supports these operations:

- `batch_delete_builds`: Deletes one or more builds.
- `batch_get_builds`: Gets information about one or more builds.
- `batch_get_projects`: Gets information about one or more build projects. A *build project* defines how AWS CodeBuild runs a build. This includes information such as where to get the source code to build, the build environment to use, the build commands to run, and where to store the build output. A *build environment* is a representation of operating system, programming language runtime, and tools that AWS CodeBuild uses to run a build. You can add tags to build projects to help manage your resources and costs.
- `batch_get_report_groups`: Returns an array of report groups.
- `batch_get_reports`: Returns an array of reports.
- `create_project`: Creates a build project.
- `create_report_group`: Creates a report group. A report group contains a collection of reports.
- `create_webhook`: For an existing AWS CodeBuild build project that has its source code stored in a GitHub or Bitbucket repository, enables AWS CodeBuild to start rebuilding the source code every time a code change is pushed to the repository.
- `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 AWS CodeBuild build project that has its source code stored in a GitHub or Bitbucket repository, stops AWS CodeBuild from rebuilding the source code every time a code change is pushed to the repository.
- `describe_test_cases`: Returns a list of details about test cases for a report.
- `get_resource_policy`: Gets a resource policy that is identified by its resource ARN.
- `import_source_credentials`: Imports the source repository credentials for an AWS CodeBuild project that has its source code stored in a GitHub, GitHub Enterprise, or Bitbucket repository.
- `invalidate_project_cache`: Resets the cache for a 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 IDs for the specified build project, with each build ID representing a single build.
- `list_curated_environment_images`: Gets information about Docker images that are managed by AWS CodeBuild.
- `list_projects`: Gets a list of build project names, with each build project name representing a single build project.
- `list_report_groups`: Gets a list ARNs for the report groups in the current AWS account.
- `list_reports`: Gets a list ARNs for the reports in the current AWS 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 ARNs associated with projects shared with the current AWS account or user.
- `list_shared_report_groups`: Gets a list of ARNs associated with report groups shared with the current AWS account or user.
- `list_source_credentials`: Returns a list of SourceCredentialsInfo objects. Each SourceCredentialsInfo object includes the authentication type, token ARN, and type of source provider for one set of credentials.
- `put_resource_policy`: Stores a resource policy for the ARN of a Project or ReportGroup object.
- `start_build`: Starts running a build.
- `stop_build`: Attempts to stop running a build.
- `update_project`: Changes the settings of an existing build project.
- `update_report_group`: Changes a report group.
- `update_webhook`: Changes the settings of an existing webhook.

Usage

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

Operations

batch_delete_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_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_project	Creates a build project
create_report_group	Creates a report group
create_webhook	For an existing AWS CodeBuild build project that has its source code stored in a GitHub
delete_build_batch	Deletes a batch build
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 AWS CodeBuild build project that has its source code stored in a GitHub
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	Get report group trend
get_resource_policy	Gets a resource policy that is identified by its resource ARN
import_source_credentials	Imports the source repository credentials for an AWS CodeBuild project that has its source
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

<code>list_builds</code>	Gets a list of build IDs, with each build ID representing a single build
<code>list_builds_for_project</code>	Gets a list of build IDs for the specified build project, with each build ID representing a single build
<code>list_curated_environment_images</code>	Gets information about Docker images that are managed by AWS CodeBuild
<code>list_projects</code>	Gets a list of build project names, with each build project name representing a single build project
<code>list_report_groups</code>	Gets a list of ARNs for the report groups in the current AWS account
<code>list_reports</code>	Returns a list of ARNs for the reports in the current AWS account
<code>list_reports_for_report_group</code>	Returns a list of ARNs for the reports that belong to a ReportGroup
<code>list_shared_projects</code>	Gets a list of projects that are shared with other AWS accounts or users
<code>list_shared_report_groups</code>	Gets a list of report groups that are shared with other AWS accounts or users
<code>list_source_credentials</code>	Returns a list of SourceCredentialsInfo objects
<code>put_resource_policy</code>	Stores a resource policy for the ARN of a Project or ReportGroup object
<code>retry_build</code>	Restarts a build
<code>retry_build_batch</code>	Restarts a failed batch build
<code>start_build</code>	Starts running a build
<code>start_build_batch</code>	Starts a batch build for a project
<code>stop_build</code>	Attempts to stop running a build
<code>stop_build_batch</code>	Stops a running batch build
<code>update_project</code>	Changes the settings of a build project
<code>update_report_group</code>	Updates a report group
<code>update_webhook</code>	Updates the webhook associated with an AWS CodeBuild build project

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

Description

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

You can use the AWS 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 AWS account.
- [create_repository](#), which creates an AWS CodeCommit repository.
- [delete_repository](#), which deletes an AWS CodeCommit repository.
- [get_repository](#), which returns information about a specified repository.
- [list_repositories](#), which lists all AWS CodeCommit repositories associated with your AWS account.
- [update_repository_description](#), which sets or updates the description of the 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.
- [put_file](#), which adds or modifies a single file in a specified repository and branch.

Commits, by calling the following:

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

Merges, by calling the following:

- [batch_describe_merge_conflicts](#), which returns information about conflicts in a merge between commits in a repository.
- [create_unreferenced_merge_commit](#), which creates an unreferenced commit between two branches or commits for the purpose of comparing them and identifying any potential conflicts.

- [describe_merge_conflicts](#), which returns information about merge conflicts between the base, source, and destination versions of a file in a potential merge.
- [get_merge_commit](#), which returns information about the merge between a source and destination commit.
- [get_merge_conflicts](#), which returns information about merge conflicts between the source and destination branch in a pull request.
- [get_merge_options](#), which returns information about the available merge options between two branches or commit specifiers.
- [merge_branches_by_fast_forward](#), which merges two branches using the fast-forward merge option.
- [merge_branches_by_squash](#), which merges two branches using the squash merge option.
- [merge_branches_by_three_way](#), which merges two branches using the three-way merge option.

Pull requests, by calling the following:

- [create_pull_request](#), which creates a pull request in a specified repository.
- [create_pull_request_approval_rule](#), which creates an approval rule for a specified pull request.
- [delete_pull_request_approval_rule](#), which deletes an approval rule for a specified pull request.
- [describe_pull_request_events](#), which returns information about one or more pull request events.
- [evaluate_pull_request_approval_rules](#), which evaluates whether a pull request has met all the conditions specified in its associated approval rules.
- [get_comments_for_pull_request](#), which returns information about comments on a specified pull request.
- [get_pull_request](#), which returns information about a specified pull request.
- [get_pull_request_approval_states](#), which returns information about the approval states for a specified pull request.
- [get_pull_request_override_state](#), which returns information about whether approval rules have been set aside (overridden) for a pull request, and if so, the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the user or identity that overrode the rules and their requirements for the pull request.
- [list_pull_requests](#), which lists all pull requests for a repository.
- [merge_pull_request_by_fast_forward](#), which merges the source destination branch of a pull request into the specified destination branch for that pull request using the fast-forward merge option.
- [merge_pull_request_by_squash](#), which merges the source destination branch of a pull request into the specified destination branch for that pull request using the squash merge option.
- [merge_pull_request_by_three_way](#), which merges the source destination branch of a pull request into the specified destination branch for that pull request using the three-way merge option.

- [override_pull_request_approval_rules](#), which sets aside all approval rule requirements for a pull request.
- [post_comment_for_pull_request](#), which posts a comment to a pull request at the specified line, file, or request.
- [update_pull_request_approval_rule_content](#), which updates the structure of an approval rule for a pull request.
- [update_pull_request_approval_state](#), which updates the state of an approval on a pull request.
- [update_pull_request_description](#), which updates the description of a pull request.
- [update_pull_request_status](#), which updates the status of a pull request.
- [update_pull_request_title](#), which updates the title of a pull request.

Approval rule templates, by calling the following:

- [associate_approval_rule_template_with_repository](#), which associates a template with a specified repository. After the template is associated with a repository, AWS 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, AWS 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 AWS 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 AWS Region in your AWS 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 AWS CodeCommit (not Git tags), by calling the following:

- [list_tags_for_resource](#), which gets information about AWS tags for a specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in AWS CodeCommit.
- [tag_resource](#), which adds or updates tags for a resource in AWS CodeCommit.
- [untag_resource](#), which removes tags for a resource in AWS 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 AWS CodeCommit, see the [AWS CodeCommit User Guide](#).

Usage

```
codecommit(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 <- codecommit(
  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_approval_rule_template_with_repository	Creates an association between an approval rule template and a repository
batch_associate_approval_rule_template_with_repositories	Creates an association between an approval rule template and multiple repositories
batch_describe_merge_conflicts	Returns information about one or more merge conflicts in the specified repository
batch_disassociate_approval_rule_template_from_repositories	Removes the association between an approval rule template and multiple repositories
batch_get_commits	Returns information about the contents of one or more commits in the specified repository
batch_get_repositories	Returns information about one or more repositories
create_approval_rule_template	Creates a template for approval rules that can then be associated with a repository
create_branch	Creates a branch in a repository and points the branch to a commit
create_commit	Creates a commit for a repository on the tip of a specified branch
create_pull_request	Creates a pull request in the specified repository
create_pull_request_approval_rule	Creates an approval rule for a pull request
create_repository	Creates a new, empty repository
create_unreferenced_merge_commit	Creates an unreferenced commit that represents the result of a merge
delete_approval_rule_template	Deletes a specified approval rule template
delete_branch	Deletes a branch from a repository, unless that branch is the default branch
delete_comment_content	Deletes the content of a comment made on a change, file, or repository
delete_file	Deletes a specified file from a specified branch
delete_pull_request_approval_rule	Deletes an approval rule from a specified pull request
delete_repository	Deletes a repository
describe_merge_conflicts	Returns information about one or more merge conflicts in the specified repository
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 repository
evaluate_pull_request_approval_rules	Evaluates whether a pull request has met all the conditions specified in an approval rule
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 the specified repository
get_branch	Returns information about a repository branch, including its commit ID
get_comment	Returns the content of a comment made on a change, file, or repository
get_comment_reactions	Returns information about reactions to a specified comment
get_comments_for_compared_commit	Returns information about comments made on the comparison between two commits
get_comments_for_pull_request	Returns comments made on a pull request

<code>get_commit</code>	Returns information about a commit, including commit message
<code>get_differences</code>	Returns information about the differences in a valid commit
<code>get_file</code>	Returns the base-64 encoded contents of a specified file and
<code>get_folder</code>	Returns the contents of a specified folder in a repository
<code>get_merge_commit</code>	Returns information about a specified merge commit
<code>get_merge_conflicts</code>	Returns information about merge conflicts between the before
<code>get_merge_options</code>	Returns information about the merge options available for merge
<code>get_pull_request</code>	Gets information about a pull request in a specified repository
<code>get_pull_request_approval_states</code>	Gets information about the approval states for a specified pull
<code>get_pull_request_override_state</code>	Returns information about whether approval rules have been
<code>get_repository</code>	Returns information about a repository
<code>get_repository_triggers</code>	Gets information about triggers configured for a repository
<code>list_approval_rule_templates</code>	Lists all approval rule templates in the specified AWS Region
<code>list_associated_approval_rule_templates_for_repository</code>	Lists all approval rule templates that are associated with a specific
<code>list_branches</code>	Gets information about one or more branches in a repository
<code>list_pull_requests</code>	Returns a list of pull requests for a specified repository
<code>list_repositories</code>	Gets information about one or more repositories
<code>list_repositories_for_approval_rule_template</code>	Lists all repositories associated with the specified approval rule
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Gets information about AWS tags for a specified Amazon Resource
<code>merge_branches_by_fast_forward</code>	Merges two branches using the fast-forward merge strategy
<code>merge_branches_by_squash</code>	Merges two branches using the squash merge strategy
<code>merge_branches_by_three_way</code>	Merges two specified branches using the three-way merge strategy
<code>merge_pull_request_by_fast_forward</code>	Attempts to merge the source commit of a pull request into the
<code>merge_pull_request_by_squash</code>	Attempts to merge the source commit of a pull request into the
<code>merge_pull_request_by_three_way</code>	Attempts to merge the source commit of a pull request into the
<code>override_pull_request_approval_rules</code>	Sets aside (overrides) all approval rule requirements for a specific
<code>post_comment_for_compared_commit</code>	Posts a comment on the comparison between two commits
<code>post_comment_for_pull_request</code>	Posts a comment on a pull request
<code>post_comment_reply</code>	Posts a comment in reply to an existing comment on a comparison
<code>put_comment_reaction</code>	Adds or updates a reaction to a specified comment for the user
<code>put_file</code>	Adds or updates a file in a branch in an AWS CodeCommit repository
<code>put_repository_triggers</code>	Replaces all triggers for a repository
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds or updates tags for a resource in AWS CodeCommit
<code>test_repository_triggers</code>	Tests the functionality of repository triggers by sending information
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes tags for a resource in AWS CodeCommit
<code>update_approval_rule_template_content</code>	Updates the content of an approval rule template
<code>update_approval_rule_template_description</code>	Updates the description for a specified approval rule template
<code>update_approval_rule_template_name</code>	Updates the name of a specified approval rule template
<code>update_comment</code>	Replaces the contents of a comment
<code>update_default_branch</code>	Sets or changes the default branch name for the specified repository
<code>update_pull_request_approval_rule_content</code>	Updates the structure of an approval rule created specifically for
<code>update_pull_request_approval_state</code>	Updates the state of a user's approval on a pull request
<code>update_pull_request_description</code>	Replaces the contents of the description of a pull request
<code>update_pull_request_status</code>	Updates the status of a pull request
<code>update_pull_request_title</code>	Replaces the title of a pull request
<code>update_repository_description</code>	Sets or changes the comment or description for a repository
<code>update_repository_name</code>	Renames a repository

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

codedeploy

AWS CodeDeploy

Description

AWS CodeDeploy is a deployment service that automates application deployments to Amazon EC2 instances, on-premises instances running in your own facility, serverless AWS 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. AWS 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 AWS CodeDeploy.

AWS 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.

AWS CodeDeploy Components

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

- **Application:** A name that uniquely identifies the application you want to deploy. AWS 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 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 AWS 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 AWS 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 AWS CodeDeploy deployments, to get details about a Lambda function deployment, and to get details about Amazon ECS service deployments.

AWS CodeDeploy Information Resources

- [AWS CodeDeploy User Guide](#)
- [AWS CodeDeploy API Reference Guide](#)
- [AWS CLI Reference for AWS CodeDeploy](#)
- [AWS CodeDeploy Developer Forum](#)

Usage

```
codedeploy(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 <- codedeploy(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
```



```

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

```

Operations

add_tags_to_on_premises_instances	Adds tags to on-premises instances
batch_get_application_revisions	Gets information about one or more application revisions
batch_get_applications	Gets information about one or more applications
batch_get_deployment_groups	Gets information about one or more deployment groups
batch_get_deployment_instances	This method works, but is deprecated
batch_get_deployments	Gets information about one or more deployments
batch_get_deployment_targets	Returns an array of one or more targets associated with a deployment
batch_get_on_premises_instances	Gets information about one or more on-premises instances
continue_deployment	For a blue/green deployment, starts the process of rerouting traffic from instances
create_application	Creates an application
create_deployment	Deploys an application revision through the specified deployment group
create_deployment_config	Creates a deployment configuration
create_deployment_group	Creates a deployment group to which application revisions are deployed
delete_application	Deletes an application
delete_deployment_config	Deletes a deployment configuration
delete_deployment_group	Deletes a deployment group
delete_git_hub_account_token	Deletes a GitHub account connection
delete_resources_by_external_id	Deletes resources linked to an external ID
deregister_on_premises_instance	Deregisters an on-premises instance
get_application	Gets information about an application
get_application_revision	Gets information about an application revision
get_deployment	Gets information about a deployment
get_deployment_config	Gets information about a deployment configuration
get_deployment_group	Gets information about a deployment group
get_deployment_instance	Gets information about an instance as part of a deployment
get_deployment_target	Returns information about a deployment target
get_on_premises_instance	Gets information about an on-premises instance
list_application_revisions	Lists information about revisions for an application
list_applications	Lists the applications registered with the IAM user or AWS account
list_deployment_configs	Lists the deployment configurations with the IAM user or AWS account
list_deployment_groups	Lists the deployment groups for an application registered with the IAM user or
list_deployment_instances	The newer BatchGetDeploymentTargets should be used instead because it works
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 Resource
put_lifecycle_event_hook_execution_status	Sets the result of a Lambda validation function

register_application_revision	Registers with AWS CodeDeploy a revision for the specified application
register_on_premises_instance	Registers an on-premises instance
remove_tags_from_on_premises_instances	Removes one or more tags from one or more on-premises instances
skip_wait_time_for_instance_termination	In a blue/green deployment, overrides any specified wait time and starts terminating
stop_deployment	Attempts to stop an ongoing deployment
tag_resource	Associates the list of tags in the input Tags parameter with the resource identifier
untag_resource	Disassociates a resource from a list of tags
update_application	Changes the name of an application
update_deployment_group	Changes information about a deployment group

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codedeploy()
svc$add_tags_to_on_premises_instances(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

codepipeline

AWS CodePipeline

Description

Overview

This is the AWS CodePipeline API Reference. This guide provides descriptions of the actions and data types for AWS CodePipeline. Some functionality for your pipeline can only be configured through the API. For more information, see the [AWS CodePipeline User Guide](#).

You can use the AWS 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 [AWS 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

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 AWS CodePipeline

For third-party integrators or developers who want to create their own integrations with AWS CodePipeline, the expected sequence varies from the standard API user. To integrate with AWS 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 AWS CodePipeline. Partner actions are created by members of the AWS 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())
```

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

```

        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 AW
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_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 AWS 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_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 AWS Region for this account
poll_for_jobs	Returns information about any jobs for AWS 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 AWS CodePipeline about new revisions to a source
put_approval_result	Provides the response to a manual approval request to AWS 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	Resumes the pipeline execution by retrying the last failed actions in a stage
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 AWS resource
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)
```

codestar

AWS CodeStar

Description

This is the API reference for AWS CodeStar. This reference provides descriptions of the operations and data types for the AWS CodeStar API along with usage examples.

You can use the AWS CodeStar API to work with:

Projects and their resources, by calling the following:

- [delete_project](#), which deletes a project.
- [describe_project](#), which lists the attributes of a project.
- [list_projects](#), which lists all projects associated with your AWS account.
- [list_resources](#), which lists the resources associated with a project.
- [list_tags_for_project](#), which lists the tags associated with a project.
- [tag_project](#), which adds tags to a project.
- [untag_project](#), which removes tags from a project.
- [update_project](#), which updates the attributes of a project.

Teams and team members, by calling the following:

- [associate_team_member](#), which adds an IAM user to the team for a project.
- [disassociate_team_member](#), which removes an IAM user from the team for a project.
- [list_team_members](#), which lists all the IAM users in the team for a project, including their roles and attributes.
- [update_team_member](#), which updates a team member's attributes in a project.

Users, by calling the following:

- [create_user_profile](#), which creates a user profile that contains data associated with the user across all projects.
- [delete_user_profile](#), which deletes all user profile information across all projects.
- [describe_user_profile](#), which describes the profile of a user.
- [list_user_profiles](#), which lists all user profiles.
- [update_user_profile](#), which updates the profile for a user.

Usage

```
codestar(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 <- codestar(
  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_team_member	Adds an IAM user to the team for an AWS CodeStar project
create_project	Creates a project, including project resources
create_user_profile	Creates a profile for a user that includes user preferences, such as the display name and email address
delete_project	Deletes a project, including project resources
delete_user_profile	Deletes a user profile in AWS CodeStar, including all personal preference data associated with the profile
describe_project	Describes a project and its resources
describe_user_profile	Describes a user in AWS CodeStar and the user attributes across all projects
disassociate_team_member	Removes a user from a project
list_projects	Lists all projects in AWS CodeStar associated with your AWS account
list_resources	Lists resources associated with a project in AWS CodeStar
list_tags_for_project	Gets the tags for a project
list_team_members	Lists all team members associated with a project
list_user_profiles	Lists all the user profiles configured for your AWS account in AWS CodeStar
tag_project	Adds tags to a project
untag_project	Removes tags from a project
update_project	Updates a project in AWS CodeStar

update_team_member	Updates a team member's attributes in an AWS CodeStar project
update_user_profile	Updates a user's profile in AWS CodeStar

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codestar()
svc$associate_team_member(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

cognitoidentity	<i>Amazon Cognito Identity</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------

Description

Amazon Cognito Federated Identities

Amazon Cognito Federated Identities is a web service that delivers scoped temporary credentials to mobile devices and other untrusted environments. It uniquely identifies a device and supplies the user with a consistent identity over the lifetime of an application.

Using Amazon Cognito Federated Identities, you can enable authentication with one or more third-party identity providers (Facebook, Google, or Login with Amazon) or an Amazon Cognito user pool, and you can also choose to support unauthenticated access from your app. Cognito delivers a unique identifier for each user and acts as an OpenID token provider trusted by AWS Security Token Service (STS) to access temporary, limited-privilege AWS credentials.

For a description of the authentication flow from the Amazon Cognito Developer Guide see [Authentication Flow](#).

For more information see [Amazon Cognito Federated Identities](#).

Usage

```
cognitoidentity(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

```

Operations

create_identity_pool	Creates a new identity pool
delete_identities	Deletes identities from an identity pool
delete_identity_pool	Deletes an identity pool
describe_identity	Returns metadata related to the given identity, including when the identity was created
describe_identity_pool	Gets details about a particular identity pool, including the pool name, ID description, and creation date
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 DeveloperUserIdentifier
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 DeveloperUserIdentifiers associated with an IdentityID
merge_developer_identities	Merges two users having different IdentityIds, existing in the same identity pool
set_identity_pool_roles	Sets the roles for an identity pool
tag_resource	Assigns a set of tags to an Amazon Cognito identity pool
unlink_developer_identity	Unlinks a DeveloperUserIdentifier from an existing identity
unlink_identity	Unlinks a federated identity from an existing account
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags from an 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

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

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

For more information, see the Amazon Cognito Documentation.

Usage

```
cognitoidentityprovider(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

Operations

<code>add_custom_attributes</code>	Adds additional user attributes to the user pool schema
<code>admin_add_user_to_group</code>	Adds the specified user to the specified group
<code>admin_confirm_sign_up</code>	Confirms user registration as an admin without using a confirmation code
<code>admin_create_user</code>	Creates a new user in the specified user pool
<code>admin_delete_user</code>	Deletes a user as an administrator
<code>admin_delete_user_attributes</code>	Deletes the user attributes in a user pool as an administrator
<code>admin_disable_provider_for_user</code>	Disables the user from signing in with the specified external (SAML or social) identity
<code>admin_disable_user</code>	Disables the specified user
<code>admin_enable_user</code>	Enables the specified user as an administrator
<code>admin_forget_device</code>	Forgets the device, as an administrator
<code>admin_get_device</code>	Gets the device, as an administrator
<code>admin_get_user</code>	Gets the specified user by user name in a user pool as an administrator
<code>admin_initiate_auth</code>	Initiates the authentication flow, as an administrator
<code>admin_link_provider_for_user</code>	Links an existing user account in a user pool (DestinationUser) to an identity from an e
<code>admin_list_devices</code>	Lists devices, as an administrator
<code>admin_list_groups_for_user</code>	Lists the groups that the user belongs to
<code>admin_list_user_auth_events</code>	Lists a history of user activity and any risks detected as part of Amazon Cognito advan
<code>admin_remove_user_from_group</code>	Removes the specified user from the specified group
<code>admin_reset_user_password</code>	Resets the specified user's password in a user pool as an administrator
<code>admin_respond_to_auth_challenge</code>	Responds to an authentication challenge, as an administrator
<code>admin_set_user_mfa_preference</code>	Sets the user's multi-factor authentication (MFA) preference, including which MFA op
<code>admin_set_user_password</code>	Sets the specified user's password in a user pool as an administrator
<code>admin_set_user_settings</code>	This action is no longer supported
<code>admin_update_auth_event_feedback</code>	Provides feedback for an authentication event as to whether it was from a valid user
<code>admin_update_device_status</code>	Updates the device status as an administrator
<code>admin_update_user_attributes</code>	Updates the specified user's attributes, including developer attributes, as an administrat
<code>admin_user_global_sign_out</code>	Signs out users from all devices, as an administrator
<code>associate_software_token</code>	Returns a unique generated shared secret key code for the user account
<code>change_password</code>	Changes the password for a specified user in a user pool
<code>confirm_device</code>	Confirms tracking of the device
<code>confirm_forgot_password</code>	Allows a user to enter a confirmation code to reset a forgotten password
<code>confirm_sign_up</code>	Confirms registration of a user and handles the existing alias from a previous user
<code>create_group</code>	Creates a new group in the specified user pool
<code>create_identity_provider</code>	Creates an identity provider for a user pool
<code>create_resource_server</code>	Creates a new OAuth2
<code>create_user_import_job</code>	Creates the user import job
<code>create_user_pool</code>	Creates a new Amazon Cognito user pool and sets the password policy for the pool
<code>create_user_pool_client</code>	Creates the user pool client
<code>create_user_pool_domain</code>	Creates a new domain for a user pool
<code>delete_group</code>	Deletes a group
<code>delete_identity_provider</code>	Deletes an identity provider for a user pool
<code>delete_resource_server</code>	Deletes a resource server
<code>delete_user</code>	Allows a user to delete himself or herself
<code>delete_user_attributes</code>	Deletes the attributes for a user
<code>delete_user_pool</code>	Deletes the specified Amazon Cognito user pool
<code>delete_user_pool_client</code>	Allows the developer to delete the user pool client
<code>delete_user_pool_domain</code>	Deletes a domain for a user pool
<code>describe_identity_provider</code>	Gets information about a specific identity provider

<code>describe_resource_server</code>	Describes a resource server
<code>describe_risk_configuration</code>	Describes the risk configuration
<code>describe_user_import_job</code>	Describes the user import job
<code>describe_user_pool</code>	Returns the configuration information and metadata of the specified user pool
<code>describe_user_pool_client</code>	Client method for returning the configuration information and metadata of the specified user pool
<code>describe_user_pool_domain</code>	Gets information about a domain
<code>forget_device</code>	Forgets the specified device
<code>forgot_password</code>	Calling this API causes a message to be sent to the end user with a confirmation code to reset their password
<code>get_csv_header</code>	Gets the header information for the user import job
<code>get_device</code>	Gets the device
<code>get_group</code>	Gets a group
<code>get_identity_provider_by_identifier</code>	Gets the specified identity provider
<code>get_signing_certificate</code>	This method takes a user pool ID, and returns the signing certificate
<code>get_ui_customization</code>	Gets the UI Customization information for a particular app client's app UI, if there is a UI Customization for the app client
<code>get_user</code>	Gets the user attributes and metadata for a user
<code>get_user_attribute_verification_code</code>	Gets the user attribute verification code for the specified attribute name
<code>get_user_pool_mfa_config</code>	Gets the user pool multi-factor authentication (MFA) configuration
<code>global_sign_out</code>	Signs out users from all devices
<code>initiate_auth</code>	Initiates the authentication flow
<code>list_devices</code>	Lists the devices
<code>list_groups</code>	Lists the groups associated with a user pool
<code>list_identity_providers</code>	Lists information about all identity providers for a user pool
<code>list_resource_servers</code>	Lists the resource servers for a user pool
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists the tags that are assigned to an Amazon Cognito user pool
<code>list_user_import_jobs</code>	Lists the user import jobs
<code>list_user_pool_clients</code>	Lists the clients that have been created for the specified user pool
<code>list_user_pools</code>	Lists the user pools associated with an AWS account
<code>list_users</code>	Lists the users in the Amazon Cognito user pool
<code>list_users_in_group</code>	Lists the users in the specified group
<code>resend_confirmation_code</code>	Resends the confirmation (for confirmation of registration) to a specific user in the user pool
<code>respond_to_auth_challenge</code>	Responds to the authentication challenge
<code>set_risk_configuration</code>	Configures actions on detected risks
<code>set_ui_customization</code>	Sets the UI customization information for a user pool's built-in app UI
<code>set_user_mfa_preference</code>	Set the user's multi-factor authentication (MFA) method preference, including which MFA methods are required
<code>set_user_pool_mfa_config</code>	Set the user pool multi-factor authentication (MFA) configuration
<code>set_user_settings</code>	This action is no longer supported
<code>sign_up</code>	Registers the user in the specified user pool and creates a user name, password, and user attributes
<code>start_user_import_job</code>	Starts the user import
<code>stop_user_import_job</code>	Stops the user import job
<code>tag_resource</code>	Assigns a set of tags to an Amazon Cognito user pool
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes the specified tags from an Amazon Cognito user pool
<code>update_auth_event_feedback</code>	Provides the feedback for an authentication event whether it was from a valid user or not
<code>update_device_status</code>	Updates the device status
<code>update_group</code>	Updates the specified group with the specified attributes
<code>update_identity_provider</code>	Updates identity provider information for a user pool
<code>update_resource_server</code>	Updates the name and scopes of resource server
<code>update_user_attributes</code>	Allows a user to update a specific attribute (one at a time)
<code>update_user_pool</code>	Updates the specified user pool with the specified attributes

update_user_pool_client	Updates the specified user pool app client with the specified attributes
update_user_pool_domain	Updates the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificate for the custom domain for your user pool
verify_software_token	Use this API to register a user's entered TOTP code and mark the user's software token as verified
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())
```

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

Operations

bulk_publish	Initiates a bulk publish of all existing datasets for an Identity Pool to the configured stream
delete_dataset	Deletes the specific dataset
describe_dataset	Gets meta data about a dataset by identity and dataset name
describe_identity_pool_usage	Gets usage details (for example, data storage) about a particular identity pool
describe_identity_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 AWS service for gaining insight into the content of documents. Use these actions to determine the topics contained in your documents, the topics they discuss, the predominant sentiment expressed in them, the predominant language used, and more.

Usage

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

Operations

<code>batch_detect_dominant_language</code>	Determines the dominant language of the input text for a batch of documents
<code>batch_detect_entities</code>	Inspects the text of a batch of documents for named entities and returns information
<code>batch_detect_key_phrases</code>	Detects the key noun phrases found in a batch of documents
<code>batch_detect_sentiment</code>	Inspects a batch of documents and returns an inference of the prevailing sentiment
<code>batch_detect_syntax</code>	Inspects the text of a batch of documents for the syntax and part of speech of the
<code>classify_document</code>	Creates a new document classification request to analyze a single document in a
<code>create_document_classifier</code>	Creates a new document classifier that you can use to categorize documents
<code>create_endpoint</code>	Creates a model-specific endpoint for synchronous inference for a previously trained
<code>create_entity_recognizer</code>	Creates an entity recognizer using submitted files
<code>delete_document_classifier</code>	Deletes a previously created document classifier
<code>delete_endpoint</code>	Deletes a model-specific endpoint for a previously-trained custom model
<code>delete_entity_recognizer</code>	Deletes an entity recognizer
<code>describe_document_classification_job</code>	Gets the properties associated with a document classification job
<code>describe_document_classifier</code>	Gets the properties associated with a document classifier
<code>describe_dominant_language_detection_job</code>	Gets the properties associated with a dominant language detection job
<code>describe_endpoint</code>	Gets the properties associated with a specific endpoint
<code>describe_entities_detection_job</code>	Gets the properties associated with an entities detection job
<code>describe_entity_recognizer</code>	Provides details about an entity recognizer including status, S3 buckets containing
<code>describe_events_detection_job</code>	Gets the status and details of an events detection job
<code>describe_key_phrases_detection_job</code>	Gets the properties associated with a key phrases detection job
<code>describe_pii_entities_detection_job</code>	Gets the properties associated with a PII entities detection job
<code>describe_sentiment_detection_job</code>	Gets the properties associated with a sentiment detection job
<code>describe_topics_detection_job</code>	Gets the properties associated with a topic detection job
<code>detect_dominant_language</code>	Determines the dominant language of the input text
<code>detect_entities</code>	Inspects text for named entities, and returns information about them
<code>detect_key_phrases</code>	Detects the key noun phrases found in the text
<code>detect_pii_entities</code>	Inspects the input text for entities that contain personally identifiable information
<code>detect_sentiment</code>	Inspects text and returns an inference of the prevailing sentiment (POSITIVE, NEUTRAL,
<code>detect_syntax</code>	Inspects text for syntax and the part of speech of words in the document
<code>list_document_classification_jobs</code>	Gets a list of the document classification jobs that you have submitted
<code>list_document_classifiers</code>	Gets a list of the document classifiers that you have created
<code>list_dominant_language_detection_jobs</code>	Gets a list of the dominant language detection jobs that you have submitted
<code>list_endpoints</code>	Gets a list of all existing endpoints that you've created
<code>list_entities_detection_jobs</code>	Gets a list of the entity detection jobs that you have submitted
<code>list_entity_recognizers</code>	Gets a list of the properties of all entity recognizers that you created, including
<code>list_events_detection_jobs</code>	Gets a list of the events detection jobs that you have submitted
<code>list_key_phrases_detection_jobs</code>	Get a list of key phrase detection jobs that you have submitted
<code>list_pii_entities_detection_jobs</code>	Gets a list of the PII entity detection jobs that you have submitted
<code>list_sentiment_detection_jobs</code>	Gets a list of sentiment detection jobs that you have submitted
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists all tags associated with a given Amazon Comprehend resource
<code>list_topics_detection_jobs</code>	Gets a list of the topic detection jobs that you have submitted
<code>start_document_classification_job</code>	Starts an asynchronous document classification job
<code>start_dominant_language_detection_job</code>	Starts an asynchronous dominant language detection job for a collection of documents
<code>start_entities_detection_job</code>	Starts an asynchronous entity detection job for a collection of documents
<code>start_events_detection_job</code>	Starts an asynchronous event detection job for a collection of documents
<code>start_key_phrases_detection_job</code>	Starts an asynchronous key phrase detection job for a collection of documents
<code>start_pii_entities_detection_job</code>	Starts an asynchronous PII entity detection job for a collection of documents
<code>start_sentiment_detection_job</code>	Starts an asynchronous sentiment detection job for a collection of documents

<code>start_topics_detection_job</code>	Starts an asynchronous topic detection job
<code>stop_dominant_language_detection_job</code>	Stops a dominant language detection job in progress
<code>stop_entities_detection_job</code>	Stops an entities detection job in progress
<code>stop_events_detection_job</code>	Stops an events detection job in progress
<code>stop_key_phrases_detection_job</code>	Stops a key phrases detection job in progress
<code>stop_pii_entities_detection_job</code>	Stops a PII entities detection job in progress
<code>stop_sentiment_detection_job</code>	Stops a sentiment detection job in progress
<code>stop_training_document_classifier</code>	Stops a document classifier training job while in progress
<code>stop_training_entity_recognizer</code>	Stops an entity recognizer training job while in progress
<code>tag_resource</code>	Associates a specific tag with an Amazon Comprehend resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes a specific tag associated with an Amazon Comprehend resource
<code>update_endpoint</code>	Updates information about the specified endpoint

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.

Usage

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

```

Operations

describe_entities_detection_v2_job	Gets the properties associated with a medical entities detection job
describe_icd10cm_inference_job	Gets the properties associated with an InferICD10CM job
describe_phi_detection_job	Gets the properties associated with a protected health information (PHI) detection job
describe_rx_norm_inference_job	Gets the properties associated with an InferRxNorm job
detect_entities	The DetectEntities operation is deprecated
detect_entities_v2	Inspects the clinical text for a variety of medical entities and returns specific information
detect_phi	Inspects the clinical text for protected health information (PHI) entities and returns the entities
infer_icd10cm	InferICD10CM detects medical conditions as entities listed in a patient record and links to the entities
infer_rx_norm	InferRxNorm detects medications as entities listed in a patient record and links to the entities
list_entities_detection_v2_jobs	Gets a list of medical entity detection jobs that you have submitted
list_icd10cm_inference_jobs	Gets a list of InferICD10CM jobs that you have submitted
list_phi_detection_jobs	Gets a list of protected health information (PHI) detection jobs that you have submitted
list_rx_norm_inference_jobs	Gets a list of InferRxNorm jobs that you have submitted
start_entities_detection_v2_job	Starts an asynchronous medical entity detection job for a collection of documents
start_icd10cm_inference_job	Starts an asynchronous job to detect medical conditions and link them to the ICD-10-CM entities
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 entities
stop_entities_detection_v2_job	Stops a medical entities detection job in progress
stop_icd10cm_inference_job	Stops an InferICD10CM inference job in progress
stop_phi_detection_job	Stops a protected health information (PHI) detection job in progress
stop_rx_norm_inference_job	Stops an InferRxNorm inference job in progress

Examples

```

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

```

```
)
## End(Not run)
```

configservice

AWS Config

Description

AWS Config provides a way to keep track of the configurations of all the AWS resources associated with your AWS account. You can use AWS Config to get the current and historical configurations of each AWS resource and also to get information about the relationship between the resources. An AWS resource can be an Amazon Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance, an Elastic Block Store (EBS) volume, an elastic network Interface (ENI), or a security group. For a complete list of resources currently supported by AWS Config, see [Supported AWS Resources](#).

You can access and manage AWS Config through the AWS Management Console, the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), the AWS Config API, or the AWS SDKs for AWS Config. This reference guide contains documentation for the AWS Config API and the AWS CLI commands that you can use to manage AWS Config. The AWS Config API uses the Signature Version 4 protocol for signing requests. For more information about how to sign a request with this protocol, see [Signature Version 4 Signing Process](#). For detailed information about AWS Config features and their associated actions or commands, as well as how to work with AWS Management Console, see [What Is AWS Config](#) in the *AWS Config Developer Guide*.

Usage

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

```

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

```

Operations

batch_get_aggregate_resource_config	Returns the current configuration items for resources that are present in the account.
batch_get_resource_config	Returns the current configuration for one or more requested resources.
delete_aggregation_authorization	Deletes the authorization granted to the specified configuration aggregator.
delete_config_rule	Deletes the specified AWS Config rule and all of its evaluation results.
delete_configuration_aggregator	Deletes the specified configuration aggregator and the aggregated data.
delete_configuration_recorder	Deletes the configuration recorder.
delete_conformance_pack	Deletes the specified conformance pack and all the AWS Config rules, configuration recorders, and delivery channels.
delete_delivery_channel	Deletes the delivery channel.
delete_evaluation_results	Deletes the evaluation results for the specified AWS Config rule.
delete_organization_config_rule	Deletes the specified organization config rule and all of its evaluation results.
delete_organization_conformance_pack	Deletes the specified organization conformance pack and all of the configuration recorders, delivery channels, and rules.
delete_pending_aggregation_request	Deletes pending authorization requests for a specified aggregator account.
delete_remediation_configuration	Deletes the remediation configuration.
delete_remediation_exceptions	Deletes one or more remediation exceptions mentioned in the resource configuration.
delete_resource_config	Records the configuration state for a custom resource that has been deleted.
delete_retention_configuration	Deletes the retention configuration.
delete_stored_query	Deletes the stored query for an AWS account in an AWS Region.
deliver_config_snapshot	Schedules delivery of a configuration snapshot to the Amazon S3 bucket.
describe_aggregate_compliance_by_config_rules	Returns a list of compliant and noncompliant rules with the number of resources in each state.
describe_aggregation_authorizations	Returns a list of authorizations granted to various aggregator accounts.
describe_compliance_by_config_rule	Indicates whether the specified AWS Config rules are compliant.
describe_compliance_by_resource	Indicates whether the specified AWS resources are compliant.
describe_config_rule_evaluation_status	Returns status information for each of your AWS managed Config rules.
describe_config_rules	Returns details about your AWS 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 the details for the specified configuration recorders.
describe_configuration_recorder_status	Returns the current status of the specified configuration recorder.
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_status	Provides organization config rule deployment status for an organization.
describe_organization_conformance_packs	Returns a list of organization conformance packs.
describe_organization_conformance_pack_status	Provides organization conformance pack deployment status for an organization.

<code>describe_pending_aggregation_requests</code>	Returns a list of all pending aggregation requests
<code>describe_remediation_configurations</code>	Returns the details of one or more remediation configurations
<code>describe_remediation_exceptions</code>	Returns the details of one or more remediation exceptions
<code>describe_remediation_execution_status</code>	Provides a detailed view of a Remediation Execution for a set of resources
<code>describe_retention_configurations</code>	Returns the details of one or more retention configurations
<code>get_aggregate_compliance_details_by_config_rule</code>	Returns the evaluation results for the specified AWS Config rule for a set of resources
<code>get_aggregate_config_rule_compliance_summary</code>	Returns the number of compliant and noncompliant rules for one or more AWS Config rules
<code>get_aggregate_discovered_resource_counts</code>	Returns the resource counts across accounts and regions that are present in the specified AWS Region
<code>get_aggregate_resource_config</code>	Returns configuration item that is aggregated for your specific resource
<code>get_compliance_details_by_config_rule</code>	Returns the evaluation results for the specified AWS Config rule
<code>get_compliance_details_by_resource</code>	Returns the evaluation results for the specified AWS resource
<code>get_compliance_summary_by_config_rule</code>	Returns the number of AWS Config rules that are compliant and noncompliant
<code>get_compliance_summary_by_resource_type</code>	Returns the number of resources that are compliant and the number that are noncompliant
<code>get_conformance_pack_compliance_details</code>	Returns compliance details of a conformance pack for all AWS resources in the specified AWS Region
<code>get_conformance_pack_compliance_summary</code>	Returns compliance details for the conformance pack based on the current evaluation
<code>get_discovered_resource_counts</code>	Returns the resource types, the number of each resource type, and the number of noncompliant resources
<code>get_organization_config_rule_detailed_status</code>	Returns detailed status for each member account within an organization
<code>get_organization_conformance_pack_detailed_status</code>	Returns detailed status for each member account within an organization
<code>get_resource_config_history</code>	Returns a list of configuration items for the specified resource
<code>get_stored_query</code>	Returns the details of a specific stored query
<code>list_aggregate_discovered_resources</code>	Accepts a resource type and returns a list of resource identifiers that are aggregated
<code>list_discovered_resources</code>	Accepts a resource type and returns a list of resource identifiers for the specified AWS Region
<code>list_stored_queries</code>	List the stored queries for an AWS account in an AWS Region
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	List the tags for AWS Config resource
<code>put_aggregation_authorization</code>	Authorizes the aggregator account and region to collect data from the specified AWS Region
<code>put_config_rule</code>	Adds or updates an AWS Config rule for evaluating whether your AWS resources are compliant
<code>put_configuration_aggregator</code>	Creates and updates the configuration aggregator with the selected source accounts and regions
<code>put_configuration_recorder</code>	Creates a new configuration recorder to record the selected resource configurations
<code>put_conformance_pack</code>	Creates or updates a conformance pack
<code>put_delivery_channel</code>	Creates a delivery channel object to deliver configuration information to an external system
<code>put_evaluations</code>	Used by an AWS Lambda function to deliver evaluation results to AWS Config
<code>put_external_evaluation</code>	Put external evaluation
<code>put_organization_config_rule</code>	Adds or updates organization config rule for your entire organization or an AWS Region
<code>put_organization_conformance_pack</code>	Deploys conformance packs across member accounts in an AWS Organization
<code>put_remediation_configurations</code>	Adds or updates the remediation configuration with a specific AWS Config rule
<code>put_remediation_exceptions</code>	A remediation exception is when a specific resource is no longer considered compliant
<code>put_resource_config</code>	Records the configuration state for the resource provided in the request
<code>put_retention_configuration</code>	Creates and updates the retention configuration with details about retention
<code>put_stored_query</code>	Saves a new query or updates an existing saved query
<code>select_aggregate_resource_config</code>	Accepts a structured query language (SQL) SELECT command and an AWS Region
<code>select_resource_config</code>	Accepts a structured query language (SQL) SELECT command, performs the query, and returns the results
<code>start_config_rules_evaluation</code>	Runs an on-demand evaluation for the specified AWS Config rules against the specified resources
<code>start_configuration_recorder</code>	Starts recording configurations of the AWS resources you have selected
<code>start_remediation_execution</code>	Runs an on-demand remediation for the specified AWS Config rules against the specified resources
<code>stop_configuration_recorder</code>	Stops recording configurations of the AWS resources you have selected
<code>tag_resource</code>	Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified resource ARN
<code>untag_resource</code>	Deletes specified tags from a resource

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

connect

Amazon Connect Service

Description

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

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

There are limits to the number of Amazon Connect resources that you can create and limits to the number of requests that you can make per second. For more information, see [Amazon Connect Service Quotas](#) in the *Amazon Connect Administrator Guide*.

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

Working with contact flows? Check out the [Amazon Connect Flow language](#).

Usage

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

```

Operations

[associate_approved_origin](#)
[associate_instance_storage_config](#)
[associate_lambda_function](#)
[associate_lex_bot](#)
[associate_routing_profile_queues](#)
[associate_security_key](#)
[create_contact_flow](#)
[create_instance](#)
[create_integration_association](#)
[create_quick_connect](#)
[create_routing_profile](#)
[create_use_case](#)
[create_user](#)
[create_user_hierarchy_group](#)
[delete_instance](#)
[delete_integration_association](#)
[delete_quick_connect](#)
[delete_use_case](#)
[delete_user](#)
[delete_user_hierarchy_group](#)
[describe_contact_flow](#)
[describe_instance](#)
[describe_instance_attribute](#)
[describe_instance_storage_config](#)
[describe_quick_connect](#)
[describe_routing_profile](#)
[describe_user](#)
[describe_user_hierarchy_group](#)
[describe_user_hierarchy_structure](#)
[disassociate_approved_origin](#)

This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change.
 This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change.
 This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change.
 This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change.
 Associates a set of queues with a routing profile.
 This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change.
 Creates a contact flow for the specified Amazon Connect instance.
 This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change.
 This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change.
 This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change.
 Creates a new routing profile.
 This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change.
 Creates a user account for the specified Amazon Connect instance.
 Creates a new user hierarchy group.
 This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change.
 This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change.
 This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change.
 This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change.
 Deletes a user account from the specified Amazon Connect instance.
 Deletes an existing user hierarchy group.
 Describes the specified contact flow.
 This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change.
 This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change.
 This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change.
 This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change.
 Describes the specified routing profile.
 Describes the specified user account.
 Describes the specified hierarchy group.
 Describes the hierarchy structure of the specified Amazon Connect instance.
 This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change.

disassociate_instance_storage_config	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
disassociate_lambda_function	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
disassociate_lex_bot	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
disassociate_routing_profile_queues	Disassociates a set of queues from a routing profile
disassociate_security_key	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
get_contact_attributes	Retrieves the contact attributes for the specified contact
get_current_metric_data	Gets the real-time metric data from the specified Amazon Connect instance
get_federation_token	Retrieves a token for federation
get_metric_data	Gets historical metric data from the specified Amazon Connect instance
list_approved_origins	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
list_contact_flows	Provides information about the contact flows for the specified Amazon Connect instance
list_hours_of_operations	Provides information about the hours of operation for the specified Amazon Connect instance
list_instance_attributes	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
list_instances	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
list_instance_storage_configs	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
list_integration_associations	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
list_lambda_functions	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
list_lex_bots	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
list_phone_numbers	Provides information about the phone numbers for the specified Amazon Connect instance
list_prompts	Provides information about the prompts for the specified Amazon Connect instance
list_queues	Provides information about the queues for the specified Amazon Connect instance
list_quick_connects	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
list_routing_profile_queues	List the queues associated with a routing profile
list_routing_profiles	Provides summary information about the routing profiles for the specified Amazon Connect instance
list_security_keys	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
list_security_profiles	Provides summary information about the security profiles for the specified Amazon Connect instance
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags for the specified resource
list_use_cases	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
list_user_hierarchy_groups	Provides summary information about the hierarchy groups for the specified Amazon Connect instance
list_users	Provides summary information about the users for the specified Amazon Connect instance
resume_contact_recording	When a contact is being recorded, and the recording has been suspended
start_chat_contact	Initiates a contact flow to start a new chat for the customer
start_contact_recording	This API starts recording the contact when the agent joins the call
start_outbound_voice_contact	This API places an outbound call to a contact, and then initiates the contact flow
start_task_contact	Initiates a contact flow to start a new task
stop_contact	Ends the specified contact
stop_contact_recording	When a contact is being recorded, this API stops recording the call
suspend_contact_recording	When a contact is being recorded, this API suspends recording the call
tag_resource	Adds the specified tags to the specified resource
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags from the specified resource
update_contact_attributes	Creates or updates the contact attributes associated with the specified contact
update_contact_flow_content	Updates the specified contact flow
update_contact_flow_name	The name of the contact flow
update_instance_attribute	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
update_instance_storage_config	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
update_quick_connect_config	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
update_quick_connect_name	This API is in preview release for Amazon Connect and is subject to change
update_routing_profile_concurrency	Updates the channels that agents can handle in the Contact Control Panel (CCP)

<code>update_routing_profile_default_outbound_queue</code>	Updates the default outbound queue of a routing profile
<code>update_routing_profile_name</code>	Updates the name and description of a routing profile
<code>update_routing_profile_queues</code>	Updates the properties associated with a set of queues for a routing profile
<code>update_user_hierarchy</code>	Assigns the specified hierarchy group to the specified user
<code>update_user_hierarchy_group_name</code>	Updates the name of the user hierarchy group
<code>update_user_hierarchy_structure</code>	Updates the user hierarchy structure: add, remove, and rename user hierar
<code>update_user_identity_info</code>	Updates the identity information for the specified user
<code>update_user_phone_config</code>	Updates the phone configuration settings for the specified user
<code>update_user_routing_profile</code>	Assigns the specified routing profile to the specified user
<code>update_user_security_profiles</code>	Assigns the specified security profiles to the specified user

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

costandusagereportservice

AWS Cost and Usage Report Service

Description

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

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

Service Endpoint

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

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

Usage

```
costandusagereportservice(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

Operations

delete_report_definition	Deletes the specified report
describe_report_definitions	Lists the AWS Cost and Usage reports available to this account
modify_report_definition	Allows you to programatically update your report preferences
put_report_definition	Creates a new report using the description that you provide

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- costandusagereportservice()
# The following example deletes the AWS Cost and Usage report named
# ExampleReport.
svc$delete_report_definition(
  ReportName = "ExampleReport"
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

The Cost Explorer API enables you to programmatically query your cost and usage data. You can query for aggregated data such as total monthly costs or total daily usage. You can also query for granular data, such as the number of daily write operations for Amazon DynamoDB database tables in your production environment.

Service Endpoint

The Cost Explorer API provides the following endpoint:

- <https://ce.us-east-1.amazonaws.com>

For information about costs associated with the Cost Explorer API, see [AWS Cost Management Pricing](#).

Usage

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

Operations

[create_anomaly_monitor](#)
[create_anomaly_subscription](#)
[create_cost_category_definition](#)

Creates a new cost anomaly detection monitor with the requested type and m
 Adds a subscription to a cost anomaly detection monitor
 Creates a new Cost Category with the requested name and rules

<code>delete_anomaly_monitor</code>	Deletes a cost anomaly monitor
<code>delete_anomaly_subscription</code>	Deletes a cost anomaly subscription
<code>delete_cost_category_definition</code>	Deletes a Cost Category
<code>describe_cost_category_definition</code>	Returns the name, ARN, rules, definition, and effective dates of a Cost Category
<code>get_anomalies</code>	Retrieves all of the cost anomalies detected on your account, during the time period
<code>get_anomaly_monitors</code>	Retrieves the cost anomaly monitor definitions for your account
<code>get_anomaly_subscriptions</code>	Retrieves the cost anomaly subscription objects for your account
<code>get_cost_and_usage</code>	Retrieves cost and usage metrics for your account
<code>get_cost_and_usage_with_resources</code>	Retrieves cost and usage metrics with resources for your account
<code>get_cost_categories</code>	Retrieves an array of Cost Category names and values incurred cost
<code>get_cost_forecast</code>	Retrieves a forecast for how much Amazon Web Services predicts that you will incur
<code>get_dimension_values</code>	Retrieves all available filter values for a specified filter over a period of time
<code>get_reservation_coverage</code>	Retrieves the reservation coverage for your account
<code>get_reservation_purchase_recommendation</code>	Gets recommendations for which reservations to purchase
<code>get_reservation_utilization</code>	Retrieves the reservation utilization for your account
<code>get_rightsizing_recommendation</code>	Creates recommendations that help you save cost by identifying idle and underutilized resources
<code>get_savings_plans_coverage</code>	Retrieves the Savings Plans covered for your account
<code>get_savings_plans_purchase_recommendation</code>	Retrieves your request parameters, Savings Plan Recommendations Summary, and Savings Plan Recommendations
<code>get_savings_plans_utilization</code>	Retrieves the Savings Plans utilization for your account across date ranges with aggregate utilization
<code>get_savings_plans_utilization_details</code>	Retrieves attribute data along with aggregate utilization and savings data for a specified period
<code>get_tags</code>	Queries for available tag keys and tag values for a specified period
<code>get_usage_forecast</code>	Retrieves a forecast for how much Amazon Web Services predicts that you will incur
<code>list_cost_category_definitions</code>	Returns the name, ARN, NumberOfRules and effective dates of all Cost Categories
<code>provide_anomaly_feedback</code>	Modifies the feedback property of a given cost anomaly
<code>update_anomaly_monitor</code>	Updates an existing cost anomaly monitor
<code>update_anomaly_subscription</code>	Updates an existing cost anomaly monitor subscription
<code>update_cost_category_definition</code>	Updates an existing Cost Category

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- costexplorer()
svc$create_anomaly_monitor(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

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())
```

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

Operations

activate_pipeline	Validates the specified pipeline and starts processing pipeline tasks
add_tags	Adds or modifies tags for the specified pipeline
create_pipeline	Creates a new, empty pipeline
deactivate_pipeline	Deactivates the specified running pipeline
delete_pipeline	Deletes a pipeline, its pipeline definition, and its run history
describe_objects	Gets the object definitions for a set of objects associated with the pipeline
describe_pipelines	Retrieves metadata about one or more pipelines
evaluate_expression	Task runners call EvaluateExpression to evaluate a string in the context of the specified object
get_pipeline_definition	Gets the definition of the specified pipeline
list_pipelines	Lists the pipeline identifiers for all active pipelines that you have permission to access
poll_for_task	Task runners call PollForTask to receive a task to perform from AWS Data Pipeline
put_pipeline_definition	Adds tasks, schedules, and preconditions to the specified pipeline
query_objects	Queries the specified pipeline for the names of objects that match the specified set of conditions
remove_tags	Removes existing tags from the specified pipeline
report_task_progress	Task runners call ReportTaskProgress when assigned a task to acknowledge that it has the task
report_task_runner_heartbeat	Task runners call ReportTaskRunnerHeartbeat every 15 minutes to indicate that they are operating
set_status	Requests that the status of the specified physical or logical pipeline objects be updated in the pipeline
set_task_status	Task runners call SetTaskStatus to notify AWS Data Pipeline that a task is completed and provided
validate_pipeline_definition	Validates the specified pipeline definition to ensure that it is well formed and can be run without

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

Description

DAX is a managed caching service engineered for Amazon DynamoDB. DAX dramatically speeds up database reads by caching frequently-accessed data from DynamoDB, so applications can access that data with sub-millisecond latency. You can create a DAX cluster easily, using the AWS Management Console. With a few simple modifications to your code, your application can begin taking advantage of the DAX cluster and realize significant improvements in read performance.

Usage

```
dax(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

directconnect	<i>AWS Direct Connect</i>
---------------	---------------------------

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 transit virtual interface to a Direct Connect gateway.
allocate_connection_on_interconnect	Deprecated
allocate_hosted_connection	Creates a hosted connection on the specified interconnect or a link aggregation group (LAG).
allocate_private_virtual_interface	Provisions a private virtual interface to be owned by the specified AWS account.
allocate_public_virtual_interface	Provisions a public virtual interface to be owned by the specified AWS account.
allocate_transit_virtual_interface	Provisions a transit virtual interface to be owned by the specified AWS account.
associate_connection_with_lag	Associates an existing connection with a link aggregation group (LAG).
associate_hosted_connection	Associates a hosted connection and its virtual interfaces with a link aggregation group (LAG).
associate_virtual_interface	Associates a virtual interface with a specified link aggregation group (LAG).
confirm_connection	Confirms the creation of the specified hosted connection on an interconnect.
confirm_private_virtual_interface	Accepts ownership of a private virtual interface created by another AWS account.
confirm_public_virtual_interface	Accepts ownership of a public virtual interface created by another AWS account.
confirm_transit_virtual_interface	Accepts ownership of a transit virtual interface created by another AWS account.
create_bgp_peer	Creates a BGP peer on the specified virtual interface.
create_connection	Creates a connection between a customer network and a specific AWS account.
create_direct_connect_gateway	Creates a Direct Connect gateway, which is an intermediate object between a customer network and a virtual private gateway.
create_direct_connect_gateway_association	Creates an association between a Direct Connect gateway and a virtual private gateway.
create_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal	Creates a proposal to associate the specified virtual private gateway with a Direct Connect gateway.
create_interconnect	Creates an interconnect between an AWS Direct Connect Partner's network and an AWS account.
create_lag	Creates a link aggregation group (LAG) with the specified number of member connections.
create_private_virtual_interface	Creates a private virtual interface.
create_public_virtual_interface	Creates a public virtual interface.
create_transit_virtual_interface	Creates a transit virtual interface.
delete_bgp_peer	Deletes the specified BGP peer on the specified virtual interface.
delete_connection	Deletes the specified connection.
delete_direct_connect_gateway	Deletes the specified Direct Connect gateway.
delete_direct_connect_gateway_association	Deletes the association between the specified Direct Connect gateway and a virtual private gateway.
delete_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal	Deletes the association proposal request between the specified Direct Connect gateway and a virtual private gateway.
delete_interconnect	Deletes the specified interconnect.
delete_lag	Deletes the specified link aggregation group (LAG).

delete_virtual_interface	Deletes a virtual interface
describe_connection_loa	Deprecated
describe_connections	Displays the specified connection or all connections in this Region
describe_connections_on_interconnect	Deprecated
describe_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposals	Describes one or more association proposals for connection between
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 Region
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 Connect
update_direct_connect_gateway_association	Updates the specified attributes of the Direct Connect gateway asso
update_lag	Updates the attributes of the specified link aggregation group (LAG)
update_virtual_interface_attributes	Updates the specified attributes of the specified virtual private inter

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

directoryservice

AWS Directory Service

Description

AWS Directory Service is a web service that makes it easy for you to setup and run directories in the AWS cloud, or connect your AWS resources with an existing on-premises Microsoft Active

Directory. This guide provides detailed information about AWS Directory Service operations, data types, parameters, and errors. For information about AWS Directory Services features, see [AWS Directory Service](#) and the [AWS Directory Service Administration Guide](#).

AWS provides SDKs that consist of libraries and sample code for various programming languages and platforms (Java, Ruby, .Net, iOS, Android, etc.). The SDKs provide a convenient way to create programmatic access to AWS Directory Service and other AWS services. For more information about the AWS SDKs, including how to download and install them, see [Tools for Amazon Web Services](#).

Usage

```
directoryservice(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

Operations

accept_shared_directory	Accepts a directory sharing request that was sent from the directory owner account
add_ip_routes	If the DNS server for your on-premises domain uses a publicly addressable IP address
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 an on-premises directory
create_alias	Creates an alias for a directory and assigns the alias to the directory

<code>create_computer</code>	Creates an Active Directory computer object in the specified directory
<code>create_conditional_forwarder</code>	Creates a conditional forwarder associated with your AWS directory
<code>create_directory</code>	Creates a Simple AD directory
<code>create_log_subscription</code>	Creates a subscription to forward real-time Directory Service domain controller security events
<code>create_microsoft_ad</code>	Creates a Microsoft AD directory in the AWS Cloud
<code>create_snapshot</code>	Creates a snapshot of a Simple AD or Microsoft AD directory in the AWS cloud
<code>create_trust</code>	AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory allows you to configure trust relationships between your AWS Managed Microsoft AD and other Active Directory forests
<code>delete_conditional_forwarder</code>	Deletes a conditional forwarder that has been set up for your AWS directory
<code>delete_directory</code>	Deletes an AWS Directory Service directory
<code>delete_log_subscription</code>	Deletes the specified log subscription
<code>delete_snapshot</code>	Deletes a directory snapshot
<code>delete_trust</code>	Deletes an existing trust relationship between your AWS Managed Microsoft AD and other Active Directory forests
<code>deregister_certificate</code>	Deletes from the system the certificate that was registered for secure LDAP or client certificate authentication
<code>deregister_event_topic</code>	Removes the specified directory as a publisher to the specified SNS topic
<code>describe_certificate</code>	Displays information about the certificate registered for secure LDAP or client certificate authentication
<code>describe_conditional_forwarders</code>	Obtains information about the conditional forwarders for this account
<code>describe_directories</code>	Obtains information about the directories that belong to this account
<code>describe_domain_controllers</code>	Provides information about any domain controllers in your directory
<code>describe_event_topics</code>	Obtains information about which SNS topics receive status messages from the specified directory
<code>describe_ldaps_settings</code>	Describes the status of LDAP security for the specified directory
<code>describe_regions</code>	Provides information about the Regions that are configured for multi-Region replication
<code>describe_shared_directories</code>	Returns the shared directories in your account
<code>describe_snapshots</code>	Obtains information about the directory snapshots that belong to this account
<code>describe_trusts</code>	Obtains information about the trust relationships for this account
<code>disable_client_authentication</code>	Disables alternative client authentication methods for the specified directory
<code>disable_ldaps</code>	Deactivates LDAP secure calls for the specified directory
<code>disable_radius</code>	Disables multi-factor authentication (MFA) with the Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) protocol
<code>disable_sso</code>	Disables single-sign on for a directory
<code>enable_client_authentication</code>	Enables alternative client authentication methods for the specified directory
<code>enable_ldaps</code>	Activates the switch for the specific directory to always use LDAP secure calls
<code>enable_radius</code>	Enables multi-factor authentication (MFA) with the Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) protocol
<code>enable_sso</code>	Enables single sign-on for a directory
<code>get_directory_limits</code>	Obtains directory limit information for the current Region
<code>get_snapshot_limits</code>	Obtains the manual snapshot limits for a directory
<code>list_certificates</code>	For the specified directory, lists all the certificates registered for a secure LDAP or client certificate authentication
<code>list_ip_routes</code>	Lists the address blocks that you have added to a directory
<code>list_log_subscriptions</code>	Lists the active log subscriptions for the AWS account
<code>list_schema_extensions</code>	Lists all schema extensions applied to a Microsoft AD Directory
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists all tags on a directory
<code>register_certificate</code>	Registers a certificate for a secure LDAP or client certificate authentication
<code>register_event_topic</code>	Associates a directory with an SNS topic
<code>reject_shared_directory</code>	Rejects a directory sharing request that was sent from the directory owner account
<code>remove_ip_routes</code>	Removes IP address blocks from a directory
<code>remove_region</code>	Stops all replication and removes the domain controllers from the specified Region
<code>remove_tags_from_resource</code>	Removes tags from a directory
<code>reset_user_password</code>	Resets the password for any user in your AWS Managed Microsoft AD or Simple AD directory
<code>restore_from_snapshot</code>	Restores a directory using an existing directory snapshot
<code>share_directory</code>	Shares a specified directory (DirectoryId) in your AWS account (directory owner) with another AWS account (directory requester)

start_schema_extension	Applies a schema extension to a Microsoft AD directory
unshare_directory	Stops the directory sharing between the directory owner and consumer accounts
update_conditional_forwarder	Updates a conditional forwarder that has been set up for your AWS directory
update_number_of_domain_controllers	Adds or removes domain controllers to or from the directory
update_radius	Updates the Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) server information
update_trust	Updates the trust that has been set up between your AWS Managed Microsoft AD directory and your AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory
verify_trust	Verifies the trust that has been set up between your AWS Managed Microsoft AD directory and your AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

dml

Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager

Description

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

Amazon DLM supports Amazon EBS volumes and snapshots. For information about using Amazon DLM with Amazon EBS, see [Automating the Amazon EBS Snapshot Lifecycle](#) in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide*.

Usage

```
dml(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 <- dlm(
  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_lifecycle_policy	Creates a policy to manage the lifecycle of the specified AWS resources
delete_lifecycle_policy	Deletes the specified lifecycle policy and halts the automated operations that the policy specified
get_lifecycle_policies	Gets summary information about all or the specified data lifecycle policies
get_lifecycle_policy	Gets detailed information about the specified lifecycle policy
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags for the specified resource
tag_resource	Adds the specified tags to the specified resource
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags from the specified resource
update_lifecycle_policy	Updates the specified lifecycle policy

Examples

```

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

## End(Not run)

```

Description

Amazon DocumentDB API documentation

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Operations

add_tags_to_resource	Adds metadata tags to an Amazon DocumentDB resource
apply_pending_maintenance_action	Applies a pending maintenance action to a resource (for example, to an Amazon DocumentDB instance)
copy_db_cluster_parameter_group	Copies the specified cluster parameter group
copy_db_cluster_snapshot	Copies a snapshot of a cluster
create_db_cluster	Creates a new Amazon DocumentDB cluster
create_db_cluster_parameter_group	Creates a new cluster parameter group
create_db_cluster_snapshot	Creates a snapshot of a cluster
create_db_instance	Creates a new instance
create_db_subnet_group	Creates a new subnet group
delete_db_cluster	Deletes a previously provisioned cluster
delete_db_cluster_parameter_group	Deletes a specified cluster parameter group
delete_db_cluster_snapshot	Deletes a cluster snapshot
delete_db_instance	Deletes a previously provisioned instance
delete_db_subnet_group	Deletes a subnet group
describe_certificates	Returns a list of certificate authority (CA) certificates provided by Amazon DocumentDB
describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups	Returns a list of DBClusterParameterGroup descriptions

<code>describe_db_cluster_parameters</code>	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular cluster parameter group
<code>describe_db_clusters</code>	Returns information about provisioned Amazon DocumentDB clusters
<code>describe_db_cluster_snapshot_attributes</code>	Returns a list of cluster snapshot attribute names and values for a manual DB c
<code>describe_db_cluster_snapshots</code>	Returns information about cluster snapshots
<code>describe_db_engine_versions</code>	Returns a list of the available engines
<code>describe_db_instances</code>	Returns information about provisioned Amazon DocumentDB instances
<code>describe_db_subnet_groups</code>	Returns a list of DBSubnetGroup descriptions
<code>describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters</code>	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the cluster da
<code>describe_event_categories</code>	Displays a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for a spe
<code>describe_events</code>	Returns events related to instances, security groups, snapshots, and DB parame
<code>describe_orderable_db_instance_options</code>	Returns a list of orderable instance options for the specified engine
<code>describe_pending_maintenance_actions</code>	Returns a list of resources (for example, instances) that have at least one pendin
<code>failover_db_cluster</code>	Forces a failover for a cluster
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists all tags on an Amazon DocumentDB resource
<code>modify_db_cluster</code>	Modifies a setting for an Amazon DocumentDB cluster
<code>modify_db_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Modifies the parameters of a cluster parameter group
<code>modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute</code>	Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a man
<code>modify_db_instance</code>	Modifies settings for an instance
<code>modify_db_subnet_group</code>	Modifies an existing subnet group
<code>reboot_db_instance</code>	You might need to reboot your instance, usually for maintenance reasons
<code>remove_tags_from_resource</code>	Removes metadata tags from an Amazon DocumentDB resource
<code>reset_db_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Modifies the parameters of a cluster parameter group to the default value
<code>restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot</code>	Creates a new cluster from a snapshot or cluster snapshot
<code>restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time</code>	Restores a cluster to an arbitrary point in time
<code>start_db_cluster</code>	Restarts the stopped cluster that is specified by DBClusterIdentifier
<code>stop_db_cluster</code>	Stops the running cluster that is specified by DBClusterIdentifier

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

dynamodb

Amazon DynamoDB

Description

Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability. DynamoDB lets you offload the administrative burdens

of operating and scaling a distributed database, so that you don't have to worry about hardware provisioning, setup and configuration, replication, software patching, or cluster scaling.

With DynamoDB, you can create database tables that can store and retrieve any amount of data, and serve any level of request traffic. You can scale up or scale down your tables' throughput capacity without downtime or performance degradation, and use the AWS Management Console to monitor resource utilization and performance metrics.

DynamoDB automatically spreads the data and traffic for your tables over a sufficient number of servers to handle your throughput and storage requirements, while maintaining consistent and fast performance. All of your data is stored on solid state disks (SSDs) and automatically replicated across multiple Availability Zones in an AWS region, providing built-in high availability and data durability.

Usage

```
dynamodb(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

Operations

[batch_execute_statement](#)
[batch_get_item](#)
[batch_write_item](#)

This operation allows you to perform batch reads and writes on data stored in DynamoDB.
 The BatchGetItem operation returns the attributes of one or more items from one or more tables.
 The BatchWriteItem operation puts or deletes multiple items in one or more tables.

create_backup	Creates a backup for an existing table
create_global_table	Creates a global table from an existing table
create_table	The CreateTable operation adds a new table to your account
delete_backup	Deletes an existing backup of a table
delete_item	Deletes a single item in a table by primary key
delete_table	The DeleteTable operation deletes a table and all of its items
describe_backup	Describes an existing backup of a table
describe_continuous_backups	Checks the status of continuous backups and point in time recovery on the specified table
describe_contributor_insights	Returns information about contributor insights, for a given table or global secondary index
describe_endpoints	Returns the regional endpoint information
describe_export	Describes an existing table export
describe_global_table	Returns information about the specified global table
describe_global_table_settings	Describes Region-specific settings for a global table
describe_kinesis_streaming_destination	Returns information about the status of Kinesis streaming
describe_limits	Returns the current provisioned-capacity quotas for your AWS account in a Region
describe_table	Returns information about the table, including the current status of the table, when it is a global table
describe_table_replica_auto_scaling	Describes auto scaling settings across replicas of the global table at once
describe_time_to_live	Gives a description of the Time to Live (TTL) status on the specified table
disable_kinesis_streaming_destination	Stops replication from the DynamoDB table to the Kinesis data stream
enable_kinesis_streaming_destination	Starts table data replication to the specified Kinesis data stream at a timestamp chosen by the user
execute_statement	This operation allows you to perform reads and singleton writes on data stored in DynamoDB
execute_transaction	This operation allows you to perform transactional reads or writes on data stored in DynamoDB
export_table_to_point_in_time	Exports table data to an S3 bucket
get_item	The GetItem operation returns a set of attributes for the item with the given primary key
list_backups	List backups associated with an AWS account
list_contributor_insights	Returns a list of ContributorInsightsSummary for a table and all its global secondary indexes
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_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
query	The Query operation finds items based on primary key values
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 EarliestRestorableTime
scan	The Scan operation returns one or more items and item attributes by accessing every item in the table
tag_resource	Associate a set of tags with an Amazon DynamoDB resource
transact_get_items	TransactGetItems is a synchronous operation that atomically retrieves multiple items
transact_write_items	TransactWriteItems is a synchronous write operation that groups up to 25 action requests
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 specified table
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 already exist
update_table	Modifies the provisioned throughput settings, global secondary indexes, or DynamoDB streams
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 specified table

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)
```

Description

Amazon DynamoDB

Amazon DynamoDB Streams provides API actions for accessing streams and processing stream records. To learn more about application development with Streams, see [Capturing Table Activity with DynamoDB Streams](#) in the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Usage

```
dynamodbstreams(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

Operations

describe_stream	Returns information about a stream, including the current status of the stream, its Amazon Resource Name
get_records	Retrieves the stream records from a given shard
get_shard_iterator	Returns a shard iterator
list_streams	Returns an array of stream ARNs associated with the current account and endpoint

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- dynamodbstreams()
# The following example describes a stream with a given stream ARN.
svc$describe_stream(
  StreamArn = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:111122223333:table/Forum/stream/2..."
)

## End(Not run)
```

ec2

*Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud***Description**

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

To learn more, see the following resources:

- Amazon EC2: [AmazonEC2 product page](#), [Amazon EC2 documentation](#)
- Amazon EBS: [Amazon EBS product page](#), [Amazon EBS documentation](#)
- Amazon VPC: [Amazon VPC product page](#), [Amazon VPC documentation](#)
- AWS VPN: [AWS VPN product page](#), [AWS VPN documentation](#)

Usage

```
ec2(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 <- ec2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
```

```

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

```

Operations

accept_reserved_instances_exchange_quote	Accepts the Convertible Reserved Instance exchange quote
accept_transit_gateway_multicast_domain_associations	Accepts a request to associate subnets with a transit gateway
accept_transit_gateway_peering_attachment	Accepts a transit gateway peering attachment request
accept_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment	Accepts a request to attach a VPC to a transit gateway
accept_vpc_endpoint_connections	Accepts one or more interface VPC endpoint connection requests
accept_vpc_peering_connection	Accept a VPC peering connection request
advertise_byoip_cidr	Advertises an IPv4 or IPv6 address range that is not in your VPC
allocate_address	Allocates an Elastic IP address to your AWS account
allocate_hosts	Allocates a Dedicated Host to your account
apply_security_groups_to_client_vpn_target_network	Applies a security group to the association between a Client VPN endpoint and a target network
assign_ipv6_addresses	Assigns one or more IPv6 addresses to the specified interface
assign_private_ip_addresses	Assigns one or more secondary private IP addresses to the specified interface
associate_address	Associates an Elastic IP address, or carrier IP address, with a subnet
associate_client_vpn_target_network	Associates a target network with a Client VPN endpoint
associate_dhcp_options	Associates a set of DHCP options (that you've previously created) with a VPC
associate_enclave_certificate_iam_role	Associates an AWS Identity and Access Management role with an Amazon EC2 instance profile
associate_iam_instance_profile	Associates an IAM instance profile with a running instance
associate_route_table	Associates a route table with a subnet
associate_subnet_cidr_block	Associates a CIDR block with your subnet
associate_transit_gateway_multicast_domain	Associates the specified subnets and transit gateway with a multicast domain
associate_transit_gateway_route_table	Associates the specified attachment with the specified route table
associate_vpc_cidr_block	Associates a CIDR block with your VPC
attach_classic_link_vpc	Links an EC2-Classic instance to a ClassicLink-ClassicLink VPC
attach_internet_gateway	Attaches an internet gateway or a virtual private gateway to a VPC
attach_network_interface	Attaches a network interface to an instance
attach_volume	Attaches an EBS volume to a running or stopped instance
attach_vpn_gateway	Attaches a virtual private gateway to a VPC
authorize_client_vpn_ingress	Adds an ingress authorization rule to a Client VPN endpoint
authorize_security_group_egress	[VPC only] Adds the specified egress rules to a security group
authorize_security_group_ingress	Adds the specified ingress rules to a security group
bundle_instance	Bundles an Amazon instance store-backed Windows instance
cancel_bundle_task	Cancels a bundling operation for an instance store-backed Windows instance
cancel_capacity_reservation	Cancels the specified Capacity Reservation, releasing the reserved capacity
cancel_conversion_task	Cancels an active conversion task
cancel_export_task	Cancels an active export task
cancel_import_task	Cancels an in-process import virtual machine operation

cancel_reserved_instances_listing	Cancels the specified Reserved Instance listing in
cancel_spot_fleet_requests	Cancels the specified Spot Fleet requests
cancel_spot_instance_requests	Cancels one or more Spot Instance requests
confirm_product_instance	Determines whether a product code is associated
copy_fpga_image	Copies the specified Amazon FPGA Image (AFI)
copy_image	Initiates the copy of an AMI from the specified s
copy_snapshot	Copies a point-in-time snapshot of an EBS volum
create_capacity_reservation	Creates a new Capacity Reservation with the spe
create_carrier_gateway	Creates a carrier gateway
create_client_vpn_endpoint	Creates a Client VPN endpoint
create_client_vpn_route	Adds a route to a network to a Client VPN endpo
create_customer_gateway	Provides information to AWS about your VPN cu
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 set of DHCP options for your VPC
create_egress_only_internet_gateway	[IPv6 only] Creates an egress-only internet gatew
create_fleet	Launches an EC2 Fleet
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_export_task	Exports a running or stopped instance to an Ama
create_internet_gateway	Creates an internet gateway for use with a VPC
create_key_pair	Creates a 2048-bit RSA key pair with the specific
create_launch_template	Creates a launch template
create_launch_template_version	Creates a new version for a launch template
create_local_gateway_route	Creates a static route for the specified local gatew
create_local_gateway_route_table_vpc_association	Associates the specified VPC with the specified I
create_managed_prefix_list	Creates a managed prefix list
create_nat_gateway	Creates a NAT gateway in the specified public su
create_network_acl	Creates a network ACL in a VPC
create_network_acl_entry	Creates an entry (a rule) in a network ACL with
create_network_insights_path	Creates a path to analyze for reachability
create_network_interface	Creates a network interface in the specified subn
create_network_interface_permission	Grants an AWS-authorized account permission to
create_placement_group	Creates a placement group in which to launch ins
create_reserved_instances_listing	Creates a listing for Amazon EC2 Standard Rese
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_subnet	Creates a subnet in a specified VPC
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

<code>create_transit_gateway</code>	Creates a transit gateway
<code>create_transit_gateway_connect</code>	Creates a Connect attachment from a specified transit gateway
<code>create_transit_gateway_connect_peer</code>	Creates a Connect peer for a specified transit gateway
<code>create_transit_gateway_multicast_domain</code>	Creates a multicast domain using the specified transit gateway
<code>create_transit_gateway_peering_attachment</code>	Requests a transit gateway peering attachment between two transit gateways
<code>create_transit_gateway_prefix_list_reference</code>	Creates a reference (route) to a prefix list in a specified transit gateway
<code>create_transit_gateway_route</code>	Creates a static route for the specified transit gateway
<code>create_transit_gateway_route_table</code>	Creates a route table for the specified transit gateway
<code>create_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment</code>	Attaches the specified VPC to the specified transit gateway
<code>create_volume</code>	Creates an EBS volume that can be attached to an Amazon EC2 instance
<code>create_vpc</code>	Creates a VPC with the specified IPv4 CIDR block
<code>create_vpc_endpoint</code>	Creates a VPC endpoint for a specified service
<code>create_vpc_endpoint_connection_notification</code>	Creates a connection notification for a specified VPC endpoint
<code>create_vpc_endpoint_service_configuration</code>	Creates a VPC endpoint service configuration to connect to a service
<code>create_vpc_peering_connection</code>	Requests a VPC peering connection between two VPCs
<code>create_vpn_connection</code>	Creates a VPN connection between an existing VPC and a customer gateway
<code>create_vpn_connection_route</code>	Creates a static route associated with a VPN connection
<code>create_vpn_gateway</code>	Creates a virtual private gateway
<code>delete_carrier_gateway</code>	Deletes a carrier gateway
<code>delete_client_vpn_endpoint</code>	Deletes the specified Client VPN endpoint
<code>delete_client_vpn_route</code>	Deletes a route from a Client VPN endpoint
<code>delete_customer_gateway</code>	Deletes the specified customer gateway
<code>delete_dhcp_options</code>	Deletes the specified set of DHCP options
<code>delete_egress_only_internet_gateway</code>	Deletes an egress-only internet gateway
<code>delete_fleets</code>	Deletes the specified EC2 Fleet
<code>delete_flow_logs</code>	Deletes one or more flow logs
<code>delete_fpga_image</code>	Deletes the specified Amazon FPGA Image (AFI)
<code>delete_internet_gateway</code>	Deletes the specified internet gateway
<code>delete_key_pair</code>	Deletes the specified key pair, by removing the public key
<code>delete_launch_template</code>	Deletes a launch template
<code>delete_launch_template_versions</code>	Deletes one or more versions of a launch template
<code>delete_local_gateway_route</code>	Deletes the specified route from the specified local gateway
<code>delete_local_gateway_route_table_vpc_association</code>	Deletes the specified association between a VPC and a local gateway route table
<code>delete_managed_prefix_list</code>	Deletes the specified managed prefix list
<code>delete_nat_gateway</code>	Deletes the specified NAT gateway
<code>delete_network_acl</code>	Deletes the specified network ACL
<code>delete_network_acl_entry</code>	Deletes the specified ingress or egress entry (rule) from a network ACL
<code>delete_network_insights_analysis</code>	Deletes the specified network insights analysis
<code>delete_network_insights_path</code>	Deletes the specified path
<code>delete_network_interface</code>	Deletes the specified network interface
<code>delete_network_interface_permission</code>	Deletes a permission for a network interface
<code>delete_placement_group</code>	Deletes the specified placement group
<code>delete_queued_reserved_instances</code>	Deletes the queued purchases for the specified Reserved Instance offering class
<code>delete_route</code>	Deletes the specified route from the specified route table
<code>delete_route_table</code>	Deletes the specified route table
<code>delete_security_group</code>	Deletes a security group
<code>delete_snapshot</code>	Deletes the specified snapshot
<code>delete_spot_datafeed_subscription</code>	Deletes the data feed for Spot Instances

<code>delete_subnet</code>	Deletes the specified subnet
<code>delete_tags</code>	Deletes the specified set of tags from the specified resource
<code>delete_traffic_mirror_filter</code>	Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror filter
<code>delete_traffic_mirror_filter_rule</code>	Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror rule
<code>delete_traffic_mirror_session</code>	Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror session
<code>delete_traffic_mirror_target</code>	Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror target
<code>delete_transit_gateway</code>	Deletes the specified transit gateway
<code>delete_transit_gateway_connect</code>	Deletes the specified Connect attachment
<code>delete_transit_gateway_connect_peer</code>	Deletes the specified Connect peer
<code>delete_transit_gateway_multicast_domain</code>	Deletes the specified transit gateway multicast domain
<code>delete_transit_gateway_peering_attachment</code>	Deletes a transit gateway peering attachment
<code>delete_transit_gateway_prefix_list_reference</code>	Deletes a reference (route) to a prefix list in a specified transit gateway
<code>delete_transit_gateway_route</code>	Deletes the specified route from the specified transit gateway
<code>delete_transit_gateway_route_table</code>	Deletes the specified transit gateway route table
<code>delete_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment</code>	Deletes the specified VPC attachment
<code>delete_volume</code>	Deletes the specified EBS volume
<code>delete_vpc</code>	Deletes the specified VPC
<code>delete_vpc_endpoint_connection_notifications</code>	Deletes one or more VPC endpoint connection notifications
<code>delete_vpc_endpoints</code>	Deletes one or more specified VPC endpoints
<code>delete_vpc_endpoint_service_configurations</code>	Deletes one or more VPC endpoint service configurations
<code>delete_vpc_peering_connection</code>	Deletes a VPC peering connection
<code>delete_vpn_connection</code>	Deletes the specified VPN connection
<code>delete_vpn_connection_route</code>	Deletes the specified static route associated with the specified VPN connection
<code>delete_vpn_gateway</code>	Deletes the specified virtual private gateway
<code>deprovision_byoip_cidr</code>	Releases the specified address range that you provisioned for your own IP address space
<code>deregister_image</code>	Deregisters the specified AMI
<code>deregister_instance_event_notification_attributes</code>	Deregisters tag keys to prevent tags that have the specified tag keys from being applied to the specified instance
<code>deregister_transit_gateway_multicast_group_members</code>	Deregisters the specified members (network interfaces) from the specified multicast domain
<code>deregister_transit_gateway_multicast_group_sources</code>	Deregisters the specified sources (network interfaces) from the specified multicast domain
<code>describe_account_attributes</code>	Describes attributes of your AWS account
<code>describe_addresses</code>	Describes the specified Elastic IP addresses or all Elastic IP addresses in your account
<code>describe_aggregate_id_format</code>	Describes the longer ID format settings for all regions
<code>describe_availability_zones</code>	Describes the Availability Zones, Local Zones, and Outposts in the specified region
<code>describe_bundle_tasks</code>	Describes the specified bundle tasks or all of your bundle tasks
<code>describe_byoip_cidrs</code>	Describes the IP address ranges that were specified for your own IP address space
<code>describe_capacity_reservations</code>	Describes one or more of your Capacity Reservations
<code>describe_carrier_gateways</code>	Describes one or more of your carrier gateways
<code>describe_classic_link_instances</code>	Describes one or more of your linked EC2-Classical Link instances
<code>describe_client_vpn_authorization_rules</code>	Describes the authorization rules for a specified Client VPN connection
<code>describe_client_vpn_connections</code>	Describes active client connections and connection statistics for the specified Client VPN gateway
<code>describe_client_vpn_endpoints</code>	Describes one or more Client VPN endpoints in the specified region
<code>describe_client_vpn_routes</code>	Describes the routes for the specified Client VPN connection
<code>describe_client_vpn_target_networks</code>	Describes the target networks associated with the specified Client VPN connection
<code>describe_coip_pools</code>	Describes the specified customer-owned address pools
<code>describe_conversion_tasks</code>	Describes the specified conversion tasks or all conversion tasks in the specified region
<code>describe_customer_gateways</code>	Describes one or more of your VPN customer gateways
<code>describe_dhcp_options</code>	Describes one or more of your DHCP options sets
<code>describe_egress_only_internet_gateways</code>	Describes one or more of your egress-only internet gateways

describe_elastic_gpus	Describes the Elastic Graphics accelerator associated with the specified EC2 instance
describe_export_image_tasks	Describes the specified export image tasks or all of your export image tasks
describe_export_tasks	Describes the specified export instance tasks or all of your export instance tasks
describe_fast_snapshot_restores	Describes the state of fast snapshot restores for your Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS) volumes
describe_fleet_history	Describes the events for the specified EC2 Fleet
describe_fleet_instances	Describes the running instances for the specified EC2 Fleet
describe_fleets	Describes the specified EC2 Fleets or all of your EC2 Fleets
describe_flow_logs	Describes one or more flow logs
describe_fpga_image_attribute	Describes the specified attribute of the specified Amazon FPGA Image (AFI)
describe_fpga_images	Describes the Amazon FPGA Images (AFIs) available in your region
describe_host_reservation_offerings	Describes the Dedicated Host reservations that are available in your region
describe_host_reservations	Describes reservations that are associated with Dedicated Hosts
describe_hosts	Describes the specified Dedicated Hosts or all of your Dedicated Hosts
describe_iam_instance_profile_associations	Describes your IAM instance profile associations
describe_identity_id_format	Describes the ID format settings for resources for your account
describe_id_format	Describes the ID format settings for your resources
describe_image_attribute	Describes the specified attribute of the specified Amazon Machine Image (AMI)
describe_images	Describes the specified images (AMIs, AKIs, and S3 Images)
describe_import_image_tasks	Displays details about an import virtual machine image task
describe_import_snapshot_tasks	Describes your import snapshot tasks
describe_instance_attribute	Describes the specified attribute of the specified EC2 instance
describe_instance_credit_specifications	Describes the credit option for CPU usage of the specified EC2 instance
describe_instance_event_notification_attributes	Describes the tag keys that are registered to appear on the specified EC2 instances
describe_instances	Describes the specified instances or all instances in your region
describe_instance_status	Describes the status of the specified instances or all instances in your region
describe_instance_type_offerings	Returns a list of all instance types offered in your region
describe_instance_types	Describes the details of the instance types that are available in your region
describe_internet_gateways	Describes one or more of your internet gateways
describe_ipv6_pools	Describes your IPv6 address pools
describe_key_pairs	Describes the specified key pairs or all of your key pairs
describe_launch_templates	Describes one or more launch templates
describe_launch_template_versions	Describes one or more versions of a specified launch template
describe_local_gateway_route_tables	Describes one or more local gateway route tables
describe_local_gateway_route_table_virtual_interface_group_associations	Describes the associations between virtual interfaces and local gateway route tables
describe_local_gateway_route_table_vpc_associations	Describes the specified associations between VPCs and local gateway route tables
describe_local_gateways	Describes one or more local gateways
describe_local_gateway_virtual_interface_groups	Describes the specified local gateway virtual interface groups
describe_local_gateway_virtual_interfaces	Describes the specified local gateway virtual interfaces
describe_managed_prefix_lists	Describes your managed prefix lists and any Amazon Web Services Managed Prefix Lists (AWS Managed Prefix Lists)
describe_moving_addresses	Describes your Elastic IP addresses that are being moved
describe_nat_gateways	Describes one or more of your NAT gateways
describe_network_acls	Describes one or more of your network ACLs
describe_network_insights_analyses	Describes one or more of your network insights analyses
describe_network_insights_paths	Describes one or more of your paths
describe_network_interface_attribute	Describes a network interface attribute
describe_network_interface_permissions	Describes the permissions for your network interfaces
describe_network_interfaces	Describes one or more of your network interfaces
describe_placement_groups	Describes the specified placement groups or all placement groups in your region

describe_prefix_lists	Describes available AWS services in a prefix list
describe_principal_id_format	Describes the ID format settings for the root user
describe_public_ipv4_pools	Describes the specified IPv4 address pools
describe_regions	Describes the Regions that are enabled for your account
describe_reserved_instances	Describes one or more of the Reserved Instances
describe_reserved_instances_listings	Describes your account's Reserved Instance listings
describe_reserved_instances_modifications	Describes the modifications made to your Reserved Instances
describe_reserved_instances_offerings	Describes Reserved Instance offerings that are available
describe_route_tables	Describes one or more of your route tables
describe_scheduled_instance_availability	Finds available schedules that meet the specified criteria
describe_scheduled_instances	Describes the specified Scheduled Instances or all of your Scheduled Instances
describe_security_group_references	[VPC only] Describes the VPCs on the other side of the specified security group
describe_security_groups	Describes the specified security groups or all of your security groups
describe_snapshot_attribute	Describes the specified attribute of the specified EBS snapshots
describe_snapshots	Describes the specified EBS snapshots available to your account
describe_spot_datafeed_subscription	Describes the data feed for Spot Instances
describe_spot_fleet_instances	Describes the running instances for the specified Spot Fleet
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	[VPC only] Describes the stale security group rules
describe_subnets	Describes one or more of your subnets
describe_tags	Describes the specified tags for your EC2 resources
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 targets
describe_transit_gateway_attachments	Describes one or more attachments between resources
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 domains
describe_transit_gateway_peering_attachments	Describes your transit gateway peering attachments
describe_transit_gateway_route_tables	Describes one or more transit gateway route tables
describe_transit_gateways	Describes one or more transit gateways
describe_transit_gateway_vpc_attachments	Describes one or more VPC attachments
describe_volume_attribute	Describes the specified attribute of the specified EBS volumes
describe_volumes	Describes the specified EBS volumes or all of your EBS volumes
describe_volumes_modifications	Describes the most recent volume modification records
describe_volume_status	Describes the status of the specified volumes
describe_vpc_attribute	Describes the specified attribute of the specified VPC
describe_vpc_classic_link	Describes the ClassicLink status of one or more VPCs
describe_vpc_classic_link_dns_support	Describes the ClassicLink DNS support status of one or more VPCs
describe_vpc_endpoint_connection_notifications	Describes the connection notifications for VPC endpoints
describe_vpc_endpoint_connections	Describes the VPC endpoint connections to your account
describe_vpc_endpoints	Describes one or more of your VPC endpoints
describe_vpc_endpoint_service_configurations	Describes the VPC endpoint service configurations
describe_vpc_endpoint_service_permissions	Describes the principals (service consumers) that are authorized to use the service
describe_vpc_endpoint_services	Describes available services to which you can connect via VPC endpoints

<code>describe_vpc_peering_connections</code>	Describes one or more of your VPC peering connections
<code>describe_vpcs</code>	Describes one or more of your VPCs
<code>describe_vpn_connections</code>	Describes one or more of your VPN connections
<code>describe_vpn_gateways</code>	Describes one or more of your virtual private gateways
<code>detach_classic_link_vpc</code>	Unlinks (detaches) a linked EC2-Classic instance from a VPC
<code>detach_internet_gateway</code>	Detaches an internet gateway from a VPC, disabling it
<code>detach_network_interface</code>	Detaches a network interface from an instance
<code>detach_volume</code>	Detaches an EBS volume from an instance
<code>detach_vpn_gateway</code>	Detaches a virtual private gateway from a VPC
<code>disable_ebs_encryption_by_default</code>	Disables EBS encryption by default for your account
<code>disable_fast_snapshot_restores</code>	Disables fast snapshot restores for the specified subnets
<code>disable_transit_gateway_route_table_propagation</code>	Disables the specified resource attachment from a transit gateway route table
<code>disable_vgw_route_propagation</code>	Disables a virtual private gateway (VGW) from propagating routes to a route table
<code>disable_vpc_classic_link</code>	Disables ClassicLink for a VPC
<code>disable_vpc_classic_link_dns_support</code>	Disables ClassicLink DNS support for a VPC
<code>disassociate_address</code>	Disassociates an Elastic IP address from the instance
<code>disassociate_client_vpn_target_network</code>	Disassociates a target network from the specified client VPN endpoint
<code>disassociate_enclave_certificate_iam_role</code>	Disassociates an IAM role from an AWS Certificate Manager certificate
<code>disassociate_iam_instance_profile</code>	Disassociates an IAM instance profile from a running instance
<code>disassociate_route_table</code>	Disassociates a subnet or gateway from a route table
<code>disassociate_subnet_cidr_block</code>	Disassociates a CIDR block from a subnet
<code>disassociate_transit_gateway_multicast_domain</code>	Disassociates the specified subnets from the transit gateway multicast domain
<code>disassociate_transit_gateway_route_table</code>	Disassociates a resource attachment from a transit gateway route table
<code>disassociate_vpc_cidr_block</code>	Disassociates a CIDR block from a VPC
<code>enable_ebs_encryption_by_default</code>	Enables EBS encryption by default for your account
<code>enable_fast_snapshot_restores</code>	Enables fast snapshot restores for the specified subnets
<code>enable_transit_gateway_route_table_propagation</code>	Enables the specified attachment to propagate routes to a transit gateway route table
<code>enable_vgw_route_propagation</code>	Enables a virtual private gateway (VGW) to propagate routes to a route table
<code>enable_volume_io</code>	Enables I/O operations for a volume that had I/O operations disabled
<code>enable_vpc_classic_link</code>	Enables a VPC for ClassicLink
<code>enable_vpc_classic_link_dns_support</code>	Enables a VPC to support DNS hostname resolution
<code>export_client_vpn_client_certificate_revocation_list</code>	Downloads the client certificate revocation list for the specified client VPN endpoint
<code>export_client_vpn_client_configuration</code>	Downloads the contents of the Client VPN endpoint configuration
<code>export_image</code>	Exports an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to a new region
<code>export_transit_gateway_routes</code>	Exports routes from the specified transit gateway
<code>get_associated_enclave_certificate_iam_roles</code>	Returns the IAM roles that are associated with the specified certificate
<code>get_associated_ipv6_pool_cidrs</code>	Gets information about the IPv6 CIDR block associated with the specified pool
<code>get_capacity_reservation_usage</code>	Gets usage information about a Capacity Reservation
<code>get_coip_pool_usage</code>	Describes the allocations from the specified customer master key (CMK) pool
<code>get_console_output</code>	Gets the console output for the specified instance
<code>get_console_screenshot</code>	Retrieve a JPG-format screenshot of a running instance
<code>get_default_credit_specification</code>	Describes the default credit option for CPU usage
<code>get_ebs_default_kms_key_id</code>	Describes the default customer master key (CMK) ID for EBS encryption
<code>get_ebs_encryption_by_default</code>	Describes whether EBS encryption by default is enabled for your account
<code>get_groups_for_capacity_reservation</code>	Lists the resource groups to which a Capacity Reservation is associated
<code>get_host_reservation_purchase_preview</code>	Preview a reservation purchase with configuration data
<code>get_launch_template_data</code>	Retrieves the configuration data of the specified launch template
<code>get_managed_prefix_list_associations</code>	Gets information about the resources that are associated with the specified prefix list

<code>get_managed_prefix_list_entries</code>	Gets information about the entries for a specified
<code>get_password_data</code>	Retrieves the encrypted administrator password for
<code>get_reserved_instances_exchange_quote</code>	Returns a quote and exchange information for ex
<code>get_transit_gateway_attachment_propagations</code>	Lists the route tables to which the specified resou
<code>get_transit_gateway_multicast_domain_associations</code>	Gets information about the associations for the tr
<code>get_transit_gateway_prefix_list_references</code>	Gets information about the prefix list references
<code>get_transit_gateway_route_table_associations</code>	Gets information about the associations for the sp
<code>get_transit_gateway_route_table_propagations</code>	Gets information about the route table propagatio
<code>import_client_vpn_client_certificate_revocation_list</code>	Uploads a client certificate revocation list to the
<code>import_image</code>	Import single or multi-volume disk images or EE
<code>import_instance</code>	Creates an import instance task using metadata fr
<code>import_key_pair</code>	Imports the public key from an RSA key pair tha
<code>import_snapshot</code>	Imports a disk into an EBS snapshot
<code>import_volume</code>	Creates an import volume task using metadata fr
<code>modify_availability_zone_group</code>	Changes the opt-in status of the Local Zone and
<code>modify_capacity_reservation</code>	Modifies a Capacity Reservation's capacity and t
<code>modify_client_vpn_endpoint</code>	Modifies the specified Client VPN endpoint
<code>modify_default_credit_specification</code>	Modifies the default credit option for CPU usage
<code>modify_ebs_default_kms_key_id</code>	Changes the default customer master key (CMK)
<code>modify_fleet</code>	Modifies the specified EC2 Fleet
<code>modify_fpga_image_attribute</code>	Modifies the specified attribute of the specified A
<code>modify_hosts</code>	Modify the auto-placement setting of a Dedicated
<code>modify_identity_id_format</code>	Modifies the ID format of a resource for a specifi
<code>modify_id_format</code>	Modifies the ID format for the specified resource
<code>modify_image_attribute</code>	Modifies the specified attribute of the specified A
<code>modify_instance_attribute</code>	Modifies the specified attribute of the specified in
<code>modify_instance_capacity_reservation_attributes</code>	Modifies the Capacity Reservation settings for a
<code>modify_instance_credit_specification</code>	Modifies the credit option for CPU usage on a ru
<code>modify_instance_event_start_time</code>	Modifies the start time for a scheduled Amazon I
<code>modify_instance_metadata_options</code>	Modify the instance metadata parameters on a ru
<code>modify_instance_placement</code>	Modifies the placement attributes for a specified
<code>modify_launch_template</code>	Modifies a launch template
<code>modify_managed_prefix_list</code>	Modifies the specified managed prefix list
<code>modify_network_interface_attribute</code>	Modifies the specified network interface attribute
<code>modify_reserved_instances</code>	Modifies the Availability Zone, instance count, in
<code>modify_snapshot_attribute</code>	Adds or removes permission settings for the spec
<code>modify_spot_fleet_request</code>	Modifies the specified Spot Fleet request
<code>modify_subnet_attribute</code>	Modifies a subnet attribute
<code>modify_traffic_mirror_filter_network_services</code>	Allows or restricts mirroring network services
<code>modify_traffic_mirror_filter_rule</code>	Modifies the specified Traffic Mirror rule
<code>modify_traffic_mirror_session</code>	Modifies a Traffic Mirror session
<code>modify_transit_gateway</code>	Modifies the specified transit gateway
<code>modify_transit_gateway_prefix_list_reference</code>	Modifies a reference (route) to a prefix list in a sp
<code>modify_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment</code>	Modifies the specified VPC attachment
<code>modify_volume</code>	You can modify several parameters of an existing
<code>modify_volume_attribute</code>	Modifies a volume attribute
<code>modify_vpc_attribute</code>	Modifies the specified attribute of the specified V
<code>modify_vpc_endpoint</code>	Modifies attributes of a specified VPC endpoint

<code>modify_vpc_endpoint_connection_notification</code>	Modifies a connection notification for VPC endpoint
<code>modify_vpc_endpoint_service_configuration</code>	Modifies the attributes of your VPC endpoint service
<code>modify_vpc_endpoint_service_permissions</code>	Modifies the permissions for your VPC endpoint service
<code>modify_vpc_peering_connection_options</code>	Modifies the VPC peering connection options on a VPC peering connection
<code>modify_vpc_tenancy</code>	Modifies the instance tenancy attribute of the specified instance
<code>modify_vpn_connection</code>	Modifies the customer gateway or the target gateway for a VPN connection
<code>modify_vpn_connection_options</code>	Modifies the connection options for your Site-to-Site VPN connection
<code>modify_vpn_tunnel_certificate</code>	Modifies the VPN tunnel endpoint certificate
<code>modify_vpn_tunnel_options</code>	Modifies the options for a VPN tunnel in an AWS Managed VPN connection
<code>monitor_instances</code>	Enables detailed monitoring for a running instance
<code>move_address_to_vpc</code>	Moves an Elastic IP address from the EC2-Classic instance to a VPC
<code>provision_byoip_cidr</code>	Provisions an IPv4 or IPv6 address range for use with your VPC
<code>purchase_host_reservation</code>	Purchase a reservation with configurations that match your requirements
<code>purchase_reserved_instances_offering</code>	Purchases a Reserved Instance for use with your VPC
<code>purchase_scheduled_instances</code>	Purchases the Scheduled Instances with the specified options
<code>reboot_instances</code>	Requests a reboot of the specified instances
<code>register_image</code>	Registers an AMI
<code>register_instance_event_notification_attributes</code>	Registers a set of tag keys to include in scheduled events
<code>register_transit_gateway_multicast_group_members</code>	Registers members (network interfaces) with the specified transit gateway
<code>register_transit_gateway_multicast_group_sources</code>	Registers sources (network interfaces) with the specified transit gateway
<code>reject_transit_gateway_multicast_domain_associations</code>	Rejects a request to associate cross-account subnets with a transit gateway
<code>reject_transit_gateway_peering_attachment</code>	Rejects a transit gateway peering attachment request
<code>reject_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment</code>	Rejects a request to attach a VPC to a transit gateway
<code>reject_vpc_endpoint_connections</code>	Rejects one or more VPC endpoint connection requests
<code>reject_vpc_peering_connection</code>	Rejects a VPC peering connection request
<code>release_address</code>	Releases the specified Elastic IP address
<code>release_hosts</code>	When you no longer want to use an On-Demand Capacity Block, you can release the capacity
<code>replace_iam_instance_profile_association</code>	Replaces an IAM instance profile for the specified instance
<code>replace_network_acl_association</code>	Changes which network ACL a subnet is associated with
<code>replace_network_acl_entry</code>	Replaces an entry (rule) in a network ACL
<code>replace_route</code>	Replaces an existing route within a route table in a VPC
<code>replace_route_table_association</code>	Changes the route table associated with a given subnet
<code>replace_transit_gateway_route</code>	Replaces the specified route in the specified transit gateway
<code>report_instance_status</code>	Submits feedback about the status of an instance
<code>request_spot_fleet</code>	Creates a Spot Fleet request
<code>request_spot_instances</code>	Creates a Spot Instance request
<code>reset_ebs_default_kms_key_id</code>	Resets the default customer master key (CMK) for EBS volumes
<code>reset_fpga_image_attribute</code>	Resets the specified attribute of the specified Amazon FPGA Image (AFI)
<code>reset_image_attribute</code>	Resets an attribute of an AMI to its default value
<code>reset_instance_attribute</code>	Resets an attribute of an instance to its default value
<code>reset_network_interface_attribute</code>	Resets a network interface attribute
<code>reset_snapshot_attribute</code>	Resets permission settings for the specified snapshot
<code>restore_address_to_classic</code>	Restores an Elastic IP address that was previously associated with a VPC
<code>restore_managed_prefix_list_version</code>	Restores the entries from a previous version of a managed prefix list
<code>revoke_client_vpn_ingress</code>	Removes an ingress authorization rule from a Client VPN connection
<code>revoke_security_group_egress</code>	[VPC only] Removes the specified egress rules from a security group
<code>revoke_security_group_ingress</code>	Removes the specified ingress rules from a security group
<code>run_instances</code>	Launches the specified number of instances using the specified parameters

<code>run_scheduled_instances</code>	Launches the specified Scheduled Instances
<code>search_local_gateway_routes</code>	Searches for routes in the specified local gateway
<code>search_transit_gateway_multicast_groups</code>	Searches one or more transit gateway multicast groups
<code>search_transit_gateway_routes</code>	Searches for routes in the specified transit gateway
<code>send_diagnostic_interrupt</code>	Sends a diagnostic interrupt to the specified Amazon EC2 instance
<code>start_instances</code>	Starts an Amazon EBS-backed instance that you can connect to
<code>start_network_insights_analysis</code>	Starts analyzing the specified path
<code>start_vpc_endpoint_service_private_dns_verification</code>	Initiates the verification process to prove that the specified VPC endpoint service is available
<code>stop_instances</code>	Stops an Amazon EBS-backed instance
<code>terminate_client_vpn_connections</code>	Terminates active Client VPN endpoint connections
<code>terminate_instances</code>	Shuts down the specified instances
<code>unassign_ipv6_addresses</code>	Unassigns one or more IPv6 addresses from a network interface
<code>unassign_private_ip_addresses</code>	Unassigns one or more secondary private IP addresses from a network interface
<code>unmonitor_instances</code>	Disables detailed monitoring for a running instance
<code>update_security_group_rule_descriptions_egress</code>	[VPC only] Updates the description of an egress (outbound) security group rule
<code>update_security_group_rule_descriptions_ingress</code>	Updates the description of an ingress (inbound) security group rule
<code>withdraw_byoip_cidr</code>	Stops advertising an address range that is provisioned by you

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

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

Usage

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

Operations

[send_ssh_public_key](#) Pushes an SSH public key to a particular OS user on a given EC2 instance for 60 seconds

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ec2instanceconnect()
# The following example pushes a sample SSH public key to the EC2 instance
# i-abcd1234 in AZ us-west-2b for use by the instance OS user ec2-user.
svc$send_ssh_public_key(
  AvailabilityZone = "us-west-2a",
  InstanceId = "i-abcd1234",
  InstanceOSUser = "ec2-user",
  SSHPublicKey = "ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQ3F1Hqj2eqCdrGHuA6d..."
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon Elastic Container Registry

Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) is a managed container image registry service. Customers can use the familiar Docker CLI, or their preferred client, to push, pull, and manage images. Amazon ECR provides a secure, scalable, and reliable registry for your Docker or Open Container Initiative (OCI) images. Amazon ECR supports private repositories with resource-based permissions using IAM so that specific users or Amazon EC2 instances can access repositories and images.

Usage

```
ecr(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

Operations

batch_check_layer_availability	Checks the availability of one or more image layers in a repository
batch_delete_image	Deletes a list of specified images within a repository
batch_get_image	Gets detailed information for an image
complete_layer_upload	Informs Amazon ECR that the image layer upload has completed for a specified registry
create_repository	Creates a repository
delete_lifecycle_policy	Deletes the lifecycle policy associated with the specified repository

<code>delete_registry_policy</code>	Deletes the registry permissions policy
<code>delete_repository</code>	Deletes a repository
<code>delete_repository_policy</code>	Deletes the repository policy associated with the specified repository
<code>describe_images</code>	Returns metadata about the images in a repository
<code>describe_image_scan_findings</code>	Returns the scan findings for the specified image
<code>describe_registry</code>	Describes the settings for a registry
<code>describe_repositories</code>	Describes image repositories in a registry
<code>get_authorization_token</code>	Retrieves an authorization token
<code>get_download_url_for_layer</code>	Retrieves the pre-signed Amazon S3 download URL corresponding to an image layer
<code>get_lifecycle_policy</code>	Retrieves the lifecycle policy for the specified repository
<code>get_lifecycle_policy_preview</code>	Retrieves the results of the lifecycle policy preview request for the specified repository
<code>get_registry_policy</code>	Retrieves the permissions policy for a registry
<code>get_repository_policy</code>	Retrieves the repository policy for the specified repository
<code>initiate_layer_upload</code>	Notifies Amazon ECR that you intend to upload an image layer
<code>list_images</code>	Lists all the image IDs for the specified repository
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	List the tags for an Amazon ECR resource
<code>put_image</code>	Creates or updates the image manifest and tags associated with an image
<code>put_image_scanning_configuration</code>	Updates the image scanning configuration for the specified repository
<code>put_image_tag_mutability</code>	Updates the image tag mutability settings for the specified repository
<code>put_lifecycle_policy</code>	Creates or updates the lifecycle policy for the specified repository
<code>put_registry_policy</code>	Creates or updates the permissions policy for your registry
<code>put_replication_configuration</code>	Creates or updates the replication configuration for a registry
<code>set_repository_policy</code>	Applies a repository policy to the specified repository to control access permissions
<code>start_image_scan</code>	Starts an image vulnerability scan
<code>start_lifecycle_policy_preview</code>	Starts a preview of a lifecycle policy for the specified repository
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds specified tags to a resource with the specified ARN
<code>untag_resource</code>	Deletes specified tags from a resource
<code>upload_layer_part</code>	Uploads an image layer part to Amazon ECR

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)
```

Description

Amazon Elastic Container Service

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

Amazon ECS lets you launch and stop container-based applications with simple API calls, allows you to get the state of your cluster from a centralized service, and gives you access to many familiar Amazon EC2 features.

You can use Amazon ECS to schedule the placement of containers across your cluster based on your resource needs, isolation policies, and availability requirements. Amazon ECS eliminates the need for you to operate your own cluster management and configuration management systems or worry about scaling your management infrastructure.

Usage

```
ecs(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

```

        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 a 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 IAM user, IAM 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_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 Amazon Elastic Container Service container instances
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 of the Amazon ECS agent
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_services	Lists the services that are running in a specified cluster
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 (which may include unregistered families)
list_task_definitions	Returns a list of task definitions that are registered to your account
list_tasks	Returns a list of tasks for a specified cluster
put_account_setting	Modifies an account setting
put_account_setting_default	Modifies an account setting for all IAM users on an account for whom no individual account settings are specified
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 cluster
register_container_instance	This action is only used by the Amazon ECS agent, and it is not intended for use outside of the Amazon ECS agent
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 instances
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 of the Amazon ECS agent
submit_container_state_change	This action is only used by the Amazon ECS agent, and it is not intended for use outside of the Amazon ECS agent
submit_task_state_change	This action is only used by the Amazon ECS agent, and it is not intended for use outside of the Amazon ECS agent

<code>tag_resource</code>	Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified resourceArn
<code>untag_resource</code>	Deletes specified tags from a resource
<code>update_capacity_provider</code>	Modifies the parameters for a capacity provider
<code>update_cluster_settings</code>	Modifies the settings to use for a cluster
<code>update_container_agent</code>	Updates the Amazon ECS container agent on a specified container instance
<code>update_container_instances_state</code>	Modifies the status of an Amazon ECS container instance
<code>update_service</code>	Updating the task placement strategies and constraints on an Amazon ECS service remain
<code>update_service_primary_task_set</code>	Modifies which task set in a service is the primary task set
<code>update_task_set</code>	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 instances in the AWS Cloud. With Amazon EFS, storage capacity is elastic, growing and shrinking automatically as you add and remove files, so your applications have the storage they need, when they need it. For more information, see the [User Guide](#).

Usage

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

```

Operations

create_access_point	Creates an EFS access point
create_file_system	Creates a new, empty file system
create_mount_target	Creates a mount target for a file system
create_tags	Creates or overwrites tags associated with a file system
delete_access_point	Deletes the specified access point
delete_file_system	Deletes a file system, permanently severing access to its contents
delete_file_system_policy	Deletes the FileSystemPolicy for the specified file system
delete_mount_target	Deletes the specified mount target
delete_tags	Deletes the specified tags from a file system
describe_access_points	Returns the description of a specific Amazon EFS access point if the AccessPointId
describe_backup_policy	Returns the backup policy for the specified EFS file system
describe_file_system_policy	Returns the FileSystemPolicy for the specified EFS file system
describe_file_systems	Returns the description of a specific Amazon EFS file system if either the file system
describe_lifecycle_configuration	Returns the current LifecycleConfiguration object for the specified Amazon EFS fil
describe_mount_targets	Returns the descriptions of all the current mount targets, or a specific mount target,
describe_mount_target_security_groups	Returns the security groups currently in effect for a mount target
describe_tags	Returns the tags associated with a file system
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags for a top-level EFS resource
modify_mount_target_security_groups	Modifies the set of security groups in effect for a mount target
put_backup_policy	Updates the file system's backup policy
put_file_system_policy	Applies an Amazon EFS FileSystemPolicy to an Amazon EFS file system
put_lifecycle_configuration	Enables lifecycle management by creating a new LifecycleConfiguration object
tag_resource	Creates a tag for an EFS resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from an EFS resource
update_file_system	Updates the throughput mode or the amount of provisioned throughput of an existin

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- efs()
# This operation creates a new file system with the default generalpurpose
# performance mode.
svc$create_file_system(
  CreationToken = "tokenstring",
  PerformanceMode = "generalPurpose",
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = "Name",
      Value = "MyFileSystem"
    )
  )
)

## 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 AWS without needing to stand up or maintain your own Kubernetes control plane. Kubernetes is an open-source system for automating the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications.

Amazon EKS runs up-to-date versions of the open-source Kubernetes software, so you can use all the existing plugins and tooling from the Kubernetes community. Applications running on Amazon EKS are fully compatible with applications running on any standard Kubernetes environment, whether running in on-premises data centers or public clouds. This means that you can easily migrate any standard Kubernetes application to Amazon EKS without any code modification required.

Usage

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

```

Operations

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

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())
```

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

Operations

add_tags_to_resource	Adds up to 50 cost allocation tags to the named resource
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_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 for Redis offers fully managed, fast, reliable and secure
create_replication_group	Creates a Redis (cluster mode disabled) or a Redis (cluster mode enabled)
create_snapshot	Creates a copy of an entire cluster or replication group at a specific moment in time
create_user	For Redis engine version 6
create_user_group	For Redis engine version 6
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 Redis (cluster mode enabled)
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_snapshot	Deletes an existing snapshot

<code>delete_user</code>	For Redis engine version 6
<code>delete_user_group</code>	For Redis engine version 6
<code>describe_cache_clusters</code>	Returns information about all provisioned clusters if no cluster identifier is provided
<code>describe_cache_engine_versions</code>	Returns a list of the available cache engines and their versions
<code>describe_cache_parameter_groups</code>	Returns a list of cache parameter group descriptions
<code>describe_cache_parameters</code>	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular cache parameter group
<code>describe_cache_security_groups</code>	Returns a list of cache security group descriptions
<code>describe_cache_subnet_groups</code>	Returns a list of cache subnet group descriptions
<code>describe_engine_default_parameters</code>	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the specified engine
<code>describe_events</code>	Returns events related to clusters, cache security groups, and cache parameter groups
<code>describe_global_replication_groups</code>	Returns information about a particular global replication group
<code>describe_replication_groups</code>	Returns information about a particular replication group
<code>describe_reserved_cache_nodes</code>	Returns information about reserved cache nodes for this account, or about all reserved cache nodes
<code>describe_reserved_cache_nodes_offerings</code>	Lists available reserved cache node offerings
<code>describe_service_updates</code>	Returns details of the service updates
<code>describe_snapshots</code>	Returns information about cluster or replication group snapshots
<code>describe_update_actions</code>	Returns details of the update actions
<code>describe_user_groups</code>	Returns a list of user groups
<code>describe_users</code>	Returns a list of users
<code>disassociate_global_replication_group</code>	Remove a secondary cluster from the Global Datastore using the Global Datastore ID
<code>failover_global_replication_group</code>	Used to failover the primary region to a selected secondary region
<code>increase_node_groups_in_global_replication_group</code>	Increase the number of node groups in the Global Datastore
<code>increase_replica_count</code>	Dynamically increases the number of replicas in a Redis (cluster mode only) cluster
<code>list_allowed_node_type_modifications</code>	Lists all available node types that you can scale your Redis cluster's or Global Datastore's node groups to
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists all cost allocation tags currently on the named resource
<code>modify_cache_cluster</code>	Modifies the settings for a cluster
<code>modify_cache_parameter_group</code>	Modifies the parameters of a cache parameter group
<code>modify_cache_subnet_group</code>	Modifies an existing cache subnet group
<code>modify_global_replication_group</code>	Modifies the settings for a Global Datastore
<code>modify_replication_group</code>	Modifies the settings for a replication group
<code>modify_replication_group_shard_configuration</code>	Modifies a replication group's shards (node groups) by allowing you to change the number of shards and the number of nodes per shard
<code>modify_user</code>	Changes user password(s) and/or access string
<code>modify_user_group</code>	Changes the list of users that belong to the user group
<code>purchase_reserved_cache_nodes_offering</code>	Allows you to purchase a reserved cache node offering
<code>rebalance_slots_in_global_replication_group</code>	Redistribute slots to ensure uniform distribution across existing shards
<code>reboot_cache_cluster</code>	Reboots some, or all, of the cache nodes within a provisioned cluster
<code>remove_tags_from_resource</code>	Removes the tags identified by the TagKeys list from the named resource
<code>reset_cache_parameter_group</code>	Modifies the parameters of a cache parameter group to the engine or system default
<code>revoke_cache_security_group_ingress</code>	Revokes ingress from a cache security group
<code>start_migration</code>	Start the migration of data
<code>test_failover</code>	Represents the input of a TestFailover operation which test automatic failover

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- elasticache()
svc$add_tags_to_resource(
```

```
    Foo = 123
  )

## End(Not run)
```

elasticbeanstalk	<i>AWS Elastic Beanstalk</i>
------------------	------------------------------

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())
```

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


update_application	Updates the specified application to have the specified properties
update_application_resource_lifecycle	Modifies lifecycle settings for an application
update_application_version	Updates the specified application version to have the specified properties
update_configuration_template	Updates the specified configuration template to have the specified properties
update_environment	Updates the environment description, deploys a new application version, updates the configuration template, and updates the tags
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 environment description

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- elasticbeanstalk()
# The following code aborts a running application version deployment for
# an environment named my-env:
svc$abort_environment_update(
  EnvironmentName = "my-env"
)

## End(Not run)
```

elasticsearchservice *Amazon Elasticsearch Service*

Description

Amazon Elasticsearch Configuration Service

Use the Amazon Elasticsearch Configuration API to create, configure, and manage Elasticsearch domains.

For sample code that uses the Configuration API, see the [Amazon Elasticsearch Service Developer Guide](#). The guide also contains [sample code for sending signed HTTP requests to the Elasticsearch APIs](#).

The endpoint for configuration service requests is region-specific: `es.region.amazonaws.com`. For example, `es.us-east-1.amazonaws.com`. For a current list of supported regions and endpoints, see [Regions and Endpoints](#).

Usage

```
elasticsearchservice(config = list())
```

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

Operations

accept_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection	Allows the destination domain owner to accept an inbound cross-cluster search connection
add_tags	Attaches tags to an existing Elasticsearch domain
associate_package	Associates a package with an Amazon ES domain
cancel_elasticsearch_service_software_update	Cancels a scheduled service software update for an Amazon ES domain
create_elasticsearch_domain	Creates a new Elasticsearch domain
create_outbound_cross_cluster_search_connection	Creates a new cross-cluster search connection from a source domain to a destination domain
create_package	Create a package for use with Amazon ES domains
delete_elasticsearch_domain	Permanently deletes the specified Elasticsearch domain and all of its associated resources
delete_elasticsearch_service_role	Deletes the service-linked role that Elasticsearch Service uses to manage domains
delete_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection	Allows the destination domain owner to delete an existing inbound cross-cluster search connection
delete_outbound_cross_cluster_search_connection	Allows the source domain owner to delete an existing outbound cross-cluster search connection
delete_package	Delete the package
describe_elasticsearch_domain	Returns domain configuration information about the specified Elasticsearch domain
describe_elasticsearch_domain_config	Provides cluster configuration information about the specified Elasticsearch domain
describe_elasticsearch_domains	Returns domain configuration information about the specified Elasticsearch domains
describe_elasticsearch_instance_type_limits	Describe Elasticsearch Limits for a given InstanceType and ElasticsearchVersion
describe_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connections	Lists all the inbound cross-cluster search connections for a destination domain
describe_outbound_cross_cluster_search_connections	Lists all the outbound cross-cluster search connections for a source domain
describe_packages	Describes all packages available to Amazon ES
describe_reserved_elasticsearch_instance_offerings	Lists available reserved Elasticsearch instance offerings
describe_reserved_elasticsearch_instances	Returns information about reserved Elasticsearch instances for this account
dissociate_package	Dissociates a package from the Amazon ES domain
get_compatible_elasticsearch_versions	Returns a list of upgrade compatible Elasticsearch versions
get_package_version_history	Returns a list of versions of the package, along with their creation times

get_upgrade_history	Retrieves the complete history of the last 10 upgrades that were performed.
get_upgrade_status	Retrieves the latest status of the last upgrade or upgrade eligibility check.
list_domain_names	Returns the name of all Elasticsearch domains owned by the current user.
list_domains_for_package	Lists all Amazon ES domains associated with the package.
list_elasticsearch_instance_types	List all Elasticsearch instance types that are supported for given Elasticsearch domain.
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.
purchase_reserved_elasticsearch_instance_offering	Allows you to purchase reserved Elasticsearch instances.
reject_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection	Allows the destination domain owner to reject an inbound cross-cluster search connection.
remove_tags	Removes the specified set of tags from the specified Elasticsearch domain.
start_elasticsearch_service_software_update	Schedules a service software update for an Amazon ES domain.
update_elasticsearch_domain_config	Modifies the cluster configuration of the specified Elasticsearch domain.
update_package	Updates a package for use with Amazon ES domains.
upgrade_elasticsearch_domain	Allows you to either upgrade your domain or perform an Upgrade Elasticsearch operation.

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())
```

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](#)
[apply_security_groups_to_load_balancer](#)
[attach_load_balancer_to_subnets](#)
[configure_health_check](#)
[create_app_cookie_stickiness_policy](#)
[create_lb_cookie_stickiness_policy](#)
[create_load_balancer](#)
[create_load_balancer_listeners](#)
[create_load_balancer_policy](#)
[delete_load_balancer](#)
[delete_load_balancer_listeners](#)
[delete_load_balancer_policy](#)
[deregister_instances_from_load_balancer](#)

Adds the specified tags to the specified load balancer
 Associates one or more security groups with your load balancer in a virtual private cloud
 Adds one or more subnets to the set of configured subnets for the specified load balancer
 Specifies the health check settings to use when evaluating the health state of the specified instances
 Generates a stickiness policy with sticky session lifetimes that follow that of the specified instances
 Generates a stickiness policy with sticky session lifetimes controlled by the specified instances
 Creates a Classic Load Balancer
 Creates one or more listeners for the specified load balancer
 Creates a policy with the specified attributes for the specified load balancer
 Deletes the specified load balancer
 Deletes the specified listeners from the specified load balancer
 Deletes the specified policy from the specified load balancer
 Deregisters the specified instances from the specified load balancer

describe_account_limits	Describes the current Elastic Load Balancing resource limits for your AWS
describe_instance_health	Describes the state of the specified instances with respect to the specified lo
describe_load_balancer_attributes	Describes the attributes for the specified load balancer
describe_load_balancer_policies	Describes the specified policies
describe_load_balancer_policy_types	Describes the specified load balancer policy types or all load balancer polic
describe_load_balancers	Describes the specified the load balancers
describe_tags	Describes the tags associated with the specified load balancers
detach_load_balancer_from_subnets	Removes the specified subnets from the set of configured subnets for the lo
disable_availability_zones_for_load_balancer	Removes the specified Availability Zones from the set of Availability Zones
enable_availability_zones_for_load_balancer	Adds the specified Availability Zones to the set of Availability Zones for th
modify_load_balancer_attributes	Modifies the attributes of the specified load balancer
register_instances_with_load_balancer	Adds the specified instances to the specified load balancer
remove_tags	Removes one or more tags from the specified load balancer
set_load_balancer_listener_ssl_certificate	Sets the certificate that terminates the specified listener's SSL connections
set_load_balancer_policies_for_backend_server	Replaces the set of policies associated with the specified port on which the
set_load_balancer_policies_of_listener	Replaces the current set of policies for the specified load balancer port with

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- elb()
# This example adds two tags to the specified load balancer.
svc$add_tags(
  LoadBalancerNames = list(
    "my-load-balancer"
  ),
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = "project",
      Value = "lima"
    ),
    list(
      Key = "department",
      Value = "digital-media"
    )
  )
)
## End(Not run)
```

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 TLS listener
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, or Gateway Load Balancer
create_load_balancer	Creates an Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer
create_rule	Creates a rule for the specified listener
create_target_group	Creates a target group
delete_listener	Deletes the specified listener
delete_load_balancer	Deletes the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer
delete_rule	Deletes the specified rule
delete_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 listener
describe_listeners	Describes the specified listeners or the listeners for the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer
describe_load_balancer_attributes	Describes the attributes for the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer
describe_load_balancers	Describes the specified load balancers or all of your load balancers
describe_rules	Describes the specified rules or the rules for the specified listener
describe_ssl_policies	Describes the specified policies or all policies used for SSL negotiation
describe_tags	Describes the tags for the specified Elastic Load Balancing resources
describe_target_group_attributes	Describes the attributes for the specified target group
describe_target_groups	Describes the specified target groups or all of your target groups
describe_target_health	Describes the health of the specified targets or all of your targets
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 Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer
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 specified target group
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 listener
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 Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway 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 Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer
set_subnets	Enables the Availability Zones for the specified public subnets for the specified Application Load Balancer, Network Load Balancer, or Gateway Load Balancer

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- elbv2()

```

```

# This example adds the specified tags to the specified load balancer.
svc$add_tags(
  ResourceArns = list(
    "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/m..."
  ),
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = "project",
      Value = "lima"
    ),
    list(
      Key = "department",
      Value = "digital-media"
    )
  )
)

## End(Not run)

```

emr

Amazon Elastic MapReduce

Description

Amazon EMR is a web service that makes it easier to process large amounts of data efficiently. Amazon EMR uses Hadoop processing combined with several AWS services to do tasks such as web indexing, data mining, log file analysis, machine learning, scientific simulation, and data warehouse management.

Usage

```
emr(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 <- emr(
  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_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
cancel_steps	Cancels a pending step or steps in a running cluster
create_security_configuration	Creates a security configuration, which is stored in the service and can be specified
create_studio	The Amazon EMR Studio APIs are in preview release for Amazon EMR and are su
create_studio_session_mapping	The Amazon EMR Studio APIs are in preview release for Amazon EMR and are su
delete_security_configuration	Deletes a security configuration
delete_studio	The Amazon EMR Studio APIs are in preview release for Amazon EMR and are su
delete_studio_session_mapping	The Amazon EMR Studio APIs are in preview release for Amazon EMR and are su
describe_cluster	Provides cluster-level details including status, hardware and software configuration,
describe_job_flows	This API is no longer supported and will eventually be removed
describe_notebook_execution	Provides details of a notebook execution
describe_security_configuration	Provides the details of a security configuration by returning the configuration JSON
describe_step	Provides more detail about the cluster step
describe_studio	The Amazon EMR Studio APIs are in preview release for Amazon EMR and are su
get_block_public_access_configuration	Returns the Amazon EMR block public access configuration for your AWS account
get_managed_scaling_policy	Fetches the attached managed scaling policy for an Amazon EMR cluster
get_studio_session_mapping	The Amazon EMR Studio APIs are in preview release for Amazon EMR and are su
list_bootstrap_actions	Provides information about the bootstrap actions associated with a cluster
list_clusters	Provides the status of all clusters visible to this AWS 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 EC2 instances and EC2 instances terminated in t
list_notebook_executions	Provides summaries of all notebook executions
list_security_configurations	Lists all the security configurations visible to this account, providing their creation o
list_steps	Provides a list of steps for the cluster in reverse order unless you specify stepIds wit
list_studios	The Amazon EMR Studio APIs are in preview release for Amazon EMR and are su
list_studio_session_mappings	The Amazon EMR Studio APIs are in preview release for Amazon EMR and are su
modify_cluster	Modifies the number of steps that can be executed concurrently for the cluster speci
modify_instance_fleet	Modifies the target On-Demand and target Spot capacities for the instance fleet with
modify_instance_groups	ModifyInstanceGroups modifies the number of nodes and configuration settings of a
put_auto_scaling_policy	Creates or updates an automatic scaling policy for a core instance group or task inst

put_block_public_access_configuration	Creates or updates an Amazon EMR block public access configuration for your AW
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 EM
remove_managed_scaling_policy	Removes a managed scaling policy from a specified EMR cluster
remove_tags	Removes tags from an Amazon EMR resource
run_job_flow	RunJobFlow creates and starts running a new cluster (job flow)
set_termination_protection	SetTerminationProtection locks a cluster (job flow) so the EC2 instances in the clus
set_visible_to_all_users	Sets the Cluster\$VisibleToAllUsers value, which determines whether the cluster is v
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_session_mapping	The Amazon EMR Studio APIs are in preview release for Amazon EMR and are su

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

eventbridge

Amazon EventBridge

Description

Amazon EventBridge helps you to respond to state changes in your AWS resources. When your resources change state, they automatically send events into an event stream. You can create rules that match selected events in the stream and route them to targets to take action. You can also use rules to take action on a predetermined schedule. For example, you can configure rules to:

- Automatically invoke an AWS Lambda function to update DNS entries when an event notifies you that Amazon EC2 instance enters the running state.
- Direct specific API records from AWS CloudTrail to an Amazon Kinesis data stream for detailed analysis of potential security or availability risks.
- Periodically invoke a built-in target to create a snapshot of an Amazon EBS volume.

For more information about the features of Amazon EventBridge, see the [Amazon EventBridge User Guide](#).

Usage

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

Operations

activate_event_source	Activates a partner event source that has been deactivated
cancel_replay	Cancels the specified replay
create_archive	Creates an archive of events with the specified settings
create_event_bus	Creates a new event bus within your account
create_partner_event_source	Called by an SaaS partner to create a partner event source
deactivate_event_source	You can use this operation to temporarily stop receiving events from the specified partner event source
delete_archive	Deletes the specified archive
delete_event_bus	Deletes the specified custom event bus or partner event bus
delete_partner_event_source	This operation is used by SaaS partners to delete a partner event source
delete_rule	Deletes the specified rule
describe_archive	Retrieves details about an archive
describe_event_bus	Displays details about an event bus in your account
describe_event_source	This operation lists details about a partner event source that is shared with your account
describe_partner_event_source	An SaaS partner can use this operation to list details about a partner event source that the partner shares with your account
describe_replay	Retrieves details about a replay
describe_rule	Describes the specified rule
disable_rule	Disables the specified rule
enable_rule	Enables the specified rule
list_archives	Lists your archives
list_event_buses	Lists all the event buses in your account, including the default event bus, custom event buses, and partner event buses

list_event_sources	You can use this to see all the partner event sources that have been shared with your AWS account
list_partner_event_source_accounts	An SaaS partner can use this operation to display the AWS account ID that a particular partner event source is associated with
list_partner_event_sources	An SaaS partner can use this operation to list all the partner event source names that the partner has shared with your AWS account
list_replays	Lists your replays
list_rule_names_by_target	Lists the rules for the specified target
list_rules	Lists your Amazon EventBridge rules
list_tags_for_resource	Displays the tags associated with an EventBridge resource
list_targets_by_rule	Lists the targets assigned to the specified rule
put_events	Sends custom events to Amazon EventBridge so that they can be matched to rules
put_partner_events	This is used by SaaS partners to write events to a customer's partner event bus
put_permission	Running PutPermission permits the specified AWS account or AWS organization to put events to the specified partner event bus
put_rule	Creates or updates the specified rule
put_targets	Adds the specified targets to the specified rule, or updates the targets if they are already present
remove_permission	Revokes the permission of another AWS account to be able to put events to the specified partner event bus
remove_targets	Removes the specified targets from the specified rule
start_replay	Starts the specified replay
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified EventBridge resource
test_event_pattern	Tests whether the specified event pattern matches the provided event
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified EventBridge resource
update_archive	Updates the specified archive

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

firehose

Amazon Kinesis Firehose

Description

Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose API Reference

Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose is a fully managed service that delivers real-time streaming data to destinations such as Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES), Amazon Redshift, and Splunk.

Usage

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

Operations

create_delivery_stream	Creates a Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream
delete_delivery_stream	Deletes a delivery stream and its data
describe_delivery_stream	Describes the specified delivery stream and its status
list_delivery_streams	Lists your delivery streams in alphabetical order of their names
list_tags_for_delivery_stream	Lists the tags for the specified delivery stream
put_record	Writes a single data record into an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream
put_record_batch	Writes multiple data records into a delivery stream in a single call, which can achieve high
start_delivery_stream_encryption	Enables server-side encryption (SSE) for the delivery stream
stop_delivery_stream_encryption	Disables server-side encryption (SSE) for the delivery stream
tag_delivery_stream	Adds or updates tags for the specified delivery stream
untag_delivery_stream	Removes tags from the specified delivery stream
update_destination	Updates the specified destination of the specified delivery stream

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- firehose()
svc$create_delivery_stream(
```

```
    Foo = 123
  )

## End(Not run)
```

fms

Firewall Management Service

Description

AWS Firewall Manager

This is the *AWS Firewall Manager API Reference*. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the AWS Firewall Manager API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about AWS Firewall Manager features, see the [AWS Firewall Manager Developer Guide](#).

Some API actions require explicit resource permissions. For information, see the developer guide topic [Firewall Manager required permissions for API actions](#).

Usage

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

Operations

associate_admin_account	Sets the AWS Firewall Manager administrator account
delete_apps_list	Permanently deletes an AWS Firewall Manager applications list
delete_notification_channel	Deletes an AWS Firewall Manager association with the IAM role and the Amazon Simple Notif
delete_policy	Permanently deletes an AWS Firewall Manager policy
delete_protocols_list	Permanently deletes an AWS Firewall Manager protocols list
disassociate_admin_account	Disassociates the account that has been set as the AWS Firewall Manager administrator account
get_admin_account	Returns the AWS Organizations master account that is associated with AWS Firewall Manager
get_apps_list	Returns information about the specified AWS Firewall Manager applications list
get_compliance_detail	Returns detailed compliance information about the specified member account
get_notification_channel	Information about the Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) topic that is used to record A
get_policy	Returns information about the specified AWS Firewall Manager policy
get_protection_status	If you created a Shield Advanced policy, returns policy-level attack summary information in th
get_protocols_list	Returns information about the specified AWS Firewall Manager protocols list
get_violation_details	Retrieves violations for a resource based on the specified AWS Firewall Manager policy and A
list_apps_lists	Returns an array of AppsListDataSummary objects
list_compliance_status	Returns an array of PolicyComplianceStatus objects
list_member_accounts	Returns a MemberAccounts object that lists the member accounts in the administrator's AWS c
list_policies	Returns an array of PolicySummary objects
list_protocols_lists	Returns an array of ProtocolsListDataSummary objects
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieves the list of tags for the specified AWS resource
put_apps_list	Creates an AWS Firewall Manager applications list
put_notification_channel	Designates the IAM role and Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) topic that AWS Firew
put_policy	Creates an AWS Firewall Manager policy
put_protocols_list	Creates an AWS Firewall Manager protocols list
tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to an AWS resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from an AWS resource

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- fms()
svc$associate_admin_account(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

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())
```

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## 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())
```

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

Operations

[abort_multipart_upload](#)
[abort_vault_lock](#)
[add_tags_to_vault](#)
[complete_multipart_upload](#)
[complete_vault_lock](#)
[create_vault](#)
[delete_archive](#)
[delete_vault](#)
[delete_vault_access_policy](#)
[delete_vault_notifications](#)
[describe_job](#)
[describe_vault](#)
[get_data_retrieval_policy](#)
[get_job_output](#)
[get_vault_access_policy](#)
[get_vault_lock](#)

This operation aborts a multipart upload identified by the upload ID

This operation aborts the vault locking process if the vault lock is not in the Locked state

This operation adds the specified tags to a vault

You call this operation to inform Amazon S3 Glacier (Glacier) that all the archive parts have

This operation completes the vault locking process by transitioning the vault lock from the I

This operation creates a new vault with the specified name

This operation deletes an archive from a vault

This operation deletes a vault

This operation deletes the access policy associated with the specified vault

This operation deletes the notification configuration set for a vault

This operation returns information about a job you previously initiated, including the job ini

This operation returns information about a vault, including the vault's Amazon Resource Na

This operation returns the current data retrieval policy for the account and region specified i

This operation downloads the output of the job you initiated using `InitiateJob`

This operation retrieves the access-policy subresource set on the vault; for more information

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 retrieval
initiate_multipart_upload	This operation initiates a multipart upload
initiate_vault_lock	This operation initiates the vault locking process by doing the following:
list_jobs	This operation lists jobs for a vault, including jobs that are in-progress and jobs that have re
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 va
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-0ssZtLq...",
  vaultName = "my-vault"
)

## 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](#)
[advertise_byoip_cidr](#)
[allow_custom_routing_traffic](#)
[create_accelerator](#)

Associate a virtual private cloud (VPC) subnet endpoint with your custom routing accelerator.
 Advertises an IPv4 address range that is provisioned for use with your custom routing accelerator.
 Specify the Amazon EC2 instance (destination) IP addresses and ports for the custom routing accelerator.
 Create an accelerator.

<code>create_custom_routing_accelerator</code>	Create a custom routing accelerator
<code>create_custom_routing_endpoint_group</code>	Create an endpoint group for the specified listener for a custom routing accelerator
<code>create_custom_routing_listener</code>	Create a listener to process inbound connections from clients to a custom routing accelerator
<code>create_endpoint_group</code>	Create an endpoint group for the specified listener
<code>create_listener</code>	Create a listener to process inbound connections from clients to an accelerator
<code>delete_accelerator</code>	Delete an accelerator
<code>delete_custom_routing_accelerator</code>	Delete a custom routing accelerator
<code>delete_custom_routing_endpoint_group</code>	Delete an endpoint group from a listener for a custom routing accelerator
<code>delete_custom_routing_listener</code>	Delete a listener for a custom routing accelerator
<code>delete_endpoint_group</code>	Delete an endpoint group from a listener
<code>delete_listener</code>	Delete a listener from an accelerator
<code>deny_custom_routing_traffic</code>	Specify the Amazon EC2 instance (destination) IP addresses and ports to deny traffic to
<code>deprovision_byoip_cidr</code>	Releases the specified address range that you provisioned to use with your AWS resources through Global Accelerator
<code>describe_accelerator</code>	Describe an accelerator
<code>describe_accelerator_attributes</code>	Describe the attributes of an accelerator
<code>describe_custom_routing_accelerator</code>	Describe a custom routing accelerator
<code>describe_custom_routing_accelerator_attributes</code>	Describe the attributes of a custom routing accelerator
<code>describe_custom_routing_endpoint_group</code>	Describe an endpoint group for a custom routing accelerator
<code>describe_custom_routing_listener</code>	The description of a listener for a custom routing accelerator
<code>describe_endpoint_group</code>	Describe an endpoint group
<code>describe_listener</code>	Describe a listener
<code>list_accelerators</code>	List the accelerators for an AWS account
<code>list_byoip_cidrs</code>	Lists the IP address ranges that were specified in calls to ProvisionByoipCidr
<code>list_custom_routing_accelerators</code>	List the custom routing accelerators for an AWS account
<code>list_custom_routing_endpoint_groups</code>	List the endpoint groups that are associated with a listener for a custom routing accelerator
<code>list_custom_routing_listeners</code>	List the listeners for a custom routing accelerator
<code>list_custom_routing_port_mappings</code>	Provides a complete mapping from the public accelerator IP address and port to the destination IP address and port
<code>list_custom_routing_port_mappings_by_destination</code>	List the port mappings for a specific EC2 instance (destination) in a VPC
<code>list_endpoint_groups</code>	List the endpoint groups that are associated with a listener
<code>list_listeners</code>	List the listeners for an accelerator
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	List all tags for an accelerator
<code>provision_byoip_cidr</code>	Provisions an IP address range to use with your AWS resources through Global Accelerator
<code>remove_custom_routing_endpoints</code>	Remove endpoints from a custom routing accelerator
<code>tag_resource</code>	Add tags to an accelerator resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Remove tags from a Global Accelerator resource
<code>update_accelerator</code>	Update an accelerator
<code>update_accelerator_attributes</code>	Update the attributes for an accelerator
<code>update_custom_routing_accelerator</code>	Update a custom routing accelerator
<code>update_custom_routing_accelerator_attributes</code>	Update the attributes for a custom routing accelerator
<code>update_custom_routing_listener</code>	Update a listener for a custom routing accelerator
<code>update_endpoint_group</code>	Update an endpoint group
<code>update_listener</code>	Update a listener
<code>withdraw_byoip_cidr</code>	Stops advertising an address range that is provisioned as an address pool

Examples

```
## Not run:
```

```
svc <- globalaccelerator()
svc$add_custom_routing_endpoints(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

glue

AWS Glue

Description

Defines the public endpoint for the AWS Glue service.

Usage

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

Operations

<code>batch_create_partition</code>	Creates one or more partitions in a batch operation
<code>batch_delete_connection</code>	Deletes a list of connection definitions from the Data Catalog
<code>batch_delete_partition</code>	Deletes one or more partitions in a batch operation
<code>batch_delete_table</code>	Deletes multiple tables at once
<code>batch_delete_table_version</code>	Deletes a specified batch of versions of a table
<code>batch_get_crawlers</code>	Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of crawler names
<code>batch_get_dev_endpoints</code>	Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of development endpoint names
<code>batch_get_jobs</code>	Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of job names
<code>batch_get_partition</code>	Retrieves partitions in a batch request
<code>batch_get_triggers</code>	Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of trigger names
<code>batch_get_workflows</code>	Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of workflow names
<code>batch_stop_job_run</code>	Stops one or more job runs for a specified job definition
<code>batch_update_partition</code>	Updates one or more partitions in a batch operation
<code>cancel_ml_task_run</code>	Cancels (stops) a task run
<code>check_schema_version_validity</code>	Validates the supplied schema
<code>create_classifier</code>	Creates a classifier in the user's account
<code>create_connection</code>	Creates a connection definition in the Data Catalog
<code>create_crawler</code>	Creates a new crawler with specified targets, role, configuration, and optional security configurations
<code>create_database</code>	Creates a new database in a Data Catalog
<code>create_dev_endpoint</code>	Creates a new development endpoint
<code>create_job</code>	Creates a new job definition
<code>create_ml_transform</code>	Creates an AWS Glue machine learning transform
<code>create_partition</code>	Creates a new partition
<code>create_partition_index</code>	Creates a specified partition index in an existing table
<code>create_registry</code>	Creates a new registry which may be used to hold a collection of schemas
<code>create_schema</code>	Creates a new schema set and registers the schema definition
<code>create_script</code>	Transforms a directed acyclic graph (DAG) into code
<code>create_security_configuration</code>	Creates a new security configuration
<code>create_table</code>	Creates a new table definition in the Data Catalog
<code>create_trigger</code>	Creates a new trigger
<code>create_user_defined_function</code>	Creates a new function definition in the Data Catalog
<code>create_workflow</code>	Creates a new workflow
<code>delete_classifier</code>	Removes a classifier from the Data Catalog
<code>delete_column_statistics_for_partition</code>	Delete the partition column statistics of a column
<code>delete_column_statistics_for_table</code>	Retrieves table statistics of columns
<code>delete_connection</code>	Deletes a connection from the Data Catalog
<code>delete_crawler</code>	Removes a specified crawler from the AWS Glue Data Catalog, unless the crawler is in use
<code>delete_database</code>	Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog
<code>delete_dev_endpoint</code>	Deletes a specified development endpoint
<code>delete_job</code>	Deletes a specified job definition
<code>delete_ml_transform</code>	Deletes an AWS Glue machine learning transform
<code>delete_partition</code>	Deletes a specified partition
<code>delete_partition_index</code>	Deletes a specified partition index from an existing table
<code>delete_registry</code>	Delete the entire registry including schema and all of its versions
<code>delete_resource_policy</code>	Deletes a specified policy
<code>delete_schema</code>	Deletes the entire schema set, including the schema set and all of its versions
<code>delete_schema_versions</code>	Remove versions from the specified schema
<code>delete_security_configuration</code>	Deletes a specified security configuration

<code>delete_table</code>	Removes a table definition from the Data Catalog
<code>delete_table_version</code>	Deletes a specified version of a table
<code>delete_trigger</code>	Deletes a specified trigger
<code>delete_user_defined_function</code>	Deletes an existing function definition from the Data Catalog
<code>delete_workflow</code>	Deletes a workflow
<code>get_catalog_import_status</code>	Retrieves the status of a migration operation
<code>get_classifier</code>	Retrieve a classifier by name
<code>get_classifiers</code>	Lists all classifier objects in the Data Catalog
<code>get_column_statistics_for_partition</code>	Retrieves partition statistics of columns
<code>get_column_statistics_for_table</code>	Retrieves table statistics of columns
<code>get_connection</code>	Retrieves a connection definition from the Data Catalog
<code>get_connections</code>	Retrieves a list of connection definitions from the Data Catalog
<code>get_crawler</code>	Retrieves metadata for a specified crawler
<code>get_crawler_metrics</code>	Retrieves metrics about specified crawlers
<code>get_crawlers</code>	Retrieves metadata for all crawlers defined in the customer account
<code>get_database</code>	Retrieves the definition of a specified database
<code>get_databases</code>	Retrieves all databases defined in a given Data Catalog
<code>get_data_catalog_encryption_settings</code>	Retrieves the security configuration for a specified catalog
<code>get_dataflow_graph</code>	Transforms a Python script into a directed acyclic graph (DAG)
<code>get_dev_endpoint</code>	Retrieves information about a specified development endpoint
<code>get_dev_endpoints</code>	Retrieves all the development endpoints in this AWS account
<code>get_job</code>	Retrieves an existing job definition
<code>get_job_bookmark</code>	Returns information on a job bookmark entry
<code>get_job_run</code>	Retrieves the metadata for a given job run
<code>get_job_runs</code>	Retrieves metadata for all runs of a given job definition
<code>get_jobs</code>	Retrieves all current job definitions
<code>get_mapping</code>	Creates mappings
<code>get_ml_task_run</code>	Gets details for a specific task run on a machine learning transform
<code>get_ml_task_runs</code>	Gets a list of runs for a machine learning transform
<code>get_ml_transform</code>	Gets an AWS Glue machine learning transform artifact and all its corresponding runs
<code>get_ml_transforms</code>	Gets a sortable, filterable list of existing AWS Glue machine learning transforms
<code>get_partition</code>	Retrieves information about a specified partition
<code>get_partition_indexes</code>	Retrieves the partition indexes associated with a table
<code>get_partitions</code>	Retrieves information about the partitions in a table
<code>get_plan</code>	Gets code to perform a specified mapping
<code>get_registry</code>	Describes the specified registry in detail
<code>get_resource_policies</code>	Retrieves the security configurations for the resource policies set on individual resources
<code>get_resource_policy</code>	Retrieves a specified resource policy
<code>get_schema</code>	Describes the specified schema in detail
<code>get_schema_by_definition</code>	Retrieves a schema by the SchemaDefinition
<code>get_schema_version</code>	Get the specified schema by its unique ID assigned when a version of the schema is created
<code>get_schema_versions_diff</code>	Fetches the schema version difference in the specified difference type between two versions
<code>get_security_configuration</code>	Retrieves a specified security configuration
<code>get_security_configurations</code>	Retrieves a list of all security configurations
<code>get_table</code>	Retrieves the Table definition in a Data Catalog for a specified table
<code>get_tables</code>	Retrieves the definitions of some or all of the tables in a given Database
<code>get_table_version</code>	Retrieves a specified version of a table
<code>get_table_versions</code>	Retrieves a list of strings that identify available versions of a specified table

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_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 AWS Glue
list_crawlers	Retrieves the names of all crawler resources in this AWS account, or the resource
list_dev_endpoints	Retrieves the names of all DevEndpoint resources in this AWS account, or the resource
list_jobs	Retrieves the names of all job resources in this AWS account, or the resources w
list_ml_transforms	Retrieves a sortable, filterable list of existing AWS Glue machine learning transf
list_registries	Returns a list of registries that you have created, with minimal registry informati
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 informatio
list_triggers	Retrieves the names of all trigger resources in this AWS account, or the resource
list_workflows	Lists names of workflows created in the account
put_data_catalog_encryption_settings	Sets the security configuration for a specified catalog
put_resource_policy	Sets the Data Catalog resource policy for access control
put_schema_version_metadata	Puts the metadata key value pair for a specified schema version ID
put_workflow_run_properties	Puts the specified workflow run properties for the given workflow run
query_schema_version_metadata	Queries for the schema version metadata information
register_schema_version	Adds a new version to the existing schema
remove_schema_version_metadata	Removes a key value pair from the schema version metadata for the specified sc
reset_job_bookmark	Resets a bookmark entry
resume_workflow_run	Restarts selected nodes of a previous partially completed workflow run and resu
search_tables	Searches a set of tables based on properties in the table metadata as well as on th
start_crawler	Starts a crawl using the specified crawler, regardless of what is scheduled
start_crawler_schedule	Changes the schedule state of the specified crawler to SCHEDULED, unless the
start_export_labels_task_run	Begins an asynchronous task to export all labeled data for a particular transform
start_import_labels_task_run	Enables you to provide additional labels (examples of truth) to be used to teach t
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 impro
start_trigger	Starts an existing trigger
start_workflow_run	Starts a new run of the specified workflow
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 does
stop_trigger	Stops a specified trigger
stop_workflow_run	Stops the execution of the specified workflow run
tag_resource	Adds tags to a resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from a resource
update_classifier	Modifies an existing classifier (a GrokClassifier, an XMLClassifier, a JsonClassifi
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_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_dev_endpoint	Updates a specified development endpoint
update_job	Updates an existing job definition
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 schema
update_table	Updates a metadata table in the Data Catalog
update_trigger	Updates a trigger definition
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)
```

guardduty

Amazon GuardDuty

Description

Amazon GuardDuty is a continuous security monitoring service that analyzes and processes the following data sources: VPC Flow Logs, AWS CloudTrail event logs, and DNS logs. It uses threat intelligence feeds (such as lists of malicious IPs and domains) and machine learning to identify unexpected, potentially unauthorized, and malicious activity within your AWS environment. This can include issues like escalations of privileges, uses of exposed credentials, or communication with malicious IPs, URLs, or domains. For example, GuardDuty can detect compromised EC2 instances that serve malware or mine bitcoin.

GuardDuty also monitors AWS account access behavior for signs of compromise. Some examples of this are unauthorized infrastructure deployments such as EC2 instances deployed in a Region that has never been used, or unusual API calls like a password policy change to reduce password strength.

GuardDuty informs you of the status of your AWS environment by producing security findings that you can view in the GuardDuty console or through Amazon CloudWatch events. For more information, see the [Amazon GuardDuty User Guide](#).

Usage

```
guardduty(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Operations

accept_invitation	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 Amazon 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_members	Creates member accounts of the current AWS account by specifying a list of AWS accounts
create_publishing_destination	Creates a publishing destination to export findings to
create_sample_findings	Generates example 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 AWS accounts specified by the list of AWS accounts
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 AWS accounts specified by the list of AWS accounts
delete_ip_set	Deletes the IPSet specified by the ipSetId
delete_members	Deletes GuardDuty member accounts (to the current GuardDuty administrator account)
delete_publishing_destination	Deletes the publishing definition with the specified destinationId

<code>delete_threat_intel_set</code>	Deletes the ThreatIntelSet specified by the ThreatIntelSet ID
<code>describe_organization_configuration</code>	Returns information about the account selected as the delegated administrator for GuardDuty
<code>describe_publishing_destination</code>	Returns information about the publishing destination specified by the provided destinationId
<code>disable_organization_admin_account</code>	Disables an AWS account within the Organization as the GuardDuty delegated administrator account
<code>disassociate_from_master_account</code>	Disassociates the current GuardDuty member account from its administrator account
<code>disassociate_members</code>	Disassociates GuardDuty member accounts (to the current GuardDuty administrator account)
<code>enable_organization_admin_account</code>	Enables an AWS account within the organization as the GuardDuty delegated administrator account
<code>get_detector</code>	Retrieves an Amazon GuardDuty detector specified by the detectorId
<code>get_filter</code>	Returns the details of the filter specified by the filter name
<code>get_findings</code>	Describes Amazon GuardDuty findings specified by finding IDs
<code>get_findings_statistics</code>	Lists Amazon GuardDuty findings statistics for the specified detector ID
<code>get_invitations_count</code>	Returns the count of all GuardDuty membership invitations that were sent to the current AWS account
<code>get_ip_set</code>	Retrieves the IPSet specified by the ipSetId
<code>get_master_account</code>	Provides the details for the GuardDuty administrator account associated with the current AWS account
<code>get_member_detectors</code>	Describes which data sources are enabled for the member account's detector
<code>get_members</code>	Retrieves GuardDuty member accounts (of the current GuardDuty administrator account)
<code>get_threat_intel_set</code>	Retrieves the ThreatIntelSet that is specified by the ThreatIntelSet ID
<code>get_usage_statistics</code>	Lists Amazon GuardDuty usage statistics over the last 30 days for the specified detector ID
<code>invite_members</code>	Invites other AWS accounts (created as members of the current AWS account by CreateAccount)
<code>list_detectors</code>	Lists detectorIds of all the existing Amazon GuardDuty detector resources
<code>list_filters</code>	Returns a paginated list of the current filters
<code>list_findings</code>	Lists Amazon GuardDuty findings for the specified detector ID
<code>list_invitations</code>	Lists all GuardDuty membership invitations that were sent to the current AWS account
<code>list_ip_sets</code>	Lists the IPSets of the GuardDuty service specified by the detector ID
<code>list_members</code>	Lists details about all member accounts for the current GuardDuty administrator account
<code>list_organization_admin_accounts</code>	Lists the accounts configured as GuardDuty delegated administrators
<code>list_publishing_destinations</code>	Returns a list of publishing destinations associated with the specified detectorId
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists tags for a resource
<code>list_threat_intel_sets</code>	Lists the ThreatIntelSets of the GuardDuty service specified by the detector ID
<code>start_monitoring_members</code>	Turns on GuardDuty monitoring of the specified member accounts
<code>stop_monitoring_members</code>	Stops GuardDuty monitoring for the specified member accounts
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds tags to a resource
<code>unarchive_findings</code>	Unarchives GuardDuty findings specified by the findingIds
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes tags from a resource
<code>update_detector</code>	Updates the Amazon GuardDuty detector specified by the detectorId
<code>update_filter</code>	Updates the filter specified by the filter name
<code>update_findings_feedback</code>	Marks the specified GuardDuty findings as useful or not useful
<code>update_ip_set</code>	Updates the IPSet specified by the IPSet ID
<code>update_member_detectors</code>	Contains information on member accounts to be updated
<code>update_organization_configuration</code>	Updates the delegated administrator account with the values provided
<code>update_publishing_destination</code>	Updates information about the publishing destination specified by the destinationId
<code>update_threat_intel_set</code>	Updates the ThreatIntelSet specified by the ThreatIntelSet ID

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- guardduty()
```

```
svc$accept_invitation(  
  Foo = 123  
)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

health

AWS Health APIs and Notifications

Description

AWS Health

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

You must have a Business or Enterprise support plan from [AWS Support](#) to use the AWS Health API. If you call the AWS Health API from an AWS account that doesn't have a Business or Enterprise support plan, you receive a `SubscriptionRequiredException` error.

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

For authentication of requests, AWS Health uses the [Signature Version 4 Signing Process](#).

If your AWS account is part of AWS Organizations, you can use the AWS Health organizational view feature. This feature provides a centralized view of AWS Health events across all accounts in your organization. You can aggregate AWS Health events in real time to identify accounts in your organization that are affected by an operational event or get notified of security vulnerabilities. Use the organizational view API operations to enable this feature and return event information. For more information, see [Aggregating AWS Health events](#) in the *AWS Health User Guide*.

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

- Use the `eventScopeCode` parameter to specify whether to return AWS Health events that are public or account-specific.
- Use pagination to view all events from the response. For example, if you call the [describe_events_for_organization](#) operation to get all events in your organization, you might receive several page results. Specify the `nextToken` in the next request to return more results.

Usage

```
health(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

Operations

[describe_affected_accounts_for_organization](#)

[describe_affected_entities](#)

[describe_affected_entities_for_organization](#)

[describe_entity_aggregates](#)

[describe_event_aggregates](#)

[describe_event_details](#)

[describe_event_details_for_organization](#)

[describe_events](#)

[describe_events_for_organization](#)

[describe_event_types](#)

[describe_health_service_status_for_organization](#)

[disable_health_service_access_for_organization](#)

[enable_health_service_access_for_organization](#)

Returns a list of accounts in the organization from AWS Organizations that

Returns a list of entities that have been affected by the specified events, bas

Returns a list of entities that have been affected by one or more events for o

Returns the number of entities that are affected by each of the specified eve

Returns the number of events of each event type (issue, scheduled change,

Returns detailed information about one or more specified events

Returns detailed information about one or more specified events for one or

Returns information about events that meet the specified filter criteria

Returns information about events across your organization in AWS Organi

Returns the event types that meet the specified filter criteria

This operation provides status information on enabling or disabling AWS H

Disables AWS Health from working with AWS Organizations

Calling this operation enables AWS Health to work with AWS Organizatio

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- health()
svc$describe_affected_accounts_for_organization(
  Foo = 123
)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

iam

AWS Identity and Access Management

Description

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

Usage

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

Operations

add_client_id_to_open_id_connect_provider	Adds a new client ID (also known as audience) to the list of client IDs a
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 AWS secret access key and corresponding AWS access k
create_account_alias	Creates an alias for your AWS account
create_group	Creates a new group
create_instance_profile	Creates a new instance profile
create_login_profile	Creates a password for the specified user, giving the user the ability to a
create_open_id_connect_provider	Creates an IAM entity to describe an identity provider (IdP) that support
create_policy	Creates a new managed policy for your AWS account
create_policy_version	Creates a new version of the specified managed policy
create_role	Creates a new role for your AWS account
create_saml_provider	Creates an IAM resource that describes an identity provider (IdP) that s
create_service_linked_role	Creates an IAM role that is linked to a specific AWS service
create_service_specific_credential	Generates a set of credentials consisting of a user name and password th
create_user	Creates a new IAM user for your AWS account
create_virtual_mfa_device	Creates a new virtual MFA device for the AWS account
deactivate_mfa_device	Deactivates the specified MFA device and removes it from association w
delete_access_key	Deletes the access key pair associated with the specified IAM user
delete_account_alias	Deletes the specified AWS account alias
delete_account_password_policy	Deletes the password policy for the AWS account
delete_group	Deletes the specified IAM group
delete_group_policy	Deletes the specified inline policy that is embedded in the specified IAM
delete_instance_profile	Deletes the specified instance profile
delete_login_profile	Deletes the password for the specified IAM user, which terminates the u
delete_open_id_connect_provider	Deletes an OpenID Connect identity provider (IdP) resource object in I
delete_policy	Deletes the specified managed policy
delete_policy_version	Deletes the specified version from the specified managed policy
delete_role	Deletes the specified role
delete_role_permissions_boundary	Deletes the permissions boundary for the specified IAM role
delete_role_policy	Deletes the specified inline policy that is embedded in the specified IAM
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 DeletionTas
delete_service_specific_credential	Deletes the specified service-specific credential
delete_signing_certificate	Deletes a signing certificate associated with the specified IAM user
delete_ssh_public_key	Deletes the specified SSH public key
delete_user	Deletes the specified IAM user
delete_user_permissions_boundary	Deletes the permissions boundary for the specified IAM user
delete_user_policy	Deletes the specified inline policy that is embedded in the specified IAM
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
enable_mfa_device	Enables the specified MFA device and associates it with the specified IAM user
generate_credential_report	Generates a credential report for the AWS account
generate_organizations_access_report	Generates a report for service last accessed data for AWS Organizations
generate_service_last_accessed_details	Generates a report that includes details about when an IAM resource (user, group, or role) was last accessed
get_access_key_last_used	Retrieves information about when the specified access key was last used
get_account_authorization_details	Retrieves information about all IAM users, groups, roles, and policies in the account
get_account_password_policy	Retrieves the password policy for the AWS account
get_account_summary	Retrieves information about IAM entity usage and IAM quotas in the account
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 that are attached to the specified principal
get_credential_report	Retrieves a credential report for the AWS 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 specified IAM group
get_instance_profile	Retrieves information about the specified instance profile, including the associated IAM role
get_login_profile	Retrieves the user name and password-creation date for the specified IAM user
get_open_id_connect_provider	Returns information about the specified OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider
get_organizations_access_report	Retrieves the service last accessed data report for AWS Organizations
get_policy	Retrieves information about the specified managed policy, including the policy document
get_policy_version	Retrieves information about the specified version of the specified managed policy
get_role	Retrieves information about the specified role, including the role's path, permissions, and associated policies
get_role_policy	Retrieves the specified inline policy document that is embedded with the specified IAM role
get_saml_provider	Returns the SAML provider metadocument that was uploaded when the provider was created
get_server_certificate	Retrieves information about the specified server certificate stored in IAM
get_service_last_accessed_details	Retrieves a service last accessed report that was created using the GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails API
get_service_last_accessed_details_with_entities	After you generate a group or policy report using the GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails API, this API returns the details of the entities that were last accessed
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 key
get_user	Retrieves information about the specified IAM user, including the user's name, path, and associated policies
get_user_policy	Retrieves the specified inline policy document that is embedded in the specified IAM user
list_access_keys	Returns information about the access key IDs associated with the specified IAM user
list_account_aliases	Lists the account alias associated with the AWS account (Note: you can only have one account alias)
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 policy is attached to
list_group_policies	Lists the names of the inline policies that are embedded in the specified IAM group
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_mfa_devices	Lists the MFA devices for an IAM user
list_open_id_connect_providers	Lists information about the IAM OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider resources
list_policies	Lists all the managed policies that are available in your AWS account, including those that are attached to IAM entities
list_policies_granting_service_access	Retrieves a list of policies that the IAM identity (user, group, or role) can use to grant service access
list_policy_versions	Lists information about the versions of the specified managed policy, including the policy document
list_role_policies	Lists the names of the inline policies that are embedded in the specified IAM role

<code>list_roles</code>	Lists the IAM roles that have the specified path prefix
<code>list_role_tags</code>	Lists the tags that are attached to the specified role
<code>list_saml_providers</code>	Lists the SAML provider resource objects defined in IAM in the account
<code>list_server_certificates</code>	Lists the server certificates stored in IAM that have the specified path prefix
<code>list_service_specific_credentials</code>	Returns information about the service-specific credentials associated with the specified IAM user
<code>list_signing_certificates</code>	Returns information about the signing certificates associated with the specified IAM user
<code>list_ssh_public_keys</code>	Returns information about the SSH public keys associated with the specified IAM user
<code>list_user_policies</code>	Lists the names of the inline policies embedded in the specified IAM user
<code>list_users</code>	Lists the IAM users that have the specified path prefix
<code>list_user_tags</code>	Lists the tags that are attached to the specified user
<code>list_virtual_mfa_devices</code>	Lists the virtual MFA devices defined in the AWS account by assignment
<code>put_group_policy</code>	Adds or updates an inline policy document that is embedded in the specified IAM group
<code>put_role_permissions_boundary</code>	Adds or updates the policy that is specified as the IAM role's permissions boundary
<code>put_role_policy</code>	Adds or updates an inline policy document that is embedded in the specified IAM role
<code>put_user_permissions_boundary</code>	Adds or updates the policy that is specified as the IAM user's permissions boundary
<code>put_user_policy</code>	Adds or updates an inline policy document that is embedded in the specified IAM user
<code>remove_client_id_from_open_id_connect_provider</code>	Removes the specified client ID (also known as audience) from the list of client IDs for the specified OpenID Connect provider
<code>remove_role_from_instance_profile</code>	Removes the specified IAM role from the specified EC2 instance profile
<code>remove_user_from_group</code>	Removes the specified user from the specified group
<code>reset_service_specific_credential</code>	Resets the password for a service-specific credential
<code>resync_mfa_device</code>	Synchronizes the specified MFA device with its IAM resource object
<code>set_default_policy_version</code>	Sets the specified version of the specified policy as the policy's default version
<code>set_security_token_service_preferences</code>	Sets the specified version of the global endpoint token as the token version
<code>simulate_custom_policy</code>	Simulate how a set of IAM policies and optionally a resource-based policy works with a set of IAM entities
<code>simulate_principal_policy</code>	Simulate how a set of IAM policies attached to an IAM entity works with a set of IAM entities
<code>tag_role</code>	Adds one or more tags to an IAM role
<code>tag_user</code>	Adds one or more tags to an IAM user
<code>untag_role</code>	Removes the specified tags from the role
<code>untag_user</code>	Removes the specified tags from the user
<code>update_access_key</code>	Changes the status of the specified access key from Active to Inactive, or vice versa
<code>update_account_password_policy</code>	Updates the password policy settings for the AWS account
<code>update_assume_role_policy</code>	Updates the policy that grants an IAM entity permission to assume a role
<code>update_group</code>	Updates the name and/or the path of the specified IAM group
<code>update_login_profile</code>	Changes the password for the specified IAM user
<code>update_open_id_connect_provider_thumbprint</code>	Replaces the existing list of server certificate thumbprints associated with the specified OpenID Connect provider
<code>update_role</code>	Updates the description or maximum session duration setting of a role
<code>update_role_description</code>	Use UpdateRole instead
<code>update_saml_provider</code>	Updates the metadata document for an existing SAML provider resource
<code>update_server_certificate</code>	Updates the name and/or the path of the specified server certificate stored in IAM
<code>update_service_specific_credential</code>	Sets the status of a service-specific credential to Active or Inactive
<code>update_signing_certificate</code>	Changes the status of the specified user signing certificate from active to inactive
<code>update_ssh_public_key</code>	Sets the status of an IAM user's SSH public key to active or inactive
<code>update_user</code>	Updates the name and/or the path of the specified IAM user
<code>upload_server_certificate</code>	Uploads a server certificate entity for the AWS account
<code>upload_signing_certificate</code>	Uploads an X.509 signing certificate
<code>upload_ssh_public_key</code>	Uploads an SSH public key and associates it with the specified IAM user

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- iam()
# The following add-client-id-to-open-id-connect-provider command adds the
# client ID my-application-ID to the OIDC provider named
# server.example.com:
svc$add_client_id_to_open_id_connect_provider(
  ClientID = "my-application-ID",
  OpenIDConnectProviderArn = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/server.example.com"
)

## End(Not run)
```

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())
```

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 <- inspector(
  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_attributes_to_findings	Assigns attributes (key and value pairs) to the findings that are specified by the ARNs of the findings
create_assessment_target	Creates a new assessment target using the ARN of the resource group that is generated by the assessment template
create_assessment_template	Creates an assessment template for the assessment target that is specified by the ARN of the assessment target
create_exclusions_preview	Starts the generation of an exclusions preview for the specified assessment template
create_resource_group	Creates a resource group using the specified set of tags (key and value pairs) that are used to identify the resource group
delete_assessment_run	Deletes the assessment run that is specified by the ARN of the assessment run
delete_assessment_target	Deletes the assessment target that is specified by the ARN of the assessment target
delete_assessment_template	Deletes the assessment template that is specified by the ARN of the assessment template
describe_assessment_runs	Describes the assessment runs that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment runs
describe_assessment_targets	Describes the assessment targets that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment targets
describe_assessment_templates	Describes the assessment templates that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment templates
describe_cross_account_access_role	Describes the IAM role that enables Amazon Inspector to access your AWS account
describe_exclusions	Describes the exclusions that are specified by the exclusions' ARNs
describe_findings	Describes the findings that are specified by the ARNs of the findings
describe_resource_groups	Describes the resource groups that are specified by the ARNs of the resource groups
describe_rules_packages	Describes the rules packages that are specified by the ARNs of the rules packages
get_assessment_report	Produces an assessment report that includes detailed and comprehensive results of a scan
get_exclusions_preview	Retrieves the exclusions preview (a list of ExclusionPreview objects) specified by the ARN of the assessment template
get_telemetry_metadata	Retrieves information about the data that is collected for the specified assessment run
list_assessment_run_agents	Lists the agents of the assessment runs that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment runs
list_assessment_runs	Lists the assessment runs that correspond to the assessment templates that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment templates
list_assessment_targets	Lists the ARNs of the assessment targets within this AWS account
list_assessment_templates	Lists the assessment templates that correspond to the assessment targets that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment targets
list_event_subscriptions	Lists all the event subscriptions for the assessment template that is specified by the ARN of the assessment template
list_exclusions	List exclusions that are generated by the assessment run
list_findings	Lists findings that are generated by the assessment runs that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment runs
list_rules_packages	Lists all available Amazon Inspector rules packages
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags associated with an assessment template
preview_agents	Previews the agents installed on the EC2 instances that are part of the specified assessment run
register_cross_account_access_role	Registers the IAM role that grants Amazon Inspector access to AWS Services needed to scan your AWS account
remove_attributes_from_findings	Removes entire attributes (key and value pairs) from the findings that are specified by the ARNs of the findings
set_tags_for_resource	Sets tags (key and value pairs) to the assessment template that is specified by the ARN of the assessment template
start_assessment_run	Starts the assessment run specified by the ARN of the assessment template
stop_assessment_run	Stops the assessment run that is specified by the ARN of the assessment run
subscribe_to_event	Enables the process of sending Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) notifications for the specified assessment run
unsubscribe_from_event	Disables the process of sending Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) notifications for the specified assessment run
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)
```

kafka

Managed Streaming for Kafka

Description

The operations for managing an Amazon MSK cluster.

Usage

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

```

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

```

Operations

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

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- kafka()

```

```

svc$batch_associate_scam_secret(
  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())
```

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

```

Operations

<code>add_tags_to_stream</code>	Adds or updates tags for the specified Kinesis data stream
<code>create_stream</code>	Creates a Kinesis data stream
<code>decrease_stream_retention_period</code>	Decreases the Kinesis data stream's retention period, which is the length of time data records are available
<code>delete_stream</code>	Deletes a Kinesis data stream and all its shards and data
<code>deregister_stream_consumer</code>	To deregister a consumer, provide its ARN
<code>describe_limits</code>	Describes the shard limits and usage for the account
<code>describe_stream</code>	Describes the specified Kinesis data stream
<code>describe_stream_consumer</code>	To get the description of a registered consumer, provide the ARN of the consumer
<code>describe_stream_summary</code>	Provides a summarized description of the specified Kinesis data stream without the shard-level details
<code>disable_enhanced_monitoring</code>	Disables enhanced monitoring
<code>enable_enhanced_monitoring</code>	Enables enhanced Kinesis data stream monitoring for shard-level metrics
<code>get_records</code>	Gets data records from a Kinesis data stream's shard
<code>get_shard_iterator</code>	Gets an Amazon Kinesis shard iterator
<code>increase_stream_retention_period</code>	Increases the Kinesis data stream's retention period, which is the length of time data records are available
<code>list_shards</code>	Lists the shards in a stream and provides information about each shard
<code>list_stream_consumers</code>	Lists the consumers registered to receive data from a stream using enhanced fan-out, and provides information about each consumer
<code>list_streams</code>	Lists your Kinesis data streams
<code>list_tags_for_stream</code>	Lists the tags for the specified Kinesis data stream
<code>merge_shards</code>	Merges two adjacent shards in a Kinesis data stream and combines them into a single shard
<code>put_record</code>	Writes a single data record into an Amazon Kinesis data stream
<code>put_records</code>	Writes multiple data records into a Kinesis data stream in a single call (also referred to as batching)
<code>register_stream_consumer</code>	Registers a consumer with a Kinesis data stream
<code>remove_tags_from_stream</code>	Removes tags from the specified Kinesis data stream
<code>split_shard</code>	Splits a shard into two new shards in the Kinesis data stream, to increase the stream's capacity
<code>start_stream_encryption</code>	Enables or updates server-side encryption using an AWS KMS key for a specified stream
<code>stop_stream_encryption</code>	Disables server-side encryption for a specified stream
<code>update_shard_count</code>	Updates the shard count of the specified stream to the specified number of shards

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kinesis()
svc$add_tags_to_stream(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```


delete_application_cloud_watch_logging_option	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics
delete_application_input_processing_configuration	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics
delete_application_output	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics
delete_application_reference_data_source	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics
describe_application	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics
discover_input_schema	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics
list_applications	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics
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 Analytics
stop_application	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics
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 Analytics

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

kinesisanalyticsv2 *Amazon Kinesis Analytics*

Description

Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics is a fully managed service that you can use to process and analyze streaming data using Java, SQL, or Scala. The service enables you to quickly author and run Java, SQL, or Scala code against streaming sources to perform time series analytics, feed real-time dashboards, and create real-time metrics.

Usage

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

Operations

add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option	Adds an Amazon CloudWatch log stream to monitor application configuration
add_application_input	Adds a streaming source to your SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application
add_application_input_processing_configuration	Adds an InputProcessingConfiguration to a SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application
add_application_output	Adds an external destination to your SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application
add_application_reference_data_source	Adds a reference data source to an existing SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application
add_application_vpc_configuration	Adds a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) configuration to the application
create_application	Creates a Kinesis Data Analytics 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 Kinesis Data Analytics application
delete_application_input_processing_configuration	Deletes an InputProcessingConfiguration from an input
delete_application_output	Deletes the output destination configuration from your SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application
delete_application_reference_data_source	Deletes a reference data source configuration from the specified SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application
delete_application_snapshot	Deletes a snapshot of application state
delete_application_vpc_configuration	Removes a VPC configuration from a Kinesis Data Analytics application
describe_application	Returns information about a specific Kinesis Data Analytics application
describe_application_snapshot	Returns information about a snapshot of application state data
discover_input_schema	Infers a schema for a SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application by analyzing its input
list_applications	Returns a list of Kinesis Data Analytics applications in your account
list_application_snapshots	Lists information about the current application snapshots
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieves the list of key-value tags assigned to the application
start_application	Starts the specified Kinesis Data Analytics application
stop_application	Stops the application from processing data

[tag_resource](#)
[untag_resource](#)
[update_application](#)

Adds one or more key-value tags to a Kinesis Data Analytics application
 Removes one or more tags from a Kinesis Data Analytics application
 Updates an existing Kinesis Data Analytics application

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

kms

AWS Key Management Service

Description

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is an encryption and key management web service. This guide describes the AWS KMS operations that you can call programmatically. For general information about AWS KMS, see the [AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide](#).

AWS provides SDKs that consist of libraries and sample code for various programming languages and platforms (Java, Ruby, .Net, macOS, Android, etc.). The SDKs provide a convenient way to create programmatic access to AWS KMS and other AWS services. For example, the SDKs take care of tasks such as signing requests (see below), managing errors, and retrying requests automatically. For more information about the AWS SDKs, including how to download and install them, see [Tools for Amazon Web Services](#).

We recommend that you use the AWS SDKs to make programmatic API calls to AWS KMS.

Clients must support TLS (Transport Layer Security) 1.0. We recommend TLS 1.2. Clients must also support cipher suites with Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) such as Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (DHE) or Elliptic Curve Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE). Most modern systems such as Java 7 and later support these modes.

Signing Requests

Requests must be signed by using an access key ID and a secret access key. We strongly recommend that you *do not* use your AWS account (root) access key ID and secret key for everyday work with AWS KMS. Instead, use the access key ID and secret access key for an IAM user. You can also use the AWS Security Token Service to generate temporary security credentials that you can use to sign requests.

All AWS KMS operations require [Signature Version 4](#).

Logging API Requests

AWS KMS supports AWS CloudTrail, a service that logs AWS API calls and related events for your AWS account and delivers them to an Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. By using the information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine what requests were made to AWS KMS, who made the request, when it was made, and so on. To learn more about CloudTrail, including how to turn it on and find your log files, see the [AWS CloudTrail User Guide](#).

Additional Resources

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

- [AWS Security Credentials](#) - This topic provides general information about the types of credentials used for accessing AWS.
- [Temporary Security Credentials](#) - This section of the *IAM User Guide* describes how to create and use temporary security credentials.
- [Signature Version 4 Signing Process](#) - This set of topics walks you through the process of signing a request using an access key ID and a secret access key.

Commonly Used API Operations

Of the API operations discussed in this guide, the following will prove the most useful for most applications. You will likely perform operations other than these, such as creating keys and assigning policies, by using the console.

- [encrypt](#)
- [decrypt](#)
- [generate_data_key](#)
- [generate_data_key_without_plaintext](#)

Usage

```
kms(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

```

Operations

cancel_key_deletion	Cancels the deletion of a customer master key (CMK)
connect_custom_key_store	Connects or reconnects a custom key store to its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster
create_alias	Creates a friendly name for a customer master key (CMK)
create_custom_key_store	Creates a custom key store that is associated with an AWS CloudHSM cluster
create_grant	Adds a grant to a customer master key (CMK)
create_key	Creates a unique customer managed customer master key (CMK) in your AWS account
decrypt	Decrypts ciphertext that was encrypted by a AWS KMS customer master key (CMK)
delete_alias	Deletes the specified alias
delete_custom_key_store	Deletes a custom key store
delete_imported_key_material	Deletes key material that you previously imported
describe_custom_key_stores	Gets information about custom key stores in the account and region
describe_key	Provides detailed information about a customer master key (CMK)
disable_key	Sets the state of a customer master key (CMK) to disabled
disable_key_rotation	Disables automatic rotation of the key material for the specified symmetric customer master key (CMK)
disconnect_custom_key_store	Disconnects the custom key store from its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster
enable_key	Sets the key state of a customer master key (CMK) to enabled
enable_key_rotation	Enables automatic rotation of the key material for the specified symmetric customer master key (CMK)
encrypt	Encrypts plaintext into ciphertext by using a customer master key (CMK)
generate_data_key	Generates a unique symmetric data key for client-side encryption
generate_data_key_pair	Generates a unique asymmetric data key pair
generate_data_key_pair_without_plaintext	Generates a unique asymmetric data key pair
generate_data_key_without_plaintext	Generates a unique symmetric data key
generate_random	Returns a random byte string that is cryptographically secure
get_key_policy	Gets a key policy attached to the specified customer master key (CMK)
get_key_rotation_status	Gets a Boolean value that indicates whether automatic rotation of the key material is enabled
get_parameters_for_import	Returns the items you need to import key material into a symmetric, customer managed key store
get_public_key	Returns the public key of an asymmetric CMK
import_key_material	Imports key material into an existing symmetric AWS KMS customer master key (CMK)
list_aliases	Gets a list of aliases in the caller's AWS account and region
list_grants	Gets a list of all grants for the specified customer master key (CMK)
list_key_policies	Gets the names of the key policies that are attached to a customer master key (CMK)
list_keys	Gets a list of all customer master keys (CMKs) in the caller's AWS account and region
list_resource_tags	Returns all tags on the specified customer master key (CMK)
list_retirable_grants	Returns all grants in which the specified principal is the RetiringPrincipal in the caller's AWS account
put_key_policy	Attaches a key policy to the specified customer master key (CMK)
re_encrypt	Decrypts ciphertext and then reencrypts it entirely within AWS KMS
retire_grant	Retires a grant
revoke_grant	Revokes the specified grant for the specified customer master key (CMK)

schedule_key_deletion	Schedules the deletion of a customer master key (CMK)
sign	Creates a digital signature for a message or message digest by using the private key
tag_resource	Adds or edits tags on a customer managed CMK
untag_resource	Deletes tags from a customer managed CMK
update_alias	Associates an existing AWS KMS alias with a different customer master key (CMK)
update_custom_key_store	Changes the properties of a custom key store
update_key_description	Updates the description of a customer master key (CMK)
verify	Verifies a digital signature that was generated by the Sign operation

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kms()
# The following example cancels deletion of the specified CMK.
svc$cancel_key_deletion(
  KeyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
)

## End(Not run)
```

lambda

AWS Lambda

Description

Overview

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

Usage

```
lambda(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 <- lambda(
  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_layer_version_permission	Adds permissions to the resource-based policy of a version of an AWS Lambda layer
add_permission	Grants an AWS service or another account permission to use a function
create_alias	Creates an alias for a Lambda function version
create_code_signing_config	Creates a code signing configuration
create_event_source_mapping	Creates a mapping between an event source and an AWS Lambda function
create_function	Creates a Lambda function
delete_alias	Deletes a Lambda function alias
delete_code_signing_config	Deletes the code signing configuration
delete_event_source_mapping	Deletes an event source mapping
delete_function	Deletes a Lambda function
delete_function_code_signing_config	Removes the code signing configuration from the function
delete_function_concurrency	Removes a concurrent execution limit from a function
delete_function_event_invoke_config	Deletes the configuration for asynchronous invocation for a function, version, or alias
delete_layer_version	Deletes a version of an AWS Lambda layer
delete_provisioned_concurrency_config	Deletes the provisioned concurrency configuration for a function
get_account_settings	Retrieves details about your account's limits and usage in an AWS Region
get_alias	Returns details about a Lambda function alias
get_code_signing_config	Returns information about the specified code signing configuration
get_event_source_mapping	Returns details about an event source mapping
get_function	Returns information about the function or function version, with a link to download the code
get_function_code_signing_config	Returns the code signing configuration for the specified function
get_function_concurrency	Returns details about the reserved concurrency configuration for a function
get_function_configuration	Returns the version-specific settings of a Lambda function or version
get_function_event_invoke_config	Retrieves the configuration for asynchronous invocation for a function, version, or alias
get_layer_version	Returns information about a version of an AWS Lambda layer, with a link to download the code
get_layer_version_by_arn	Returns information about a version of an AWS Lambda layer, with a link to download the code
get_layer_version_policy	Returns the permission policy for a version of an AWS 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
invoke	Invokes a Lambda function

<code>invoke_async</code>	For asynchronous function invocation, use <code>Invoke</code>
<code>list_aliases</code>	Returns a list of aliases for a Lambda function
<code>list_code_signing_configs</code>	Returns a list of code signing configurations
<code>list_event_source_mappings</code>	Lists event source mappings
<code>list_function_event_invoke_configs</code>	Retrieves a list of configurations for asynchronous invocation for a function
<code>list_functions</code>	Returns a list of Lambda functions, with the version-specific configuration of each
<code>list_functions_by_code_signing_config</code>	List the functions that use the specified code signing configuration
<code>list_layers</code>	Lists AWS Lambda layers and shows information about the latest version of each
<code>list_layer_versions</code>	Lists the versions of an AWS Lambda layer
<code>list_provisioned_concurrency_configs</code>	Retrieves a list of provisioned concurrency configurations for a function
<code>list_tags</code>	Returns a function's tags
<code>list_versions_by_function</code>	Returns a list of versions, with the version-specific configuration of each
<code>publish_layer_version</code>	Creates an AWS Lambda layer from a ZIP archive
<code>publish_version</code>	Creates a version from the current code and configuration of a function
<code>put_function_code_signing_config</code>	Update the code signing configuration for the function
<code>put_function_concurrency</code>	Sets the maximum number of simultaneous executions for a function, and reserves
<code>put_function_event_invoke_config</code>	Configures options for asynchronous invocation on a function, version, or alias
<code>put_provisioned_concurrency_config</code>	Adds a provisioned concurrency configuration to a function's alias or version
<code>remove_layer_version_permission</code>	Removes a statement from the permissions policy for a version of an AWS Lambda
<code>remove_permission</code>	Revokes function-use permission from an AWS service or another account
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds tags to a function
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes tags from a function
<code>update_alias</code>	Updates the configuration of a Lambda function alias
<code>update_code_signing_config</code>	Update the code signing configuration
<code>update_event_source_mapping</code>	Updates an event source mapping
<code>update_function_code</code>	Updates a Lambda function's code
<code>update_function_configuration</code>	Modify the version-specific settings of a Lambda function
<code>update_function_event_invoke_config</code>	Updates the configuration for asynchronous invocation for a function, version, or al

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())
```

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

Operations

create_bot_version	Creates a new version of the bot based on the \$LATEST version
create_intent_version	Creates a new version of an intent based on the \$LATEST version of the intent
create_slot_type_version	Creates a new version of a slot type based on the \$LATEST version of the specified slot type
delete_bot	Deletes all versions of the bot, including the \$LATEST version

delete_bot_alias	Deletes an alias for the specified bot
delete_bot_channel_association	Deletes the association between an Amazon Lex bot and a messaging platform
delete_bot_version	Deletes a specific version of a bot
delete_intent	Deletes all versions of the intent, including the \$LATEST version
delete_intent_version	Deletes a specific version of an intent
delete_slot_type	Deletes all versions of the slot type, including the \$LATEST version
delete_slot_type_version	Deletes a specific version of a slot type
delete_utterances	Deletes stored utterances
get_bot	Returns metadata information for a specific bot
get_bot_alias	Returns information about an Amazon Lex bot alias
get_bot_aliases	Returns a list of aliases for a specified Amazon Lex bot
get_bot_channel_association	Returns information about the association between an Amazon Lex bot and a messaging platform
get_bot_channel_associations	Returns a list of all of the channels associated with the specified bot
get_bots	Returns bot information as follows:
get_bot_versions	Gets information about all of the versions of a bot
get_builtin_intent	Returns information about a built-in intent
get_builtin_intents	Gets a list of built-in intents that meet the specified criteria
get_builtin_slot_types	Gets a list of built-in slot types that meet the specified criteria
get_export	Exports the contents of a Amazon Lex resource in a specified format
get_import	Gets information about an import job started with the StartImport operation
get_intent	Returns information about an intent
get_intents	Returns intent information as follows:
get_intent_versions	Gets information about all of the versions of an intent
get_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
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)
```

 lexruntime-service *Amazon Lex Runtime Service*

Description

Amazon Lex provides both build and runtime endpoints. Each endpoint provides a set of operations (API). Your conversational bot uses the runtime API to understand user utterances (user input text or voice). For example, suppose a user says "I want pizza", your bot sends this input to Amazon Lex using the runtime API. Amazon Lex recognizes that the user request is for the OrderPizza intent (one of the intents defined in the bot). Then Amazon Lex engages in user conversation on behalf of the bot to elicit required information (slot values, such as pizza size and crust type), and then performs fulfillment activity (that you configured when you created the bot). You use the build-time API to create and manage your Amazon Lex bot. For a list of build-time operations, see the build-time API, .

Usage

```
lexruntime-service(config = list())
```

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

Operations

<code>delete_session</code>	Removes session information for a specified bot, alias, and user ID
<code>get_session</code>	Returns session information for a specified bot, alias, and user ID
<code>post_content</code>	Sends user input (text or speech) to Amazon Lex
<code>post_text</code>	Sends user input to Amazon Lex
<code>put_session</code>	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)
```

licensemanager	<i>AWS License Manager</i>
----------------	----------------------------

Description

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

Usage

```
licensemanager(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 <- licensemanager(
  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_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_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_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_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_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 but not accepted
list_received_licenses	Lists received licenses
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_specifications_for_resource	Adds or removes the specified license configurations for the specified AWS Region
update_service_settings	Updates License Manager settings for the current Region

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

lightsail

Amazon Lightsail

Description

Amazon Lightsail is the easiest way to get started with Amazon Web Services (AWS) for developers who need to build websites or web applications. It includes everything you need to launch your project quickly - instances (virtual private servers), container services, managed databases, SSD-based block storage, static IP addresses, load balancers, content delivery network (CDN) distributions, DNS management of registered domains, and resource snapshots (backups) - for a low, predictable monthly price.

You can manage your Lightsail resources using the Lightsail console, Lightsail API, AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or SDKs. For more information about Lightsail concepts and tasks, see the Lightsail Dev Guide.

This API Reference provides detailed information about the actions, data types, parameters, and errors of the Lightsail service. For more information about the supported AWS Regions, endpoints, and service quotas of the Lightsail service, see [Amazon Lightsail Endpoints and Quotas](#) in the *AWS General Reference*.

Usage

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

Operations

allocate_static_ip	Allocates a static IP address
attach_certificate_to_distribution	Attaches an SSL/TLS certificate to your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network
attach_disk	Attaches a block storage disk to a running or stopped Lightsail instance and starts the instance
attach_instances_to_load_balancer	Attaches one or more Lightsail instances to a load balancer
attach_load_balancer_tls_certificate	Attaches a Transport Layer Security (TLS) certificate to your load balancer
attach_static_ip	Attaches a static IP address to a specific Amazon Lightsail instance
close_instance_public_ports	Closes ports for a specific Amazon Lightsail instance
copy_snapshot	Copies a manual snapshot of an instance or disk as another manual snapshot
create_certificate	Creates an SSL/TLS certificate for a Amazon Lightsail content delivery network
create_cloud_formation_stack	Creates an AWS CloudFormation stack, which creates a new Amazon EC2 instance
create_contact_method	Creates an email or SMS text message contact method
create_container_service	Creates an Amazon Lightsail container service
create_container_service_deployment	Creates a deployment for your Amazon Lightsail container service
create_container_service_registry_login	Creates a temporary set of log in credentials that you can use to log in to the container registry
create_disk	Creates a block storage disk that can be attached to an Amazon Lightsail instance
create_disk_from_snapshot	Creates a block storage disk from a manual or automatic snapshot of a disk
create_disk_snapshot	Creates a snapshot of a block storage disk
create_distribution	Creates an Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CDN) distribution
create_domain	Creates a domain resource for the specified domain (e.g., example.com)
create_domain_entry	Creates one of the following domain name system (DNS) records in a domain: A, AAAA, CNAME, MX, NS, TXT, or SRV
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 an instance
create_instance_snapshot	Creates a snapshot of a specific virtual private server, or instance
create_key_pair	Creates an SSH key pair

<code>create_load_balancer</code>	Creates a Lightsail load balancer
<code>create_load_balancer_tls_certificate</code>	Creates a Lightsail load balancer TLS certificate
<code>create_relational_database</code>	Creates a new database in Amazon Lightsail
<code>create_relational_database_from_snapshot</code>	Creates a new database from an existing database snapshot in Amazon Lightsail
<code>create_relational_database_snapshot</code>	Creates a snapshot of your database in Amazon Lightsail
<code>delete_alarm</code>	Deletes an alarm
<code>delete_auto_snapshot</code>	Deletes an automatic snapshot of an instance or disk
<code>delete_certificate</code>	Deletes an SSL/TLS certificate for your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network
<code>delete_contact_method</code>	Deletes a contact method
<code>delete_container_image</code>	Deletes a container image that is registered to your Amazon Lightsail container service
<code>delete_container_service</code>	Deletes your Amazon Lightsail container service
<code>delete_disk</code>	Deletes the specified block storage disk
<code>delete_disk_snapshot</code>	Deletes the specified disk snapshot
<code>delete_distribution</code>	Deletes your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CDN) distribution
<code>delete_domain</code>	Deletes the specified domain recordset and all of its domain records
<code>delete_domain_entry</code>	Deletes a specific domain entry
<code>delete_instance</code>	Deletes an Amazon Lightsail instance
<code>delete_instance_snapshot</code>	Deletes a specific snapshot of a virtual private server (or instance)
<code>delete_key_pair</code>	Deletes a specific SSH key pair
<code>delete_known_host_keys</code>	Deletes the known host key or certificate used by the Amazon Lightsail browser console
<code>delete_load_balancer</code>	Deletes a Lightsail load balancer and all its associated SSL/TLS certificates
<code>delete_load_balancer_tls_certificate</code>	Deletes an SSL/TLS certificate associated with a Lightsail load balancer
<code>delete_relational_database</code>	Deletes a database in Amazon Lightsail
<code>delete_relational_database_snapshot</code>	Deletes a database snapshot in Amazon Lightsail
<code>detach_certificate_from_distribution</code>	Detaches an SSL/TLS certificate from your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network
<code>detach_disk</code>	Detaches a stopped block storage disk from a Lightsail instance
<code>detach_instances_from_load_balancer</code>	Detaches the specified instances from a Lightsail load balancer
<code>detach_static_ip</code>	Detaches a static IP from the Amazon Lightsail instance to which it is attached
<code>disable_add_on</code>	Disables an add-on for an Amazon Lightsail resource
<code>download_default_key_pair</code>	Downloads the default SSH key pair from the user's account
<code>enable_add_on</code>	Enables or modifies an add-on for an Amazon Lightsail resource
<code>export_snapshot</code>	Exports an Amazon Lightsail instance or block storage disk snapshot to Amazon S3
<code>get_active_names</code>	Returns the names of all active (not deleted) resources
<code>get_alarms</code>	Returns information about the configured alarms
<code>get_auto_snapshots</code>	Returns the available automatic snapshots for an instance or disk
<code>get_blueprints</code>	Returns the list of available instance images, or blueprints
<code>get_bundles</code>	Returns the list of bundles that are available for purchase
<code>get_certificates</code>	Returns information about one or more Amazon Lightsail SSL/TLS certificates
<code>get_cloud_formation_stack_records</code>	Returns the CloudFormation stack record created as a result of the create cloudformation operation
<code>get_contact_methods</code>	Returns information about the configured contact methods
<code>get_container_api_metadata</code>	Returns information about Amazon Lightsail containers, such as the current container service
<code>get_container_images</code>	Returns the container images that are registered to your Amazon Lightsail container service
<code>get_container_log</code>	Returns the log events of a container of your Amazon Lightsail container service
<code>get_container_service_deployments</code>	Returns the deployments for your Amazon Lightsail container service
<code>get_container_service_metric_data</code>	Returns the data points of a specific metric of your Amazon Lightsail container service
<code>get_container_service_powers</code>	Returns the list of powers that can be specified for your Amazon Lightsail container service
<code>get_container_services</code>	Returns information about one or more of your Amazon Lightsail container services
<code>get_disk</code>	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 list bundles that can be applied to you Amazon Lightsail conten
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 the export snapshot record created as a result of the export snapshot
get_instance	Returns information about a specific Amazon Lightsail instance, which is a
get_instance_access_details	Returns temporary SSH keys you can use to connect to a specific virtual pri
get_instance_metric_data	Returns the data points for the specified Amazon Lightsail instance metric,
get_instance_port_states	Returns the firewall port states for a specific Amazon Lightsail instance, the
get_instances	Returns information about all Amazon Lightsail virtual private servers, or in
get_instance_snapshot	Returns information about a specific instance snapshot
get_instance_snapshots	Returns all instance snapshots for the user's account
get_instance_state	Returns the state of a specific instance
get_key_pair	Returns information about a specific key pair
get_key_pairs	Returns information about all key pairs in the user's account
get_load_balancer	Returns information about the specified Lightsail load balancer
get_load_balancer_metric_data	Returns information about health metrics for your Lightsail load balancer
get_load_balancers	Returns information about all load balancers in an account
get_load_balancer_tls_certificates	Returns information about the TLS certificates that are associated with the s
get_operation	Returns information about a specific operation
get_operations	Returns information about all operations
get_operations_for_resource	Gets operations for a specific resource (e
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_static_ip	Returns information about a specific 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 a
peer_vpc	Tries to peer 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 a

<code>reboot_instance</code>	Restarts a specific instance
<code>reboot_relational_database</code>	Restarts a specific database in Amazon Lightsail
<code>register_container_image</code>	Registers a container image to your Amazon Lightsail container service
<code>release_static_ip</code>	Deletes a specific static IP from your account
<code>reset_distribution_cache</code>	Deletes currently cached content from your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CDN)
<code>send_contact_method_verification</code>	Sends a verification request to an email contact method to ensure it's owned by you
<code>start_instance</code>	Starts a specific Amazon Lightsail instance from a stopped state
<code>start_relational_database</code>	Starts a specific database from a stopped state in Amazon Lightsail
<code>stop_instance</code>	Stops a specific Amazon Lightsail instance that is currently running
<code>stop_relational_database</code>	Stops a specific database that is currently running in Amazon Lightsail
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds one or more tags to the specified Amazon Lightsail resource
<code>test_alarm</code>	Tests an alarm by displaying a banner on the Amazon Lightsail console
<code>unpeer_vpc</code>	Attempts to unpeer the Lightsail VPC from the user's default VPC
<code>untag_resource</code>	Deletes the specified set of tag keys and their values from the specified Amazon Lightsail resource
<code>update_container_service</code>	Updates the configuration of your Amazon Lightsail container service, such as the container engine
<code>update_distribution</code>	Updates an existing Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CDN) distribution
<code>update_distribution_bundle</code>	Updates the bundle of your Amazon Lightsail content delivery network (CDN) distribution
<code>update_domain_entry</code>	Updates a domain recordset after it is created
<code>update_load_balancer_attribute</code>	Updates the specified attribute for a load balancer
<code>update_relational_database</code>	Allows the update of one or more attributes of a database in Amazon Lightsail
<code>update_relational_database_parameters</code>	Allows the update of one or more parameters of a database in Amazon Lightsail

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

machinelearning

Amazon Machine Learning

Description

Definition of the public APIs exposed by Amazon Machine Learning

Usage

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

Operations

add_tags	Adds one or more tags to an object, up to a limit of 10
create_batch_prediction	Generates predictions for a group of observations
create_data_source_from_rds	Creates a DataSource object from an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
create_data_source_from_redshift	Creates a DataSource from a database hosted on an Amazon Redshift cluster
create_data_source_from_s3	Creates a DataSource object
create_evaluation	Creates a new Evaluation of an MLModel
create_ml_model	Creates a new MLModel using the DataSource and the recipe as information sources
create_realtime_endpoint	Creates a real-time endpoint for the MLModel
delete_batch_prediction	Assigns the DELETED status to a BatchPrediction, rendering it unusable
delete_data_source	Assigns the DELETED status to a DataSource, rendering it unusable
delete_evaluation	Assigns the DELETED status to an Evaluation, rendering it unusable
delete_ml_model	Assigns the DELETED status to an MLModel, rendering it unusable
delete_realtime_endpoint	Deletes a real time endpoint of an MLModel
delete_tags	Deletes the specified tags associated with an ML object
describe_batch_predictions	Returns a list of BatchPrediction operations that match the search criteria in the request
describe_data_sources	Returns a list of DataSource that match the search criteria in the request
describe_evaluations	Returns a list of DescribeEvaluations that match the search criteria in the request
describe_ml_models	Returns a list of MLModel that match the search criteria in the request
describe_tags	Describes one or more of the tags for your Amazon ML object
get_batch_prediction	Returns a BatchPrediction that includes detailed metadata, status, and data file information
get_data_source	Returns a DataSource that includes metadata and data file information, as well as the current status
get_evaluation	Returns an Evaluation that includes metadata as well as the current status of the Evaluation
get_ml_model	Returns an MLModel that includes detailed metadata, data source information, and the current status
predict	Generates a prediction for the observation using the specified ML Model

update_batch_prediction	Updates the BatchPredictionName of a BatchPrediction
update_data_source	Updates the DataSourceName of a DataSource
update_evaluation	Updates the EvaluationName of an Evaluation
update_ml_model	Updates the MLModelName and the ScoreThreshold of an MLModel

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

macie

Amazon Macie

Description

Amazon Macie Classic

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

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

Usage

```
macie(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

Service syntax

```

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

```

Operations

associate_member_account	Associates a specified AWS account with Amazon Macie Classic as a member account
associate_s3_resources	Associates specified S3 resources with Amazon Macie Classic for monitoring and data classification
disassociate_member_account	Removes the specified member account from Amazon Macie Classic
disassociate_s3_resources	Removes specified S3 resources from being monitored by Amazon Macie Classic
list_member_accounts	Lists all Amazon Macie Classic member accounts for the current Amazon Macie Classic managed account
list_s3_resources	Lists all the S3 resources associated with Amazon Macie Classic
update_s3_resources	Updates the classification types for the specified S3 resources

Examples

```

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

## End(Not run)

```

 marketplacecommerceanalytics

AWS Marketplace Commerce Analytics

Description

Provides AWS Marketplace business intelligence data on-demand.

Usage

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

Operations

[generate_data_set](#) Given a data set type and data set publication date, asynchronously publishes the requested data set

[start_support_data_export](#) Given a data set type and a from date, asynchronously publishes the requested customer support data

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())
```

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

Operations

`get_entitlements` GetEntitlements retrieves entitlement values for a given product

Examples

```
## 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 Marketing metering and entitlement API permissions](#) in the *AWS Marketplace Seller Guide*.

Submitting Metering Records

- *MeterUsage*- Submits the metering record for a Marketplace product. *MeterUsage* is called from an EC2 instance or a container running on EKS or ECS.
- *BatchMeterUsage*- Submits the metering record for a set of customers. *BatchMeterUsage* is called from a software-as-a-service (SaaS) application.

Accepting New Customers

- *ResolveCustomer*- Called by a SaaS application during the registration process. When a buyer visits your website during the registration process, the buyer submits a Registration Token through the browser. The Registration Token is resolved through this API to obtain a CustomerIdentifier and Product Code.

Entitlement and Metering for Paid Container Products

- Paid container software products sold through AWS Marketplace must integrate with the AWS Marketplace Metering Service and call the *RegisterUsage* operation for software entitlement and metering. Free and BYOL products for Amazon ECS or Amazon EKS aren't required to call *RegisterUsage*, but you can do so if you want to receive usage data in your seller reports. For more information on using the *RegisterUsage* operation, see [Container-Based Products](#).

BatchMeterUsage API calls are captured by AWS CloudTrail. You can use Cloudtrail to verify that the SaaS metering records that you sent are accurate by searching for records with the eventName of *BatchMeterUsage*. You can also use CloudTrail to audit records over time. For more information, see the [AWS CloudTrail User Guide](#).

Usage

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

Operations

batch_meter_usage	BatchMeterUsage is called from a SaaS application listed on the AWS Marketplace to post metering records
meter_usage	API to emit metering records
register_usage	Paid container software products sold through AWS Marketplace must integrate with the AWS Marketplace
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)
```

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())
```

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

Operations

create_broker	Creates a broker
create_configuration	Creates a new configuration for the specified configuration name
create_tags	Add a tag to a resource
create_user	Creates an ActiveMQ user

delete_broker	Deletes a broker
delete_tags	Removes a tag from a resource
delete_user	Deletes an ActiveMQ user
describe_broker	Returns information about the specified broker
describe_broker_engine_types	Describe available engine types and versions
describe_broker_instance_options	Describe available broker instance options
describe_configuration	Returns information about the specified configuration
describe_configuration_revision	Returns the specified configuration revision for the specified configuration
describe_user	Returns information about an ActiveMQ user
list_brokers	Returns a list of all brokers
list_configuration_revisions	Returns a list of all revisions for the specified configuration
list_configurations	Returns a list of all configurations
list_tags	Lists tags for a resource
list_users	Returns a list of all ActiveMQ users
reboot_broker	Reboots a broker
update_broker	Adds a pending configuration change to a broker
update_configuration	Updates the specified configuration
update_user	Updates the information for an ActiveMQ user

Examples

```
## 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())
```

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

Operations

accept_qualification_request	The AcceptQualificationRequest operation approves a Worker's request for a Qualification.
approve_assignment	The ApproveAssignment operation approves the results of a completed assignment.
associate_qualification_with_worker	The AssociateQualificationWithWorker operation gives a Worker a Qualification.
create_additional_assignments_for_hit	The CreateAdditionalAssignmentsForHIT operation increases the maximum number of assignments for a HIT.
create_hit	The CreateHIT operation creates a new Human Intelligence Task (HIT).
create_hit_type	The CreateHITType operation creates a new HIT type.
create_hit_with_hit_type	The CreateHITWithHITType operation creates a new Human Intelligence Task (HIT) using a HIT type.
create_qualification_type	The CreateQualificationType operation creates a new Qualification type, which is required for a Worker to be able to accept a HIT.
create_worker_block	The CreateWorkerBlock operation allows you to prevent a Worker from working on HITs.
delete_hit	The DeleteHIT operation is used to delete HIT that is no longer needed.
delete_qualification_type	The DeleteQualificationType deletes a Qualification type and deletes any HIT types that use the Qualification type.
delete_worker_block	The DeleteWorkerBlock operation allows you to reinstate a blocked Worker to work on HITs.
disassociate_qualification_from_worker	The DisassociateQualificationFromWorker revokes a previously granted Qualification from a Worker.
get_account_balance	The GetAccountBalance operation retrieves the amount of money in your Amazon Web Services account.
get_assignment	The GetAssignment operation retrieves the details of the specified Assignment.
get_file_upload_url	The GetFileUploadURL operation generates and returns a temporary URL for uploading a file to Amazon S3.
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 score.
get_qualification_type	The GetQualificationType operation retrieves information about a Qualification type.
list_assignments_for_hit	The ListAssignmentsForHIT operation retrieves completed assignments for a HIT.
list_bonus_payments	The ListBonusPayments operation retrieves the amounts of bonuses you have paid to Workers.
list_hi_ts	The ListHITs operation returns all of a Requester's HITs.
list_hi_ts_for_qualification_type	The ListHITsForQualificationType operation returns the HITs that use the given Qualification type.
list_qualification_requests	The ListQualificationRequests operation retrieves requests for Qualifications of a particular type.

[list_qualification_types](#)
[list_reviewable_hits](#)
[list_review_policy_results_for_hit](#)
[list_worker_blocks](#)
[list_workers_with_qualification_type](#)
[notify_workers](#)
[reject_assignment](#)
[reject_qualification_request](#)
[send_bonus](#)
[send_test_event_notification](#)
[update_expiration_for_hit](#)
[update_hit_review_status](#)
[update_hit_type_of_hit](#)
[update_notification_settings](#)
[update_qualification_type](#)

The ListQualificationTypes operation returns a list of Qualification types, filtered by...
 The ListReviewableHITs operation retrieves the HITs with Status equal to Reviewable...
 The ListReviewPolicyResultsForHIT operation retrieves the computed results and t...
 The ListWorkersBlocks operation retrieves a list of Workers who are blocked from...
 The ListWorkersWithQualificationType operation returns all of the Workers that ha...
 The NotifyWorkers operation sends an email to one or more Workers that you speci...
 The RejectAssignment operation rejects the results of a completed assignment...
 The RejectQualificationRequest operation rejects a user's request for a Qualificatio...
 The SendBonus operation issues a payment of money from your account to a Work...
 The SendTestEventNotification operation causes Amazon Mechanical Turk to send...
 The UpdateExpirationForHIT operation allows you update the expiration time of a...
 The UpdateHITReviewStatus operation updates the status of a HIT...
 The UpdateHITTypeOfHIT operation allows you to change the HITType properties...
 The UpdateNotificationSettings operation creates, updates, disables or re-enables n...
 The UpdateQualificationType operation modifies the attributes of an existing Quali...

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- mturk()
svc$accept_qualification_request(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
  
```

 neptune

Amazon Neptune

Description

Amazon Neptune is a fast, reliable, fully-managed graph database service that makes it easy to build and run applications that work with highly connected datasets. The core of Amazon Neptune is a purpose-built, high-performance graph database engine optimized for storing billions of relationships and querying the graph with milliseconds latency. Amazon Neptune supports popular graph models Property Graph and W3C's RDF, and their respective query languages Apache TinkerPop Gremlin and SPARQL, allowing you to easily build queries that efficiently navigate highly connected datasets. Neptune powers graph use cases such as recommendation engines, fraud detection, knowledge graphs, drug discovery, and network security.

This interface reference for Amazon Neptune contains documentation for a programming or command line interface you can use to manage Amazon Neptune. Note that Amazon Neptune is asynchronous, which means that some interfaces might require techniques such as polling or callback functions to determine when a command has been applied. In this reference, the parameter descriptions indicate whether a command is applied immediately, on the next instance reboot, or during the maintenance window. The reference structure is as follows, and we list following some related topics from the user guide.

Usage

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

Operations

add_role_to_db_cluster	Associates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from an Neptune IAM role to a DB cluster
add_source_identifier_to_subscription	Adds a source identifier to an existing event notification subscription
add_tags_to_resource	Adds metadata tags to an Amazon Neptune resource
apply_pending_maintenance_action	Applies a pending maintenance action to a resource (for example, to a DB instance)
copy_db_cluster_parameter_group	Copies the specified DB cluster parameter group
copy_db_cluster_snapshot	Copies a snapshot of a DB cluster
copy_db_parameter_group	Copies the specified DB parameter group
create_db_cluster	Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB cluster
create_db_cluster_endpoint	Creates a new custom endpoint and associates it with an Amazon Neptune DB cluster
create_db_cluster_parameter_group	Creates a new DB cluster parameter group
create_db_cluster_snapshot	Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster
create_db_instance	Creates a new DB instance
create_db_parameter_group	Creates a new DB parameter group
create_db_subnet_group	Creates a new DB subnet group
create_event_subscription	Creates an event notification subscription
delete_db_cluster	The DeleteDBCluster action deletes a previously provisioned DB cluster

delete_db_cluster_endpoint	Deletes a custom endpoint and removes it from an Amazon Neptune DB cluster
delete_db_cluster_parameter_group	Deletes a specified DB cluster parameter group
delete_db_cluster_snapshot	Deletes a DB cluster snapshot
delete_db_instance	The DeleteDBInstance action deletes a previously provisioned DB instance
delete_db_parameter_group	Deletes a specified DBParameterGroup
delete_db_subnet_group	Deletes a DB subnet group
delete_event_subscription	Deletes an event notification subscription
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 I
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, and
describe_event_subscriptions	Lists all the subscription descriptions for a customer account
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
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
promote_read_replica_db_cluster	Not supported
reboot_db_instance	You might need to reboot your DB instance, usually for maintenance reasons
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 AWS consol
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)
```

opsworks

AWS OpsWorks

Description

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

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

SDKs and CLI

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

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

Endpoints

AWS OpsWorks Stacks supports the following endpoints, all HTTPS. You must connect to one of the following endpoints. Stacks can only be accessed or managed within the endpoint in which they are created.

- opsworks.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.us-east-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.us-west-1.amazonaws.com

- opsworks.us-west-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com (API only; not available in the AWS console)
- opsworks.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com

Chef Versions

When you call `create_stack`, `clone_stack`, or `update_stack` we recommend you use the `ConfigurationManager` parameter to specify the Chef version. The recommended and default value for Linux stacks is currently 12. Windows stacks use Chef 12.2. For more information, see [Chef Versions](#).

You can specify Chef 12, 11.10, or 11.4 for your Linux stack. We recommend migrating your existing Linux stacks to Chef 12 as soon as possible.

Usage

```
opsworks(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

```

        endpoint = "string",
        region = "string"
    )
)

```

Operations

assign_instance	Assign a registered instance to a layer
assign_volume	Assigns one of the stack's registered Amazon EBS volumes to a specified instance
associate_elastic_ip	Associates one of the stack's registered Elastic IP addresses with a specified instance
attach_elastic_load_balancer	Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer to a specified layer
clone_stack	Creates a clone of a specified stack
create_app	Creates an app for a specified stack
create_deployment	Runs deployment or stack commands
create_instance	Creates an instance in a specified stack
create_layer	Creates a layer
create_stack	Creates a new stack
create_user_profile	Creates a new user profile
delete_app	Deletes a specified app
delete_instance	Deletes a specified instance, which terminates the associated Amazon EC2 instance
delete_layer	Deletes a specified layer
delete_stack	Deletes a specified stack
delete_user_profile	Deletes a user profile
deregister_ecs_cluster	Deregisters a specified Amazon ECS cluster from a stack
deregister_elastic_ip	Deregisters a specified Elastic IP address
deregister_instance	Deregister a registered Amazon EC2 or on-premises instance
deregister_rds_db_instance	Deregisters an Amazon RDS instance
deregister_volume	Deregisters an Amazon EBS volume
describe_agent_versions	Describes the available AWS OpsWorks Stacks agent versions
describe_apps	Requests a description of a specified set of apps
describe_commands	Describes the results of specified commands
describe_deployments	Requests a description of a specified set of deployments
describe_ecs_clusters	Describes Amazon ECS clusters that are registered with a stack
describe_elastic_ips	Describes Elastic IP addresses
describe_elastic_load_balancers	Describes a stack's Elastic Load Balancing instances
describe_instances	Requests a description of a set of instances
describe_layers	Requests a description of one or more layers in a specified stack
describe_load_based_auto_scaling	Describes load-based auto scaling configurations for specified layers
describe_my_user_profile	Describes a user's SSH information
describe_operating_systems	Describes the operating systems that are supported by AWS OpsWorks Stacks
describe_permissions	Describes the permissions for a specified stack
describe_raid_arrays	Describe an instance's RAID arrays
describe_rds_db_instances	Describes Amazon RDS instances
describe_service_errors	Describes AWS OpsWorks Stacks service errors
describe_stack_provisioning_parameters	Requests a description of a stack's provisioning parameters
describe_stacks	Requests a description of one or more stacks
describe_stack_summary	Describes the number of layers and apps in a specified stack, and the number of instances
describe_time_based_auto_scaling	Describes time-based auto scaling configurations for specified instances

<code>describe_user_profiles</code>	Describe specified users
<code>describe_volumes</code>	Describes an instance's Amazon EBS volumes
<code>detach_elastic_load_balancer</code>	Detaches a specified Elastic Load Balancing instance from its layer
<code>disassociate_elastic_ip</code>	Disassociates an Elastic IP address from its instance
<code>get_hostname_suggestion</code>	Gets a generated host name for the specified layer, based on the current host name
<code>grant_access</code>	This action can be used only with Windows stacks
<code>list_tags</code>	Returns a list of tags that are applied to the specified stack or layer
<code>reboot_instance</code>	Reboots a specified instance
<code>register_ecs_cluster</code>	Registers a specified Amazon ECS cluster with a stack
<code>register_elastic_ip</code>	Registers an Elastic IP address with a specified stack
<code>register_instance</code>	Registers instances that were created outside of AWS OpsWorks Stacks with a spe
<code>register_rds_db_instance</code>	Registers an Amazon RDS instance with a stack
<code>register_volume</code>	Registers an Amazon EBS volume with a specified stack
<code>set_load_based_auto_scaling</code>	Specify the load-based auto scaling configuration for a specified layer
<code>set_permission</code>	Specifies a user's permissions
<code>set_time_based_auto_scaling</code>	Specify the time-based auto scaling configuration for a specified instance
<code>start_instance</code>	Starts a specified instance
<code>start_stack</code>	Starts a stack's instances
<code>stop_instance</code>	Stops a specified instance
<code>stop_stack</code>	Stops a specified stack
<code>tag_resource</code>	Apply cost-allocation tags to a specified stack or layer in AWS OpsWorks Stacks
<code>unassign_instance</code>	Unassigns a registered instance from all layers that are using the instance
<code>unassign_volume</code>	Unassigns an assigned Amazon EBS volume
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes tags from a specified stack or layer
<code>update_app</code>	Updates a specified app
<code>update_elastic_ip</code>	Updates a registered Elastic IP address's name
<code>update_instance</code>	Updates a specified instance
<code>update_layer</code>	Updates a specified layer
<code>update_my_user_profile</code>	Updates a user's SSH public key
<code>update_rds_db_instance</code>	Updates an Amazon RDS instance
<code>update_stack</code>	Updates a specified stack
<code>update_user_profile</code>	Updates a specified user profile
<code>update_volume</code>	Updates an Amazon EBS volume's name or mount point

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

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())
```

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

Operations

associate_node	Associates a new node with the server
create_backup	Creates an application-level backup of a server
create_server	Creates and immediately starts a new server
delete_backup	Deletes a backup
delete_server	Deletes the server and the underlying AWS CloudFormation stacks (including the server's
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

AWS Organizations

Usage

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

```

Operations

accept_handshake	Sends a response to the originator of a handshake agreeing to the action proposed
attach_policy	Attaches a policy to a root, an organizational unit (OU), or an individual account
cancel_handshake	Cancels a handshake
create_account	Creates an AWS account that is automatically a member of the organization whose
create_gov_cloud_account	This action is available if all of the following are true:
create_organization	Creates an AWS 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
deregister_delegated_administrator	Removes the specified member AWS account as a delegated administrator for the
describe_account	Retrieves AWS 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
detach_policy	Detaches a policy from a target root, organizational unit (OU), or account
disable_aws_service_access	Disables the integration of an AWS service (the service that is specified by Service
disable_policy_type	Disables an organizational policy type in a root
enable_all_features	Enables all features in an organization
enable_aws_service_access	Enables the integration of an AWS service (the service that is specified by Service
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 AWS services that you enabled to integrate with your organization
list_children	Lists all of the organizational units (OUs) or accounts that are contained in the specified organizational unit or root
list_create_account_status	Lists the account creation requests that match the specified status that is currently in progress
list_delegated_administrators	Lists the AWS accounts that are designated as delegated administrators in this organization
list_delegated_services_for_account	List the AWS services for which the specified account is a delegated administrator
list_handshakes_for_account	Lists the current handshakes that are associated with the account of the requesting user
list_handshakes_for_organization	Lists the handshakes that are associated with the organization that the requesting user is a member of
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 the specified organizational unit or root
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, organizational unit, or account
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 policy is attached to
move_account	Moves an account from its current source parent root or organizational unit (OU) to a new parent
register_delegated_administrator	Enables the specified member account to administer the Organizations features of the organization
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)
```

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())
```

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

Operations

create_batch_inference_job	Creates a batch inference job
create_campaign	Creates a campaign by deploying a solution version
create_dataset	Creates an empty dataset and adds it to the specified dataset group
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 Amazon Personalize dataset
create_event_tracker	Creates an event tracker that you use when sending event data to the specified dataset group
create_filter	Creates a recommendation filter
create_schema	Creates an Amazon Personalize schema from the specified schema string
create_solution	Creates the configuration for training a model
create_solution_version	Trains or retrains an active solution
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_schema	Deletes a schema

<code>delete_solution</code>	Deletes all versions of a solution and the Solution object itself
<code>describe_algorithm</code>	Describes the given algorithm
<code>describe_batch_inference_job</code>	Gets the properties of a batch inference job including name, Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
<code>describe_campaign</code>	Describes the given campaign, including its status
<code>describe_dataset</code>	Describes the given dataset
<code>describe_dataset_group</code>	Describes the given dataset group
<code>describe_dataset_import_job</code>	Describes the dataset import job created by <code>CreateDatasetImportJob</code> , including the import job
<code>describe_event_tracker</code>	Describes an event tracker
<code>describe_feature_transformation</code>	Describes the given feature transformation
<code>describe_filter</code>	Describes a filter's properties
<code>describe_recipe</code>	Describes a recipe
<code>describe_schema</code>	Describes a schema
<code>describe_solution</code>	Describes a solution
<code>describe_solution_version</code>	Describes a specific version of a solution
<code>get_solution_metrics</code>	Gets the metrics for the specified solution version
<code>list_batch_inference_jobs</code>	Gets a list of the batch inference jobs that have been performed off of a solution version
<code>list_campaigns</code>	Returns a list of campaigns that use the given solution
<code>list_dataset_groups</code>	Returns a list of dataset groups
<code>list_dataset_import_jobs</code>	Returns a list of dataset import jobs that use the given dataset
<code>list_datasets</code>	Returns the list of datasets contained in the given dataset group
<code>list_event_trackers</code>	Returns the list of event trackers associated with the account
<code>list_filters</code>	Lists all filters that belong to a given dataset group
<code>list_recipes</code>	Returns a list of available recipes
<code>list_schemas</code>	Returns the list of schemas associated with the account
<code>list_solutions</code>	Returns a list of solutions that use the given dataset group
<code>list_solution_versions</code>	Returns a list of solution versions for the given solution
<code>update_campaign</code>	Updates a campaign by either deploying a new solution or changing the value of the campaign

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-events`.

Usage

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

Operations

put_events	Records user interaction event data
put_items	Adds one or more items to an Items dataset
put_users	Adds one or more users to a Users dataset

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

personalizeruntime *Amazon Personalize Runtime*

Description

Amazon Personalize Runtime

Usage

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

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

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

Usage

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

```

Operations

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

Examples

```

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

## End(Not run)

```

pinpoint

Amazon Pinpoint

Description

Doc Engage API - Amazon Pinpoint API

Usage

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

Operations

create_app	Creates an application
create_campaign	Creates a new campaign for an application or updates the settings of an existing campaign
create_email_template	Creates a message template for messages that are sent through the email channel
create_export_job	Creates an export job for an application
create_import_job	Creates an import job for an application
create_journey	Creates a journey for an application
create_push_template	Creates a message template for messages that are sent through a push notification channel
create_recommender_configuration	Creates an Amazon Pinpoint configuration for a recommender model
create_segment	Creates a new segment for an application or updates the configuration, dimension, and name of an existing segment
create_sms_template	Creates a message template for messages that are sent through the SMS channel
create_voice_template	Creates a message template for messages that are sent through the voice channel
delete_adm_channel	Disables the ADM channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
delete_apns_channel	Disables the APNs channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
delete_apns_sandbox_channel	Disables the APNs sandbox channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
delete_apns_voip_channel	Disables the APNs VoIP channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
delete_apns_voip_sandbox_channel	Disables the APNs VoIP sandbox channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
delete_app	Deletes an application
delete_baidu_channel	Disables the Baidu channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
delete_campaign	Deletes a campaign from an application
delete_email_channel	Disables the email channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
delete_email_template	Deletes a message template for messages that were sent through the email channel
delete_endpoint	Deletes an endpoint from an application
delete_event_stream	Deletes the event stream for an application
delete_gcm_channel	Disables the GCM channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel

<code>delete_journey</code>	Deletes a journey from an application
<code>delete_push_template</code>	Deletes a message template for messages that were sent through a push notification
<code>delete_recommender_configuration</code>	Deletes an Amazon Pinpoint configuration for a recommender model
<code>delete_segment</code>	Deletes a segment from an application
<code>delete_sms_channel</code>	Disables the SMS channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
<code>delete_sms_template</code>	Deletes a message template for messages that were sent through the SMS channel
<code>delete_user_endpoints</code>	Deletes all the endpoints that are associated with a specific user ID
<code>delete_voice_channel</code>	Disables the voice channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
<code>delete_voice_template</code>	Deletes a message template for messages that were sent through the voice channel
<code>get_adm_channel</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the ADM channel for an application
<code>get_apns_channel</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs channel for an application
<code>get_apns_sandbox_channel</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs sandbox channel for an application
<code>get_apns_voip_channel</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs VoIP channel for an application
<code>get_apns_voip_sandbox_channel</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs VoIP sandbox channel for an application
<code>get_app</code>	Retrieves information about an application
<code>get_application_date_range_kpi</code>	Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard metric that applies to an application
<code>get_application_settings</code>	Retrieves information about the settings for an application
<code>get_apps</code>	Retrieves information about all the applications that are associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account
<code>get_baidu_channel</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the Baidu channel for an application
<code>get_campaign</code>	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for a campaign
<code>get_campaign_activities</code>	Retrieves information about all the activities for a campaign
<code>get_campaign_date_range_kpi</code>	Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard metric that applies to a campaign
<code>get_campaigns</code>	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for all the campaigns
<code>get_campaign_version</code>	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for a specific campaign version
<code>get_campaign_versions</code>	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for all versions of a campaign
<code>get_channels</code>	Retrieves information about the history and status of each channel for an application
<code>get_email_channel</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the email channel for an application
<code>get_email_template</code>	Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages that are sent through the email channel
<code>get_endpoint</code>	Retrieves information about the settings and attributes of a specific endpoint for an application
<code>get_event_stream</code>	Retrieves information about the event stream settings for an application
<code>get_export_job</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of a specific export job for an application
<code>get_export_jobs</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of all the export jobs for an application
<code>get_gcm_channel</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the GCM channel for an application
<code>get_import_job</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of a specific import job for an application
<code>get_import_jobs</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of all the import jobs for an application
<code>get_journey</code>	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for a journey
<code>get_journey_date_range_kpi</code>	Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard engagement metric that applies to a journey
<code>get_journey_execution_activity_metrics</code>	Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard execution metric that applies to a journey
<code>get_journey_execution_metrics</code>	Retrieves (queries) pre-aggregated data for a standard execution metric that applies to a journey
<code>get_push_template</code>	Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages that are sent through a push notification
<code>get_recommender_configuration</code>	Retrieves information about an Amazon Pinpoint configuration for a recommender model
<code>get_recommender_configurations</code>	Retrieves information about all the recommender model configurations that are associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account
<code>get_segment</code>	Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for a segment
<code>get_segment_export_jobs</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the export jobs for a segment
<code>get_segment_import_jobs</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the import jobs for a segment
<code>get_segments</code>	Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for all segments
<code>get_segment_version</code>	Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for a specific segment version
<code>get_segment_versions</code>	Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for all versions of a segment

get_sms_channel	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the SMS channel for an application
get_sms_template	Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages that are sent through the SMS channel
get_user_endpoints	Retrieves information about all the endpoints that are associated with a specific user
get_voice_channel	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the voice channel for an application
get_voice_template	Retrieves the content and settings of a message template for messages that are sent through the voice channel
list_journeys	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for all the journeys
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieves all the tags (keys and values) that are associated with an application, campaign, message template, or journey
list_templates	Retrieves information about all the message templates that are associated with your application
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 that is associated with an application
put_event_stream	Creates a new event stream for an application or updates the settings of an existing event stream
remove_attributes	Removes one or more attributes, of the same attribute type, from all the endpoints that are associated with an application
send_messages	Creates and sends a direct 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 template, or journey
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags (keys and values) from an application, campaign, message template, or journey
update_adm_channel	Enables the ADM channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the channel
update_apns_channel	Enables the APNs channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the channel
update_apns_sandbox_channel	Enables the APNs sandbox channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the channel
update_apns_voip_channel	Enables the APNs VoIP channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the channel
update_apns_voip_sandbox_channel	Enables the APNs VoIP sandbox channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the channel
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 of the channel
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 of the channel
update_email_template	Updates an existing message template for messages that are sent through the email channel
update_endpoint	Creates a new endpoint for an application or updates the settings and attributes of an existing endpoint
update_endpoints_batch	Creates a new batch of endpoints for an application or updates the settings and attributes of an existing batch
update_gcm_channel	Enables the GCM channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the channel
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 push notification
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, dimension, and other settings of an existing segment
update_sms_channel	Enables the SMS channel for an application or updates the status and settings of the channel
update_sms_template	Updates an existing message template for messages that are sent through the SMS channel
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 of the channel
update_voice_template	Updates an existing message template for messages that are sent through the voice channel

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())
```

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 <- pinpointemail(
  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_configuration_set	Create a configuration set
create_configuration_set_event_destination	Create an event destination
create_dedicated_ip_pool	Create a new pool of dedicated IP addresses
create_deliverability_test_report	Create a new predictive inbox placement test
create_email_identity	Verifies an email identity for use with Amazon Pinpoint
delete_configuration_set	Delete an existing configuration set
delete_configuration_set_event_destination	Delete an event destination
delete_dedicated_ip_pool	Delete a dedicated IP pool
delete_email_identity	Deletes an email identity that you previously verified for use with Amazon Pinpoint
get_account	Obtain information about the email-sending status and capabilities of your Amazon Pinpoint account
get_blacklist_reports	Retrieve a list of the blacklists that your dedicated IP addresses appear on
get_configuration_set	Get information about an existing configuration set, including the dedicated IP pool
get_configuration_set_event_destinations	Retrieve a list of event destinations that are associated with a configuration set
get_dedicated_ip	Get information about a dedicated IP address, including the name of the dedicated IP pool
get_dedicated_ips	List the dedicated IP addresses that are associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account
get_deliverability_dashboard_options	Retrieve information about the status of the Deliverability dashboard for your Amazon Pinpoint account
get_deliverability_test_report	Retrieve the results of a predictive inbox placement test
get_domain_deliverability_campaign	Retrieve all the deliverability data for a specific campaign
get_domain_statistics_report	Retrieve inbox placement and engagement rates for the domains that you use with Amazon Pinpoint
get_email_identity	Provides information about a specific identity associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account
list_configuration_sets	List all of the configuration sets associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account
list_dedicated_ip_pools	List all of the dedicated IP pools that exist in your Amazon Pinpoint account
list_deliverability_test_reports	Show a list of the predictive inbox placement tests that you've performed, regardless of their status
list_domain_deliverability_campaigns	Retrieve deliverability data for all the campaigns that used a specific domain
list_email_identities	Returns a list of all of the email identities that are associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieve a list of the tags (keys and values) that are associated with a specified resource
put_account_dedicated_ip_warmup_attributes	Enable or disable the automatic warm-up feature for dedicated IP addresses
put_account_sending_attributes	Enable or disable the ability of your account to send email
put_configuration_set_delivery_options	Associate a configuration set with a dedicated IP pool
put_configuration_set_reputation_options	Enable or disable collection of reputation metrics for emails that you send using Amazon Pinpoint

put_configuration_set_sending_options	Enable or disable email sending for messages that use a particular configuration set
put_configuration_set_tracking_options	Specify a custom domain to use for open and click tracking elements in email messages
put_dedicated_ip_in_pool	Move a dedicated IP address to an existing dedicated IP pool
put_dedicated_ip_warmup_attributes	Put dedicated ip warmup attributes
put_deliverability_dashboard_option	Enable or disable the Deliverability dashboard for your Amazon Pinpoint account
put_email_identity_dkim_attributes	Used to enable or disable DKIM authentication for an email identity
put_email_identity_feedback_attributes	Used to enable or disable feedback forwarding for an identity
put_email_identity_mail_from_attributes	Used to enable or disable the custom Mail-From domain configuration for an identity
send_email	Sends an email message
tag_resource	Add one or more tags (keys and values) to a specified resource
untag_resource	Remove one or more tags (keys and values) from a specified resource
update_configuration_set_event_destination	Update the configuration of an event destination for a configuration set

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- pinpointemail()
svc$create_configuration_set(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

pinpointSMSvoice

Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice Service

Description

Pinpoint SMS and Voice Messaging public facing APIs

Usage

```
pinpointSMSvoice(config = list())
```

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 <- pinpointSMSvoice(
  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_configuration_set	Create a new configuration set
create_configuration_set_event_destination	Create a new event destination in a configuration set
delete_configuration_set	Deletes an existing configuration set
delete_configuration_set_event_destination	Deletes an event destination in a configuration set
get_configuration_set_event_destinations	Obtain information about an event destination, including the types of events it r
list_configuration_sets	List all of the configuration sets associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account
send_voice_message	Create a new voice message and send it to a recipient's phone number
update_configuration_set_event_destination	Update an event destination in a configuration set

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- pinpointSMSvoice()
svc$create_configuration_set(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

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())
```

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

Operations

delete_lexicon	Deletes the specified pronunciation lexicon stored in an AWS Region
describe_voices	Returns the list of voices that are available for use when requesting speech synthesis
get_lexicon	Returns the content of the specified pronunciation lexicon stored in an AWS Region
get_speech_synthesis_task	Retrieves a specific SpeechSynthesisTask object based on its TaskID
list_lexicons	Returns a list of pronunciation lexicons stored in an AWS Region
list_speech_synthesis_tasks	Returns a list of SpeechSynthesisTask objects ordered by their creation date
put_lexicon	Stores a pronunciation lexicon in an AWS Region
start_speech_synthesis_task	Allows the creation of an asynchronous synthesis task, by starting a new SpeechSynthesisTask
synthesize_speech	Synthesizes UTF-8 input, plain text or SSML, to a stream of bytes

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- polly()
# Deletes a specified pronunciation lexicon stored in an AWS Region.
svc$delete_lexicon(
  Name = "example"
)

## End(Not run)
```

pricing

AWS Price List Service

Description

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

Use `GetServices` without a service code to retrieve the service codes for all AWS services, then `GetServices` with a service code to retrieve the attribute names for that service. After you have the service code and attribute names, you can use [get_attribute_values](#) to see what values are available for an attribute. With the service code and an attribute name and value, you can use [get_products](#) to find specific products that you're interested in, such as an AmazonEC2 instance, with a Provisioned IOPS volumeType.

Service Endpoint

AWS Price List Service API provides the following two endpoints:

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

Usage

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

Operations

describe_services	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_products	Returns a list of all products that match the filter criteria

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon QuickSight API Reference

Amazon QuickSight is a fully managed, serverless business intelligence service for the AWS Cloud that makes it easy to extend data and insights to every user in your organization. This API reference contains documentation for a programming interface that you can use to manage Amazon QuickSight.

Usage

```
quicksight(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Operations

cancel_ingestion	Cancels an ongoing ingestion of data into SPICE
create_account_customization	Creates Amazon QuickSight customizations the current AWS Region
create_analysis	Creates an analysis in Amazon QuickSight
create_dashboard	Creates a dashboard from a template
create_data_set	Creates a dataset
create_data_source	Creates a data source
create_group	Creates an Amazon QuickSight group
create_group_membership	Adds an Amazon QuickSight user to an Amazon QuickSight group

<code>create_iam_policy_assignment</code>	Creates an assignment with one specified IAM policy, identified by its Amazon Resource Name
<code>create_ingestion</code>	Creates and starts a new SPICE ingestion on a dataset
<code>create_namespace</code>	(Enterprise edition only) Creates a new namespace for you to use with Amazon QuickSight
<code>create_template</code>	Creates a template from an existing QuickSight analysis or template
<code>create_template_alias</code>	Creates a template alias for a template
<code>create_theme</code>	Creates a theme
<code>create_theme_alias</code>	Creates a theme alias for a theme
<code>delete_account_customization</code>	Deletes all Amazon QuickSight customizations in this AWS Region for the specified Amazon Resource Name
<code>delete_analysis</code>	Deletes an analysis from Amazon QuickSight
<code>delete_dashboard</code>	Deletes a dashboard
<code>delete_data_set</code>	Deletes a dataset
<code>delete_data_source</code>	Deletes the data source permanently
<code>delete_group</code>	Removes a user group from Amazon QuickSight
<code>delete_group_membership</code>	Removes a user from a group so that the user is no longer a member of the group
<code>delete_iam_policy_assignment</code>	Deletes an existing IAM policy assignment
<code>delete_namespace</code>	Deletes a namespace and the users and groups that are associated with the namespace
<code>delete_template</code>	Deletes a template
<code>delete_template_alias</code>	Deletes the item that the specified template alias points to
<code>delete_theme</code>	Deletes a theme
<code>delete_theme_alias</code>	Deletes the version of the theme that the specified theme alias points to
<code>delete_user</code>	Deletes the Amazon QuickSight user that is associated with the identity of the AWS account
<code>delete_user_by_principal_id</code>	Deletes a user identified by its principal ID
<code>describe_account_customization</code>	Describes the customizations associated with the provided AWS account and Amazon Resource Name
<code>describe_account_settings</code>	Describes the settings that were used when your QuickSight subscription was first created
<code>describe_analysis</code>	Provides a summary of the metadata for an analysis
<code>describe_analysis_permissions</code>	Provides the read and write permissions for an analysis
<code>describe_dashboard</code>	Provides a summary for a dashboard
<code>describe_dashboard_permissions</code>	Describes read and write permissions for a dashboard
<code>describe_data_set</code>	Describes a dataset
<code>describe_data_set_permissions</code>	Describes the permissions on a dataset
<code>describe_data_source</code>	Describes a data source
<code>describe_data_source_permissions</code>	Describes the resource permissions for a data source
<code>describe_group</code>	Returns an Amazon QuickSight group's description and Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
<code>describe_iam_policy_assignment</code>	Describes an existing IAM policy assignment, as specified by the assignment name
<code>describe_ingestion</code>	Describes a SPICE ingestion
<code>describe_namespace</code>	Describes the current namespace
<code>describe_template</code>	Describes a template's metadata
<code>describe_template_alias</code>	Describes the template alias for a template
<code>describe_template_permissions</code>	Describes read and write permissions on a template
<code>describe_theme</code>	Describes a theme
<code>describe_theme_alias</code>	Describes the alias for a theme
<code>describe_theme_permissions</code>	Describes the read and write permissions for a theme
<code>describe_user</code>	Returns information about a user, given the user name
<code>get_dashboard_embed_url</code>	Generates a session URL and authorization code that you can use to embed an Amazon QuickSight dashboard
<code>get_session_embed_url</code>	Generates a session URL and authorization code that you can use to embed the Amazon QuickSight console
<code>list_analyses</code>	Lists Amazon QuickSight analyses that exist in the specified AWS account
<code>list_dashboards</code>	Lists dashboards in an AWS account
<code>list_dashboard_versions</code>	Lists all the versions of the dashboards in the QuickSight subscription

<code>list_data_sets</code>	Lists all of the datasets belonging to the current AWS account in an AWS Region
<code>list_data_sources</code>	Lists data sources in current AWS Region that belong to this AWS account
<code>list_group_memberships</code>	Lists member users in a group
<code>list_groups</code>	Lists all user groups in Amazon QuickSight
<code>list_iam_policy_assignments</code>	Lists IAM policy assignments in the current Amazon QuickSight account
<code>list_iam_policy_assignments_for_user</code>	Lists all the IAM policy assignments, including the Amazon Resource Names (ARNs)
<code>list_ingestions</code>	Lists the history of SPICE ingestions for a dataset
<code>list_namespaces</code>	Lists the namespaces for the specified AWS account
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists the tags assigned to a resource
<code>list_template_aliases</code>	Lists all the aliases of a template
<code>list_templates</code>	Lists all the templates in the current Amazon QuickSight account
<code>list_template_versions</code>	Lists all the versions of the templates in the current Amazon QuickSight account
<code>list_theme_aliases</code>	Lists all the aliases of a theme
<code>list_themes</code>	Lists all the themes in the current AWS account
<code>list_theme_versions</code>	Lists all the versions of the themes in the current AWS account
<code>list_user_groups</code>	Lists the Amazon QuickSight groups that an Amazon QuickSight user is a member of
<code>list_users</code>	Returns a list of all of the Amazon QuickSight users belonging to this account
<code>register_user</code>	Creates an Amazon QuickSight user, whose identity is associated with the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user
<code>restore_analysis</code>	Restores an analysis
<code>search_analyses</code>	Searches for analyses that belong to the user specified in the filter
<code>search_dashboards</code>	Searches for dashboards that belong to a user
<code>tag_resource</code>	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified QuickSight resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes a tag or tags from a resource
<code>update_account_customization</code>	Updates Amazon QuickSight customizations in the current AWS Region
<code>update_account_settings</code>	Updates the Amazon QuickSight settings in your AWS account
<code>update_analysis</code>	Updates an analysis in Amazon QuickSight
<code>update_analysis_permissions</code>	Updates the read and write permissions for an analysis
<code>update_dashboard</code>	Updates a dashboard in an AWS account
<code>update_dashboard_permissions</code>	Updates read and write permissions on a dashboard
<code>update_dashboard_published_version</code>	Updates the published version of a dashboard
<code>update_data_set</code>	Updates a dataset
<code>update_data_set_permissions</code>	Updates the permissions on a dataset
<code>update_data_source</code>	Updates a data source
<code>update_data_source_permissions</code>	Updates the permissions to a data source
<code>update_group</code>	Changes a group description
<code>update_iam_policy_assignment</code>	Updates an existing IAM policy assignment
<code>update_template</code>	Updates a template from an existing Amazon QuickSight analysis or another template
<code>update_template_alias</code>	Updates the template alias of a template
<code>update_template_permissions</code>	Updates the resource permissions for a template
<code>update_theme</code>	Updates a theme
<code>update_theme_alias</code>	Updates an alias of a theme
<code>update_theme_permissions</code>	Updates the resource permissions for a theme
<code>update_user</code>	Updates an Amazon QuickSight user

Examples

```
## Not run:
```

```
svc <- quicksight()
svc$cancel_ingestion(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

ram

AWS Resource Access Manager

Description

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

For more information, see the [AWS Resource Access Manager User Guide](#).

Usage

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

```
)
)
```

Operations

accept_resource_share_invitation	Accepts an invitation to a resource share from another AWS account
associate_resource_share	Associates the specified resource share with the specified principals and resources
associate_resource_share_permission	Associates a permission with a resource share
create_resource_share	Creates a resource share
delete_resource_share	Deletes the specified resource share
disassociate_resource_share	Disassociates the specified principals or resources from the specified resource share
disassociate_resource_share_permission	Disassociates an AWS RAM permission from a resource share
enable_sharing_with_aws_organization	Enables resource sharing within your AWS Organization
get_permission	Gets the contents of an AWS RAM permission in JSON format
get_resource_policies	Gets the policies for the specified resources that you own and have shared
get_resource_share_associations	Gets the resources or principals for the resource shares that you own
get_resource_share_invitations	Gets the invitations for resource sharing that you've received
get_resource_shares	Gets the resource shares that you own or the resource shares that are shared with you
list_pending_invitation_resources	Lists the resources in a resource share that is shared with you but that the invitation is pending
list_permissions	Lists the AWS RAM permissions
list_principals	Lists the principals that you have shared resources with or that have shared resources with you
list_resources	Lists the resources that you added to a resource share or the resources that are shared with you
list_resource_share_permissions	Lists the AWS RAM permissions that are associated with a resource share
list_resource_types	Lists the shareable resource types supported by AWS RAM
promote_resource_share_created_from_policy	Resource shares that were created by attaching a policy to a resource are visible to all principals in the account
reject_resource_share_invitation	Rejects an invitation to a resource share from another AWS account
tag_resource	Adds the specified tags to the specified resource share that you own
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags from the specified resource share that you own
update_resource_share	Updates the specified resource share that you own

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ram()
svc$accept_resource_share_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient, resizeable capacity for an industry-standard relational database and manages common database administration tasks, freeing up developers to focus on what makes their applications and businesses unique.

Amazon RDS gives you access to the capabilities of a MySQL, MariaDB, PostgreSQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, or Amazon Aurora database server. These capabilities mean that the code, applications, and tools you already use today with your existing databases work with Amazon RDS without modification. Amazon RDS automatically backs up your database and maintains the database software that powers your DB instance. Amazon RDS is flexible: you can scale your DB instance's compute resources and storage capacity to meet your application's demand. As with all Amazon Web Services, there are no up-front investments, and you pay only for the resources you use.

This interface reference for Amazon RDS contains documentation for a programming or command line interface you can use to manage Amazon RDS. Amazon RDS is asynchronous, which means that some interfaces might require techniques such as polling or callback functions to determine when a command has been applied. In this reference, the parameter descriptions indicate whether a command is applied immediately, on the next instance reboot, or during the maintenance window. The reference structure is as follows, and we list following some related topics from the user guide.

Amazon RDS API Reference

- For the alphabetical list of API actions, see [API Actions](#).
- For the alphabetical list of data types, see [Data Types](#).
- For a list of common query parameters, see [Common Parameters](#).
- For descriptions of the error codes, see [Common Errors](#).

Amazon RDS User Guide

- For a summary of the Amazon RDS interfaces, see [Available RDS Interfaces](#).
- For more information about how to use the Query API, see [Using the Query API](#).

Usage

```
rds(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

```

Operations

add_role_to_db_cluster	Associates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from an Amazon IAM role with an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
add_role_to_db_instance	Associates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role with an Amazon RDS DB instance
add_source_identifier_to_subscription	Adds a source identifier to an existing RDS event notification subscription
add_tags_to_resource	Adds metadata tags to an Amazon RDS resource
apply_pending_maintenance_action	Applies a pending maintenance action to a resource (for example, to a DB instance)
authorize_db_security_group_ingress	Enables ingress to a DBSecurityGroup using one of two forms of authorization
backtrack_db_cluster	Backtracks a DB cluster to a specific time, without creating a new DB cluster
build_auth_token	Return an authentication token for a database connection
cancel_export_task	Cancels an export task in progress that is exporting a snapshot to Amazon S3
copy_db_cluster_parameter_group	Copies the specified DB cluster parameter group
copy_db_cluster_snapshot	Copies a snapshot of a DB cluster
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_custom_availability_zone	Creates a custom Availability Zone (AZ)
create_db_cluster	Creates a new Amazon Aurora DB cluster
create_db_cluster_endpoint	Creates a new custom endpoint and associates it with an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
create_db_cluster_parameter_group	Creates a new DB cluster parameter group
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 source instance
create_db_parameter_group	Creates a new DB parameter group
create_db_proxy	Creates a new DB proxy
create_db_security_group	Creates a new DB security group
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 AWS Regions
create_option_group	Creates a new option group
delete_custom_availability_zone	Deletes a custom Availability Zone (AZ)

<code>delete_db_cluster</code>	The DeleteDBCluster action deletes a previously provisioned DB cluster
<code>delete_db_cluster_endpoint</code>	Deletes a custom endpoint and removes it from an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
<code>delete_db_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Deletes a specified DB cluster parameter group
<code>delete_db_cluster_snapshot</code>	Deletes a DB cluster snapshot
<code>delete_db_instance</code>	The DeleteDBInstance action deletes a previously provisioned DB instance
<code>delete_db_instance_automated_backup</code>	Deletes automated backups using the DbiResourceId value of the source instance
<code>delete_db_parameter_group</code>	Deletes a specified DB parameter group
<code>delete_db_proxy</code>	Deletes an existing proxy
<code>delete_db_security_group</code>	Deletes a DB security group
<code>delete_db_snapshot</code>	Deletes a DB snapshot
<code>delete_db_subnet_group</code>	Deletes a DB subnet group
<code>delete_event_subscription</code>	Deletes an RDS event notification subscription
<code>delete_global_cluster</code>	Deletes a global database cluster
<code>delete_installation_media</code>	Deletes the installation medium for a DB engine that requires an on-premise installation
<code>delete_option_group</code>	Deletes an existing option group
<code>deregister_db_proxy_targets</code>	Remove the association between one or more DBProxyTarget data structures and a DB proxy
<code>describe_account_attributes</code>	Lists all of the attributes for a customer account
<code>describe_certificates</code>	Lists the set of CA certificates provided by Amazon RDS for this AWS account
<code>describe_custom_availability_zones</code>	Returns information about custom Availability Zones (AZs)
<code>describe_db_cluster_backtracks</code>	Returns information about backtracks for a DB cluster
<code>describe_db_cluster_endpoints</code>	Returns information about endpoints for an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
<code>describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups</code>	Returns a list of DBClusterParameterGroup descriptions
<code>describe_db_cluster_parameters</code>	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB cluster parameter group
<code>describe_db_clusters</code>	Returns information about provisioned Aurora DB clusters
<code>describe_db_cluster_snapshot_attributes</code>	Returns a list of DB cluster snapshot attribute names and values for a manual DB cluster snapshot
<code>describe_db_cluster_snapshots</code>	Returns information about DB cluster snapshots
<code>describe_db_engine_versions</code>	Returns a list of the available DB engines
<code>describe_db_instance_automated_backups</code>	Displays backups for both current and deleted instances
<code>describe_db_instances</code>	Returns information about provisioned RDS instances
<code>describe_db_log_files</code>	Returns a list of DB log files for the DB instance
<code>describe_db_parameter_groups</code>	Returns a list of DBParameterGroup descriptions
<code>describe_db_parameters</code>	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB parameter group
<code>describe_db_proxies</code>	Returns information about DB proxies
<code>describe_db_proxy_target_groups</code>	Returns information about DB proxy target groups, represented by DBProxyTarget objects
<code>describe_db_proxy_targets</code>	Returns information about DBProxyTarget objects
<code>describe_db_security_groups</code>	Returns a list of DBSecurityGroup descriptions
<code>describe_db_snapshot_attributes</code>	Returns a list of DB snapshot attribute names and values for a manual DB snapshot
<code>describe_db_snapshots</code>	Returns information about DB snapshots
<code>describe_db_subnet_groups</code>	Returns a list of DBSubnetGroup descriptions
<code>describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters</code>	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the cluster
<code>describe_engine_default_parameters</code>	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the specified engine
<code>describe_event_categories</code>	Displays a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for a particular event source type
<code>describe_events</code>	Returns events related to DB instances, DB clusters, DB parameter groups, and DB snapshots
<code>describe_event_subscriptions</code>	Lists all the subscription descriptions for a customer account
<code>describe_export_tasks</code>	Returns information about a snapshot export to Amazon S3
<code>describe_global_clusters</code>	Returns information about Aurora global database clusters
<code>describe_installation_media</code>	Describes the available installation media for a DB engine that requires an on-premise installation
<code>describe_option_group_options</code>	Describes all available options

describe_option_groups	Describes the available option groups
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 pending maintenance action
describe_reserved_db_instances	Returns information about reserved DB instances for this account, or about the account's reserved instances
describe_reserved_db_instances_offerings	Lists available reserved DB instance offerings
describe_source_regions	Returns a list of the source AWS Regions where the current AWS Region is a read replica of
describe_valid_db_instance_modifications	You can call DescribeValidDBInstanceModifications to learn what modifications are valid for a DB instance
download_db_log_file_portion	Downloads all or a portion of the specified log file, up to 1 MB in size
failover_db_cluster	Forces a failover for a DB cluster
import_installation_media	Imports the installation media for a DB engine that requires an on-premises database
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags on an Amazon RDS resource
modify_certificates	Override the system-default Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL) certificates for a DB instance
modify_current_db_cluster_capacity	Set the capacity of an Aurora Serverless DB cluster to a specific value
modify_db_cluster	Modify a setting for an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
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, a DB cluster snapshot
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_target_group	Modifies the properties of a DBProxyTargetGroup
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, a DB snapshot
modify_db_subnet_group	Modifies an existing DB subnet group
modify_event_subscription	Modifies an existing RDS event notification subscription
modify_global_cluster	Modify a setting for an Amazon Aurora global cluster
modify_option_group	Modifies an existing option group
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_instance	You might need to reboot your DB instance, usually for maintenance reasons
register_db_proxy_targets	Associate one or more DBProxyTarget data structures with a DBProxyTargetGroup
remove_from_global_cluster	Detaches an Aurora secondary cluster from an Aurora global database cluster
remove_role_from_db_cluster	Disassociates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from a DB cluster
remove_role_from_db_instance	Disassociates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from a DB instance
remove_source_identifier_from_subscription	Removes a source identifier from an existing RDS event notification subscription
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 values
reset_db_parameter_group	Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group to the engine/system default values
restore_db_cluster_from_s3	Creates an Amazon Aurora DB cluster from MySQL data stored in an Amazon S3 bucket
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 data from Amazon S3
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 ranges
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 AWS console

<code>start_db_instance</code>	Starts an Amazon RDS DB instance that was stopped using the AWS console
<code>start_db_instance_automated_backups_replication</code>	Enables replication of automated backups to a different AWS Region
<code>start_export_task</code>	Starts an export of a snapshot to Amazon S3
<code>stop_activity_stream</code>	Stops a database activity stream that was started using the AWS console
<code>stop_db_cluster</code>	Stops an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
<code>stop_db_instance</code>	Stops an Amazon RDS DB instance
<code>stop_db_instance_automated_backups_replication</code>	Stops automated backup replication for a DB instance

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- rds()
svc$add_role_to_db_cluster(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

rdsdataservice

AWS RDS DataService

Description

Amazon RDS Data Service

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

For more information about the Data Service API, see [Using the Data API for Aurora Serverless](#) in the *Amazon Aurora User Guide*.

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

Usage

```
rdsdataservice(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

```

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())
```

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

Operations

[accept_reserved_node_exchange](#)

Exchanges a DC1 Reserved Node for a DC2 Reserved Node with no changes to t

authorize_cluster_security_group_ingress	Adds an inbound (ingress) rule to an Amazon Redshift security group
authorize_snapshot_access	Authorizes the specified AWS customer account to restore the specified snapshot
batch_delete_cluster_snapshots	Deletes a set of cluster snapshots
batch_modify_cluster_snapshots	Modifies the settings for a set of cluster snapshots
cancel_resize	Cancels a resize operation for a cluster
copy_cluster_snapshot	Copies the specified automated cluster snapshot to a new manual cluster snapshot
create_cluster	Creates a new cluster with the specified parameters
create_cluster_parameter_group	Creates an Amazon Redshift parameter group
create_cluster_security_group	Creates a new Amazon Redshift security group
create_cluster_snapshot	Creates a manual snapshot of the specified cluster
create_cluster_subnet_group	Creates a new Amazon Redshift subnet group
create_event_subscription	Creates an Amazon Redshift event notification subscription
create_hsm_client_certificate	Creates an HSM client certificate that an Amazon Redshift cluster will use to connect to an HSM
create_hsm_configuration	Creates an HSM configuration that contains the information required by an Amazon Redshift cluster to connect to an HSM
create_scheduled_action	Creates a scheduled action
create_snapshot_copy_grant	Creates a snapshot copy grant that permits Amazon Redshift to use a customer master key to encrypt snapshots
create_snapshot_schedule	Create a snapshot schedule that can be associated to a cluster and which overrides the default snapshot schedule
create_tags	Adds tags to a cluster
create_usage_limit	Creates a usage limit for a specified Amazon Redshift feature on a cluster
delete_cluster	Deletes a previously provisioned cluster without its final snapshot being created
delete_cluster_parameter_group	Deletes a specified Amazon Redshift parameter group
delete_cluster_security_group	Deletes an Amazon Redshift security group
delete_cluster_snapshot	Deletes the specified manual snapshot
delete_cluster_subnet_group	Deletes the specified cluster subnet group
delete_event_subscription	Deletes an Amazon Redshift event notification subscription
delete_hsm_client_certificate	Deletes the specified HSM client certificate
delete_hsm_configuration	Deletes the specified Amazon Redshift HSM configuration
delete_scheduled_action	Deletes a scheduled action
delete_snapshot_copy_grant	Deletes the specified snapshot copy grant
delete_snapshot_schedule	Deletes a snapshot schedule
delete_tags	Deletes tags from a resource
delete_usage_limit	Deletes a usage limit from a cluster
describe_account_attributes	Returns a list of attributes attached to an account
describe_cluster_db_revisions	Returns an array of ClusterDbRevision objects
describe_cluster_parameter_groups	Returns a list of Amazon Redshift parameter groups, including parameter groups that are associated with clusters
describe_cluster_parameters	Returns a detailed list of parameters contained within the specified Amazon Redshift parameter group
describe_clusters	Returns properties of provisioned clusters including general cluster properties, cluster status, and cluster configuration
describe_cluster_security_groups	Returns information about Amazon Redshift security groups
describe_cluster_snapshots	Returns one or more snapshot objects, which contain metadata about your cluster snapshots
describe_cluster_subnet_groups	Returns one or more cluster subnet group objects, which contain metadata about your cluster subnet groups
describe_cluster_tracks	Returns a list of all the available maintenance tracks
describe_cluster_versions	Returns descriptions of the available Amazon Redshift cluster versions
describe_default_cluster_parameters	Returns a list of parameter settings for the specified parameter group family
describe_event_categories	Displays a list of event categories for all event source types, or for a specified source type
describe_events	Returns events related to clusters, security groups, snapshots, and parameter groups
describe_event_subscriptions	Lists descriptions of all the Amazon Redshift event notification subscriptions for a specified source type
describe_hsm_client_certificates	Returns information about the specified HSM client certificate
describe_hsm_configurations	Returns information about the specified Amazon Redshift HSM configuration

<code>describe_logging_status</code>	Describes whether information, such as queries and connection attempts, is being
<code>describe_node_configuration_options</code>	Returns properties of possible node configurations such as node type, number of n
<code>describe_orderable_cluster_options</code>	Returns a list of orderable cluster options
<code>describe_reserved_node_offerings</code>	Returns a list of the available reserved node offerings by Amazon Redshift with th
<code>describe_reserved_nodes</code>	Returns the descriptions of the reserved nodes
<code>describe_resize</code>	Returns information about the last resize operation for the specified cluster
<code>describe_scheduled_actions</code>	Describes properties of scheduled actions
<code>describe_snapshot_copy_grants</code>	Returns a list of snapshot copy grants owned by the AWS account in the destinati
<code>describe_snapshot_schedules</code>	Returns a list of snapshot schedules
<code>describe_storage</code>	Returns account level backups storage size and provisional storage
<code>describe_table_restore_status</code>	Lists the status of one or more table restore requests made using the RestoreTable
<code>describe_tags</code>	Returns a list of tags
<code>describe_usage_limits</code>	Shows usage limits on a cluster
<code>disable_logging</code>	Stops logging information, such as queries and connection attempts, for the speci
<code>disable_snapshot_copy</code>	Disables the automatic copying of snapshots from one region to another region fo
<code>enable_logging</code>	Starts logging information, such as queries and connection attempts, for the speci
<code>enable_snapshot_copy</code>	Enables the automatic copy of snapshots from one region to another region for a s
<code>get_cluster_credentials</code>	Returns a database user name and temporary password with temporary authorizat
<code>get_reserved_node_exchange_offerings</code>	Returns an array of DC2 ReservedNodeOfferings that matches the payment type,
<code>modify_cluster</code>	Modifies the settings for a cluster
<code>modify_cluster_db_revision</code>	Modifies the database revision of a cluster
<code>modify_cluster_iam_roles</code>	Modifies the list of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that can b
<code>modify_cluster_maintenance</code>	Modifies the maintenance settings of a cluster
<code>modify_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Modifies the parameters of a parameter group
<code>modify_cluster_snapshot</code>	Modifies the settings for a snapshot
<code>modify_cluster_snapshot_schedule</code>	Modifies a snapshot schedule for a cluster
<code>modify_cluster_subnet_group</code>	Modifies a cluster subnet group to include the specified list of VPC subnets
<code>modify_event_subscription</code>	Modifies an existing Amazon Redshift event notification subscription
<code>modify_scheduled_action</code>	Modifies a scheduled action
<code>modify_snapshot_copy_retention_period</code>	Modifies the number of days to retain snapshots in the destination AWS Region a
<code>modify_snapshot_schedule</code>	Modifies a snapshot schedule
<code>modify_usage_limit</code>	Modifies a usage limit in a cluster
<code>pause_cluster</code>	Pauses a cluster
<code>purchase_reserved_node_offering</code>	Allows you to purchase reserved nodes
<code>reboot_cluster</code>	Reboots a cluster
<code>reset_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Sets one or more parameters of the specified parameter group to their default valu
<code>resize_cluster</code>	Changes the size of the cluster
<code>restore_from_cluster_snapshot</code>	Creates a new cluster from a snapshot
<code>restore_table_from_cluster_snapshot</code>	Creates a new table from a table in an Amazon Redshift cluster snapshot
<code>resume_cluster</code>	Resumes a paused cluster
<code>revoke_cluster_security_group_ingress</code>	Revokes an ingress rule in an Amazon Redshift security group for a previously au
<code>revoke_snapshot_access</code>	Removes the ability of the specified AWS customer account to restore the specifie
<code>rotate_encryption_key</code>	Rotates the encryption keys for a cluster

Examples

```
## Not run:
```



```
svc <- redshift()
svc$accept_reserved_node_exchange(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

rekognition

Amazon Rekognition

Description

This is the Amazon Rekognition API reference.

Usage

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

Operations

<code>compare_faces</code>	Compares a face in the source input image with each of the 100 largest faces detected in the target image
<code>create_collection</code>	Creates a collection in an AWS Region
<code>create_project</code>	Creates a new Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels project
<code>create_project_version</code>	Creates a new version of a model and begins training
<code>create_stream_processor</code>	Creates an Amazon Rekognition stream processor that you can use to detect and recognize faces in a video stream
<code>delete_collection</code>	Deletes the specified collection
<code>delete_faces</code>	Deletes faces from a collection
<code>delete_project</code>	Deletes an Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels project
<code>delete_project_version</code>	Deletes an Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels model
<code>delete_stream_processor</code>	Deletes the stream processor identified by Name
<code>describe_collection</code>	Describes the specified collection
<code>describe_projects</code>	Lists and gets information about your Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels projects
<code>describe_project_versions</code>	Lists and describes the models in an Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels project
<code>describe_stream_processor</code>	Provides information about a stream processor created by <code>CreateStreamProcessor</code>
<code>detect_custom_labels</code>	Detects custom labels in a supplied image by using an Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels model
<code>detect_faces</code>	Detects faces within an image that is provided as input
<code>detect_labels</code>	Detects instances of real-world entities within an image (JPEG or PNG) provided as input
<code>detect_moderation_labels</code>	Detects unsafe content in a specified JPEG or PNG format image
<code>detect_protective_equipment</code>	Detects Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) worn by people detected in an image
<code>detect_text</code>	Detects text in the input image and converts it into machine-readable text
<code>get_celebrity_info</code>	Gets the name and additional information about a celebrity based on his or her Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels project
<code>get_celebrity_recognition</code>	Gets the celebrity recognition results for a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by <code>StartCelebrityRecognition</code>
<code>get_content_moderation</code>	Gets the unsafe content analysis results for a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by <code>StartContentModeration</code>
<code>get_face_detection</code>	Gets face detection results for a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by <code>StartFaceDetection</code>
<code>get_face_search</code>	Gets the face search results for Amazon Rekognition Video face search started by <code>StartFaceSearch</code>
<code>get_label_detection</code>	Gets the label detection results of a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by <code>StartLabelDetection</code>
<code>get_person_tracking</code>	Gets the path tracking results of a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by <code>StartPersonTracking</code>
<code>get_segment_detection</code>	Gets the segment detection results of a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by <code>StartSegmentDetection</code>
<code>get_text_detection</code>	Gets the text detection results of a Amazon Rekognition Video analysis started by <code>StartTextDetection</code>
<code>index_faces</code>	Detects faces in the input image and adds them to the specified collection
<code>list_collections</code>	Returns list of collection IDs in your account
<code>list_faces</code>	Returns metadata for faces in the specified collection
<code>list_stream_processors</code>	Gets a list of stream processors that you have created with <code>CreateStreamProcessor</code>
<code>recognize_celebrities</code>	Returns an array of celebrities recognized in the input image
<code>search_faces</code>	For a given input face ID, searches for matching faces in the collection the face belongs to
<code>search_faces_by_image</code>	For a given input image, first detects the largest face in the image, and then searches the specified collection for faces that match the detected face
<code>start_celebrity_recognition</code>	Starts asynchronous recognition of celebrities in a stored video
<code>start_content_moderation</code>	Starts asynchronous detection of unsafe content in a stored video
<code>start_face_detection</code>	Starts asynchronous detection of faces in a stored video
<code>start_face_search</code>	Starts the asynchronous search for faces in a collection that match the faces of persons detected in the input image
<code>start_label_detection</code>	Starts asynchronous detection of labels in a stored video
<code>start_person_tracking</code>	Starts the asynchronous tracking of a person's path in a stored video
<code>start_project_version</code>	Starts the running of the version of a model
<code>start_segment_detection</code>	Starts asynchronous detection of segment detection in a stored video
<code>start_stream_processor</code>	Starts processing a stream processor
<code>start_text_detection</code>	Starts asynchronous detection of text in a stored video
<code>stop_project_version</code>	Stops a running model
<code>stop_stream_processor</code>	Stops a running stream processor that was created by <code>CreateStreamProcessor</code>

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)
```

resourcegroups

AWS Resource Groups

Description

AWS Resource Groups lets you organize AWS resources such as Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon Relational Database Service databases, and Amazon S3 buckets into groups using criteria that you define as tags. A resource group is a collection of resources that match the resource types specified in a query, and share one or more tags or portions of tags. You can create a group of resources based on their roles in your cloud infrastructure, lifecycle stages, regions, application layers, or virtually any criteria. Resource Groups enable you to automate management tasks, such as those in AWS Systems Manager Automation documents, on tag-related resources in AWS Systems Manager. Groups of tagged resources also let you quickly view a custom console in AWS Systems Manager that shows AWS Config compliance and other monitoring data about member resources.

To create a resource group, build a resource query, and specify tags that identify the criteria that members of the group have in common. Tags are key-value pairs.

For more information about Resource Groups, see the [AWS Resource Groups User Guide](#).

AWS Resource Groups uses a REST-compliant API that you can use to perform the following types of operations.

- Create, Read, Update, and Delete (CRUD) operations on resource groups and resource query entities

- Applying, editing, and removing tags from resource groups
- Resolving resource group member ARNs so they can be returned as search results
- Getting data about resources that are members of a group
- Searching AWS resources based on a resource query

Usage

```
resourcegroups(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

Operations

create_group	Creates a resource group with the specified name and description
delete_group	Deletes the specified resource group
get_group	Returns information about a specified resource group
get_group_configuration	Returns the service configuration associated with the specified resource group
get_group_query	Retrieves the resource query associated with the specified resource group
get_tags	Returns a list of tags that are associated with a resource group, specified by an ARN
group_resources	Adds the specified resources to the specified group
list_group_resources	Returns a list of ARNs of the resources that are members of a specified resource group
list_groups	Returns a list of existing resource groups in your account
put_group_configuration	Attaches a service configuration to the specified group

search_resources	Returns a list of AWS resource identifiers that matches the specified query
tag	Adds tags to a resource group with the specified ARN
ungroup_resources	Removes the specified resources from the specified group
untag	Deletes tags from a specified resource group
update_group	Updates the description for an existing group
update_group_query	Updates the resource query of a group

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- resourcegroups()
svc$create_group(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

resourcegroupstaggingapi

AWS Resource Groups Tagging API

Description

Resource Groups Tagging API

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For more information on IAM policies, see [Managing IAM Policies](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Services that support the Resource Groups Tagging API

You can use the Resource Groups Tagging API to tag resources for the following AWS services.

- [Alexa for Business \(a4b\)](#)
- [API Gateway](#)
- [Amazon AppStream](#)
- [AWS AppSync](#)
- [AWS App Mesh](#)
- [Amazon Athena](#)
- [Amazon Aurora](#)
- [AWS Backup](#)
- [AWS Certificate Manager](#)
- [AWS Certificate Manager Private CA](#)
- [Amazon Cloud Directory](#)
- [AWS Cloud Map](#)
- [AWS CloudFormation](#)
- [Amazon CloudFront](#)
- [AWS CloudHSM](#)
- [AWS CloudTrail](#)
- [Amazon CloudWatch \(alarms only\)](#)
- [Amazon CloudWatch Events](#)
- [Amazon CloudWatch Logs](#)
- [Amazon Cloudwatch Synthetics](#)
- [AWS CodeBuild](#)
- [AWS CodeCommit](#)
- [AWS CodeGuru Profiler](#)
- [AWS CodePipeline](#)
- [AWS CodeStar](#)

- AWS CodeStar Connections
- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon Cognito User Pools
- Amazon Comprehend
- AWS Config
- Amazon Connect
- AWS Data Exchange
- AWS Data Pipeline
- AWS Database Migration Service
- AWS DataSync
- AWS Device Farm
- AWS Direct Connect
- AWS Directory Service
- Amazon DynamoDB
- Amazon EBS
- Amazon EC2
- EC2 Image Builder
- Amazon ECR
- Amazon ECS
- Amazon EKS
- AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- Amazon Elastic File System
- Elastic Load Balancing
- Amazon Elastic Inference
- Amazon ElastiCache
- Amazon Elasticsearch Service
- AWS Elemental MediaLive
- AWS Elemental MediaPackage
- AWS Elemental MediaPackage VoD
- AWS Elemental MediaTailor
- Amazon EMR
- Amazon EventBridge Schema
- AWS Firewall Manager
- Amazon Forecast
- Amazon Fraud Detector
- Amazon FSx
- Amazon S3 Glacier

- AWS Global Accelerator
- AWS Ground Station
- AWS Glue
- Amazon GuardDuty
- Amazon Inspector
- Amazon Interactive Video Service
- AWS IoT Analytics
- AWS IoT Core
- AWS IoT Device Defender
- AWS IoT Device Management
- AWS IoT Events
- AWS IoT Greengrass
- AWS IoT 1-Click
- AWS IoT Sitewise
- AWS IoT Things Graph
- Amazon Kendra
- AWS Key Management Service
- Amazon Kinesis
- Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics
- Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
- AWS Lambda
- Amazon Lex
- AWS License Manager
- Amazon Lightsail
- Amazon Macie
- Amazon Machine Learning
- Amazon MQ
- Amazon MSK
- Amazon MSK
- Amazon Neptune
- AWS Network Manager
- AWS OpsWorks
- AWS OpsWorks CM
- AWS Organizations
- Amazon Pinpoint
- Amazon Quantum Ledger Database (QLDB)
- Amazon RDS

- Amazon Redshift
- AWS Resource Access Manager
- AWS Resource Groups
- AWS RoboMaker
- Amazon Route 53
- Amazon Route 53 Resolver
- Amazon S3 (buckets only)
- Amazon SageMaker
- Savings Plans
- AWS Secrets Manager
- AWS Security Hub
- AWS Service Catalog
- Amazon Simple Email Service (SES)
- Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
- Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS)
- Amazon Simple Workflow Service
- AWS Step Functions
- AWS Storage Gateway
- AWS Systems Manager
- AWS Transfer for SFTP
- Amazon VPC
- AWS WAF
- AWS WAF Regional
- Amazon WorkLink
- Amazon WorkSpaces

Usage

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

```

Operations

describe_report_creation	Describes the status of the StartReportCreation operation
get_compliance_summary	Returns a table that shows counts of resources that are noncompliant with their tag policies
get_resources	Returns all the tagged or previously tagged resources that are located in the specified Region for
get_tag_keys	Returns all tag keys in the specified Region for the AWS account
get_tag_values	Returns all tag values for the specified key in the specified Region for the AWS account
start_report_creation	Generates a report that lists all tagged resources in accounts across your organization and tells wh
tag_resources	Applies one or more tags to the specified resources
untag_resources	Removes the specified tags from the specified resources

Examples

```

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

## End(Not run)

```

Description

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

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 DNSSEC
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 authoritative DNS records
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 multiple hosted zones
create_traffic_policy	Creates a traffic policy, which you use to create multiple DNS resource record sets
create_traffic_policy_instance	Creates resource record sets in a specified hosted zone based on the settings in a traffic policy
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 AssociateVPCWithHostedZone request
deactivate_key_signing_key	Deactivates a key signing key (KSK) so that it will not be used for signing by DNSSEC
delete_health_check	Deletes a health check
delete_hosted_zone	Deletes a hosted zone

<code>delete_key_signing_key</code>	Deletes a key signing key (KSK)
<code>delete_query_logging_config</code>	Deletes a configuration for DNS query logging
<code>delete_reusable_delegation_set</code>	Deletes a reusable delegation set
<code>delete_traffic_policy</code>	Deletes a traffic policy
<code>delete_traffic_policy_instance</code>	Deletes a traffic policy instance and all of the resource record sets that Amazon Route 53 created for the instance
<code>delete_vpc_association_authorization</code>	Removes authorization to submit an AssociateVPCWithHostedZone request to a specified hosted zone
<code>disable_hosted_zone_dnssec</code>	Disables DNSSEC signing in a specific hosted zone
<code>disassociate_vpc_from_hosted_zone</code>	Disassociates an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) from an Amazon Route 53 hosted zone
<code>enable_hosted_zone_dnssec</code>	Enables DNSSEC signing in a specific hosted zone
<code>get_account_limit</code>	Gets the specified limit for the current account, for example, the maximum number of hosted zones that you can associate with the current account
<code>get_change</code>	Returns the current status of a change batch request
<code>get_checker_ip_ranges</code>	GetCheckerIpRanges still works, but we recommend that you download ip-ranges from the Amazon Route 53 console
<code>get_dnssec</code>	Returns information about DNSSEC for a specific hosted zone, including the status of DNSSEC signing and the status of DNSSEC validation
<code>get_geo_location</code>	Gets information about whether a specified geographic location is supported for a specific hosted zone
<code>get_health_check</code>	Gets information about a specified health check
<code>get_health_check_count</code>	Retrieves the number of health checks that are associated with the current AWS account
<code>get_health_check_last_failure_reason</code>	Gets the reason that a specified health check failed most recently
<code>get_health_check_status</code>	Gets status of a specified health check
<code>get_hosted_zone</code>	Gets information about a specified hosted zone including the four name servers that are associated with the zone
<code>get_hosted_zone_count</code>	Retrieves the number of hosted zones that are associated with the current AWS account
<code>get_hosted_zone_limit</code>	Gets the specified limit for a specified hosted zone, for example, the maximum number of hosted zones that you can associate with the current account
<code>get_query_logging_config</code>	Gets information about a specified configuration for DNS query logging
<code>get_reusable_delegation_set</code>	Retrieves information about a specified reusable delegation set, including the name servers that are associated with the set
<code>get_reusable_delegation_set_limit</code>	Gets the maximum number of hosted zones that you can associate with the specified reusable delegation set
<code>get_traffic_policy</code>	Gets information about a specific traffic policy version
<code>get_traffic_policy_instance</code>	Gets information about a specified traffic policy instance
<code>get_traffic_policy_instance_count</code>	Gets the number of traffic policy instances that are associated with the current AWS account
<code>list_geo_locations</code>	Retrieves a list of supported geographic locations
<code>list_health_checks</code>	Retrieve a list of the health checks that are associated with the current AWS account
<code>list_hosted_zones</code>	Retrieves a list of the public and private hosted zones that are associated with the current AWS account
<code>list_hosted_zones_by_name</code>	Retrieves a list of your hosted zones in lexicographic order
<code>list_hosted_zones_by_vpc</code>	Lists all the private hosted zones that a specified VPC is associated with, regardless of whether the zones are associated with the current account
<code>list_query_logging_configs</code>	Lists the configurations for DNS query logging that are associated with the current AWS account
<code>list_resource_record_sets</code>	Lists the resource record sets in a specified hosted zone
<code>list_reusable_delegation_sets</code>	Retrieves a list of the reusable delegation sets that are associated with the current AWS account
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists tags for one health check or hosted zone
<code>list_tags_for_resources</code>	Lists tags for up to 10 health checks or hosted zones
<code>list_traffic_policies</code>	Gets information about the latest version for every traffic policy that is associated with the current AWS account
<code>list_traffic_policy_instances</code>	Gets information about the traffic policy instances that you created by using the Amazon Route 53 console
<code>list_traffic_policy_instances_by_hosted_zone</code>	Gets information about the traffic policy instances that you created in a specified hosted zone
<code>list_traffic_policy_instances_by_policy</code>	Gets information about the traffic policy instances that you created by using a specific traffic policy
<code>list_traffic_policy_versions</code>	Gets information about all of the versions for a specified traffic policy
<code>list_vpc_association_authorizations</code>	Gets a list of the VPCs that were created by other accounts and that can be associated with the current account
<code>test_dns_answer</code>	Gets the value that Amazon Route 53 returns in response to a DNS request for a specified hosted zone
<code>update_health_check</code>	Updates an existing health check
<code>update_hosted_zone_comment</code>	Updates the comment for a specified hosted zone
<code>update_traffic_policy_comment</code>	Updates the comment for a specified traffic policy version
<code>update_traffic_policy_instance</code>	Updates the resource record sets in a specified hosted zone that were created by the traffic policy instance

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 current AWS account
cancel_domain_transfer_to_another_aws_account	Cancels the transfer of a domain from the current AWS account to another AWS account
check_domain_availability	This operation checks the availability of one domain name
check_domain_transferability	Checks whether a domain name can be transferred to Amazon Route 53
delete_tags_for_domain	This operation deletes the specified tags for a domain
disable_domain_auto_renew	This operation disables automatic renewal of domain registration for the domain
disable_domain_transfer_lock	This operation removes the transfer lock on the domain (specifically the domain transfer lock)
enable_domain_auto_renew	This operation configures Amazon Route 53 to automatically renew the domain
enable_domain_transfer_lock	This operation sets the transfer lock on the domain (specifically the domain transfer lock)
get_contact_reachability_status	For operations that require confirmation that the email address for the registrar is reachable
get_domain_detail	This operation returns detailed information about a specified domain through the GetDomainDetail operation
get_domain_suggestions	The GetDomainSuggestions operation returns a list of suggested domain names
get_operation_detail	This operation returns the current status of an operation that is not completed
list_domains	This operation returns all the domain names registered with Amazon Route 53
list_operations	Returns information about all of the operations that return an operation ID
list_tags_for_domain	This operation returns all of the tags that are associated with the specified domain
register_domain	This operation registers a domain
reject_domain_transfer_from_another_aws_account	Rejects the transfer of a domain from another AWS account to the current AWS account
renew_domain	This operation renews a domain for the specified number of years
resend_contact_reachability_email	For operations that require confirmation that the email address for the registrar is reachable
retrieve_domain_auth_code	This operation returns the AuthCode for the domain
transfer_domain	Transfers a domain from another registrar to Amazon Route 53
transfer_domain_to_another_aws_account	Transfers a domain from the current AWS account to another AWS account
update_domain_contact	This operation updates the contact information for a particular domain
update_domain_contact_privacy	This operation updates the specified domain contact's privacy setting
update_domain_nameservers	This operation replaces the current set of name servers for the domain
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 account

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- route53domains()
svc$accept_domain_transfer_from_another_aws_account(
  Foo = 123
)

```

```
)  
## End(Not run)
```

route53resolver	<i>Amazon Route 53 Resolver</i>
-----------------	---------------------------------

Description

When you create a VPC using Amazon VPC, you automatically get DNS resolution within the VPC from Route 53 Resolver. By default, Resolver answers DNS queries for VPC domain names such as domain names for EC2 instances or 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

<code>config</code>	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 endpoint
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 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
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 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 configuration
put_resolver_rule_policy	Specifies an AWS rule that you want to share with another account, the account
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)
```

Description

Amazon Simple Storage Service

Usage

```
s3(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 <- s3(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
  )
)

```

Operations

abort_multipart_upload	This operation aborts a multipart upload
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	Creates a new S3 bucket
create_multipart_upload	This operation initiates a multipart upload and returns an upload ID
delete_bucket	Deletes the S3 bucket
delete_bucket_analytics_configuration	Deletes an analytics configuration for the bucket (specified by the analytics configuration ID)
delete_bucket_cors	Deletes the cors configuration information set for the bucket
delete_bucket_encryption	This implementation of the DELETE operation removes default encryption for the bucket
delete_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configuration	Deletes the S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration from the specified bucket
delete_bucket_inventory_configuration	Deletes an inventory configuration (identified by the inventory ID) from the specified bucket
delete_bucket_lifecycle	Deletes the lifecycle configuration from the specified bucket
delete_bucket_metrics_configuration	Deletes a metrics configuration for the Amazon CloudWatch request metrics for the bucket
delete_bucket_ownership_controls	Removes OwnershipControls for an Amazon S3 bucket
delete_bucket_policy	This implementation of the DELETE operation uses the policy subresource to delete the bucket policy
delete_bucket_replication	Deletes the replication configuration from the bucket
delete_bucket_tagging	Deletes the tags from the bucket
delete_bucket_website	This operation removes the website configuration for a bucket
delete_object	Removes the null version (if there is one) of an object and inserts a delete marker
delete_objects	This operation enables you to delete multiple objects from a bucket using a single request
delete_object_tagging	Removes the entire tag set from the specified object
delete_public_access_block	Removes the PublicAccessBlock configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket
download_file	Download a file from S3 and store it at a specified file location
get_bucket_accelerate_configuration	This implementation of the GET operation uses the accelerate subresource to return the bucket's accelerate configuration
get_bucket_acl	This implementation of the GET operation uses the acl subresource to return the bucket's ACL
get_bucket_analytics_configuration	This implementation of the GET operation returns an analytics configuration for the bucket
get_bucket_cors	Returns the cors configuration information set for the bucket
get_bucket_encryption	Returns the default encryption configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket
get_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configuration	Gets the S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration from the specified bucket
get_bucket_inventory_configuration	Returns an inventory configuration (identified by the inventory configuration ID) from the specified bucket

get_bucket_lifecycle	For an updated version of this API, see GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration
get_bucket_lifecycle_configuration	Bucket lifecycle configuration now supports specifying a lifecycle rule using
get_bucket_location	Returns the Region the bucket resides in
get_bucket_logging	Returns the logging status of a bucket and the permissions users have to view
get_bucket_metrics_configuration	Gets a metrics configuration (specified by the metrics configuration ID) from
get_bucket_notification	No longer used, see GetBucketNotificationConfiguration
get_bucket_notification_configuration	Returns the notification configuration of a bucket
get_bucket_ownership_controls	Retrieves OwnershipControls for an Amazon S3 bucket
get_bucket_policy	Returns the policy of a specified bucket
get_bucket_policy_status	Retrieves the policy status for an Amazon S3 bucket, indicating whether the
get_bucket_replication	Returns the replication configuration of a bucket
get_bucket_request_payment	Returns the request payment configuration of a bucket
get_bucket_tagging	Returns the tag set associated with the bucket
get_bucket_versioning	Returns the versioning state of a bucket
get_bucket_website	Returns the website configuration for a bucket
get_object	Retrieves objects from Amazon S3
get_object_acl	Returns the access control list (ACL) of an object
get_object_legal_hold	Gets an object's current Legal Hold status
get_object_lock_configuration	Gets the Object Lock configuration for a bucket
get_object_retention	Retrieves an object's retention settings
get_object_tagging	Returns the tag-set of an object
get_object_torrent	Returns torrent files from a bucket
get_public_access_block	Retrieves the PublicAccessBlock configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket
head_bucket	This operation is useful to determine if a bucket exists and you have permis
head_object	The HEAD operation retrieves metadata from an object without returning th
list_bucket_analytics_configurations	Lists the analytics configurations for the bucket
list_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configurations	Lists the S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration from the specified bucket
list_bucket_inventory_configurations	Returns a list of inventory configurations for the bucket
list_bucket_metrics_configurations	Lists the metrics configurations for the bucket
list_buckets	Returns a list of all buckets owned by the authenticated sender of the request
list_multipart_uploads	This operation lists in-progress multipart uploads
list_objects	Returns some or all (up to 1,000) of the objects in a bucket
list_objects_v2	Returns some or all (up to 1,000) of the objects in a bucket
list_object_versions	Returns metadata about all versions of the objects in a bucket
list_parts	Lists the parts that have been uploaded for a specific multipart upload
put_bucket_accelerate_configuration	Sets the accelerate configuration of an existing bucket
put_bucket_acl	Sets the permissions on an existing bucket using access control lists (ACL)
put_bucket_analytics_configuration	Sets an analytics configuration for the bucket (specified by the analytics con
put_bucket_cors	Sets the cors configuration for your bucket
put_bucket_encryption	This operation uses the encryption subresource to configure default encrypti
put_bucket_intelligent_tiering_configuration	Puts a S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration to the specified bucket
put_bucket_inventory_configuration	This implementation of the PUT operation adds an inventory configuration
put_bucket_lifecycle	For an updated version of this API, see PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration
put_bucket_lifecycle_configuration	Creates a new lifecycle configuration for the bucket or replaces an existing l
put_bucket_logging	Set the logging parameters for a bucket and to specify permissions for who
put_bucket_metrics_configuration	Sets a metrics configuration (specified by the metrics configuration ID) for t
put_bucket_notification	No longer used, see the PutBucketNotificationConfiguration operation
put_bucket_notification_configuration	Enables notifications of specified events for a bucket

<code>put_bucket_ownership_controls</code>	Creates or modifies OwnershipControls for an Amazon S3 bucket
<code>put_bucket_policy</code>	Applies an Amazon S3 bucket policy to an Amazon S3 bucket
<code>put_bucket_replication</code>	Creates a replication configuration or replaces an existing one
<code>put_bucket_request_payment</code>	Sets the request payment configuration for a bucket
<code>put_bucket_tagging</code>	Sets the tags for a bucket
<code>put_bucket_versioning</code>	Sets the versioning state of an existing bucket
<code>put_bucket_website</code>	Sets the configuration of the website that is specified in the website subresource
<code>put_object</code>	Adds an object to a bucket
<code>put_object_acl</code>	Uses the acl subresource to set the access control list (ACL) permissions for an object
<code>put_object_legal_hold</code>	Applies a Legal Hold configuration to the specified object
<code>put_object_lock_configuration</code>	Places an Object Lock configuration on the specified bucket
<code>put_object_retention</code>	Places an Object Retention configuration on an object
<code>put_object_tagging</code>	Sets the supplied tag-set to an object that already exists in a bucket
<code>put_public_access_block</code>	Creates or modifies the PublicAccessBlock configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket
<code>restore_object</code>	Restores an archived copy of an object back into Amazon S3
<code>select_object_content</code>	This operation filters the contents of an Amazon S3 object based on a simple prefix
<code>upload_part</code>	Uploads a part in a multipart upload
<code>upload_part_copy</code>	Uploads a part by copying data from an existing object as data source

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- s3()
# The following example aborts a multipart upload.
svc$abort_multipart_upload(
  Bucket = "examplebucket",
  Key = "bigobject",
  UploadId = "xadc0B_7YPB0JuoFiQ9cz4P3Pe6FIZw04f7wN93uHsNBEw97p15eNwzExg0LA..."
)

## End(Not run)
```

s3control

AWS S3 Control

Description

AWS S3 Control provides access to Amazon S3 control plane operations.

Usage

```
s3control(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

Operations

create_access_point	Creates an access point and associates it with the specified bucket
create_bucket	This API operation creates an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
create_job	S3 Batch Operations performs large-scale Batch Operations on Amazon S3 objects
delete_access_point	Deletes the specified access point
delete_access_point_policy	Deletes the access point policy for the specified access point
delete_bucket	This API operation deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
delete_bucket_lifecycle_configuration	This API action deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's lifecycle configuration
delete_bucket_policy	This API operation deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket policy
delete_bucket_tagging	This operation deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's tags
delete_job_tagging	Removes the entire tag set from the specified S3 Batch Operations job
delete_public_access_block	Removes the PublicAccessBlock configuration for an AWS account
delete_storage_lens_configuration	Deletes the Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration
delete_storage_lens_configuration_tagging	Deletes the Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration tags
describe_job	Retrieves the configuration parameters and status for a Batch Operations job
get_access_point	Returns configuration information about the specified access point
get_access_point_policy	Returns the access point policy associated with the specified access point
get_access_point_policy_status	Indicates whether the specified access point currently has a policy that allows public access
get_bucket	Gets an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
get_bucket_lifecycle_configuration	This operation gets an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's lifecycle configuration
get_bucket_policy	This action gets a bucket policy for an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
get_bucket_tagging	This operation gets an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's tags
get_job_tagging	Returns the tags on an S3 Batch Operations job
get_public_access_block	Retrieves the PublicAccessBlock configuration for an AWS account
get_storage_lens_configuration	Gets the Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration

get_storage_lens_configuration_tagging	Gets the tags of Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration
list_access_points	Returns a list of the access points currently associated with the specified bucket
list_jobs	Lists current S3 Batch Operations jobs and jobs that have ended within the last 3
list_regional_buckets	Returns a list of all Outposts buckets in an Outpost that are owned by the authen
list_storage_lens_configurations	Gets a list of Amazon S3 Storage Lens configurations
put_access_point_policy	Associates an access policy with the specified access point
put_bucket_lifecycle_configuration	This action puts a lifecycle configuration to an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
put_bucket_policy	This action puts a bucket policy to an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
put_bucket_tagging	This action puts tags on an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket
put_job_tagging	Sets the supplied tag-set on an S3 Batch Operations job
put_public_access_block	Creates or modifies the PublicAccessBlock configuration for an AWS account
put_storage_lens_configuration	Puts an Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration
put_storage_lens_configuration_tagging	Put or replace tags on an existing Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration
update_job_priority	Updates an existing S3 Batch Operations job's priority
update_job_status	Updates the status for the specified job

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- s3control()
svc$create_access_point(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

sagemaker

Amazon SageMaker Service

Description

Provides APIs for creating and managing Amazon SageMaker resources.

Other Resources:

- [Amazon SageMaker Developer Guide](#)
- [Amazon Augmented AI Runtime API Reference](#)

Usage

```
sagemaker(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

A client for the service. You can call the service's operations using syntax like `svc$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"
    ),
    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 Amazon SageMaker resource
associate_trial_component	Associates a trial component with a trial
create_action	Creates an action
create_algorithm	Create a machine learning algorithm that you can use in Amazon SageMaker
create_app	Creates a running App for the specified UserProfile
create_app_image_config	Creates a configuration for running a SageMaker image as a KernelGateway
create_artifact	Creates an artifact
create_auto_ml_job	Creates an Autopilot job
create_code_repository	Creates a Git repository as a resource in your Amazon SageMaker account
create_compilation_job	Starts a model compilation job
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 used by Amazon SageMaker Studio
create_edge_packaging_job	Starts a SageMaker Edge Manager model packaging job
create_endpoint	Creates an endpoint using the endpoint configuration specified in the request
create_endpoint_config	Creates an endpoint configuration that Amazon SageMaker hosting service uses to serve the model
create_experiment	Creates an SageMaker experiment
create_feature_group	Create a new FeatureGroup
create_flow_definition	Creates a flow definition
create_human_task_ui	Defines the settings you will use for the human review workflow user interface
create_hyper_parameter_tuning_job	Starts a hyperparameter tuning job
create_image	Creates a custom SageMaker image

<code>create_image_version</code>	Creates a version of the SageMaker image specified by ImageName
<code>create_labeling_job</code>	Creates a job that uses workers to label the data objects in your input data
<code>create_model</code>	Creates a model in Amazon SageMaker
<code>create_model_bias_job_definition</code>	Creates the definition for a model bias job
<code>create_model_explainability_job_definition</code>	Creates the definition for a model explainability job
<code>create_model_package</code>	Creates a model package that you can use to create Amazon SageMaker models
<code>create_model_package_group</code>	Creates a model group
<code>create_model_quality_job_definition</code>	Creates a definition for a job that monitors model quality and drift
<code>create_monitoring_schedule</code>	Creates a schedule that regularly starts Amazon SageMaker Processing Jobs
<code>create_notebook_instance</code>	Creates an Amazon SageMaker notebook instance
<code>create_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config</code>	Creates a lifecycle configuration that you can associate with a notebook instance
<code>create_pipeline</code>	Creates a pipeline using a JSON pipeline definition
<code>create_presigned_domain_url</code>	Creates a URL for a specified UserProfile in a Domain
<code>create_presigned_notebook_instance_url</code>	Returns a URL that you can use to connect to the Jupyter server from a notebook instance
<code>create_processing_job</code>	Creates a processing job
<code>create_project</code>	Creates a machine learning (ML) project that can contain one or more trials
<code>create_training_job</code>	Starts a model training job
<code>create_transform_job</code>	Starts a transform job
<code>create_trial</code>	Creates an Amazon SageMaker trial
<code>create_trial_component</code>	Creates a trial component, which is a stage of a machine learning trial
<code>create_user_profile</code>	Creates a user profile
<code>create_workforce</code>	Use this operation to create a workforce
<code>create_workteam</code>	Creates a new work team for labeling your data
<code>delete_action</code>	Deletes an action
<code>delete_algorithm</code>	Removes the specified algorithm from your account
<code>delete_app</code>	Used to stop and delete an app
<code>delete_app_image_config</code>	Deletes an AppImageConfig
<code>delete_artifact</code>	Deletes an artifact
<code>delete_association</code>	Deletes an association
<code>delete_code_repository</code>	Deletes the specified Git repository from your account
<code>delete_context</code>	Deletes a context
<code>delete_data_quality_job_definition</code>	Deletes a data quality monitoring job definition
<code>delete_device_fleet</code>	Deletes a fleet
<code>delete_domain</code>	Used to delete a domain
<code>delete_endpoint</code>	Deletes an endpoint
<code>delete_endpoint_config</code>	Deletes an endpoint configuration
<code>delete_experiment</code>	Deletes an Amazon SageMaker experiment
<code>delete_feature_group</code>	Delete the FeatureGroup and any data that was written to the OnlineStore
<code>delete_flow_definition</code>	Deletes the specified flow definition
<code>delete_human_task_ui</code>	Use this operation to delete a human task user interface (worker task terminal)
<code>delete_image</code>	Deletes a SageMaker image and all versions of the image
<code>delete_image_version</code>	Deletes a version of a SageMaker image
<code>delete_model</code>	Deletes a model
<code>delete_model_bias_job_definition</code>	Deletes an Amazon SageMaker model bias job definition
<code>delete_model_explainability_job_definition</code>	Deletes an Amazon SageMaker model explainability job definition
<code>delete_model_package</code>	Deletes a model package
<code>delete_model_package_group</code>	Deletes the specified model group
<code>delete_model_package_group_policy</code>	Deletes a model group resource policy

<code>delete_model_quality_job_definition</code>	Deletes the specified model quality monitoring job definition
<code>delete_monitoring_schedule</code>	Deletes a monitoring schedule
<code>delete_notebook_instance</code>	Deletes an Amazon SageMaker notebook instance
<code>delete_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config</code>	Deletes a notebook instance lifecycle configuration
<code>delete_pipeline</code>	Deletes a pipeline if there are no in-progress executions
<code>delete_project</code>	Delete the specified project
<code>delete_tags</code>	Deletes the specified tags from an Amazon SageMaker resource
<code>delete_trial</code>	Deletes the specified trial
<code>delete_trial_component</code>	Deletes the specified trial component
<code>delete_user_profile</code>	Deletes a user profile
<code>delete_workforce</code>	Use this operation to delete a workforce
<code>delete_workteam</code>	Deletes an existing work team
<code>deregister_devices</code>	Deregisters the specified devices
<code>describe_action</code>	Describes an action
<code>describe_algorithm</code>	Returns a description of the specified algorithm that is in your account
<code>describe_app</code>	Describes the app
<code>describe_app_image_config</code>	Describes an AppImageConfig
<code>describe_artifact</code>	Describes an artifact
<code>describe_auto_ml_job</code>	Returns information about an Amazon SageMaker job
<code>describe_code_repository</code>	Gets details about the specified Git repository
<code>describe_compilation_job</code>	Returns information about a model compilation job
<code>describe_context</code>	Describes a context
<code>describe_data_quality_job_definition</code>	Gets the details of a data quality monitoring job definition
<code>describe_device</code>	Describes the device
<code>describe_device_fleet</code>	A description of the fleet the device belongs to
<code>describe_domain</code>	The description of the domain
<code>describe_edge_packaging_job</code>	A description of edge packaging jobs
<code>describe_endpoint</code>	Returns the description of an endpoint
<code>describe_endpoint_config</code>	Returns the description of an endpoint configuration created using the C
<code>describe_experiment</code>	Provides a list of an experiment's properties
<code>describe_feature_group</code>	Use this operation to describe a FeatureGroup
<code>describe_flow_definition</code>	Returns information about the specified flow definition
<code>describe_human_task_ui</code>	Returns information about the requested human task user interface (wor
<code>describe_hyperparameter_tuning_job</code>	Gets a description of a hyperparameter tuning job
<code>describe_image</code>	Describes a SageMaker image
<code>describe_image_version</code>	Describes a version of a SageMaker image
<code>describe_labeling_job</code>	Gets information about a labeling job
<code>describe_model</code>	Describes a model that you created using the CreateModel API
<code>describe_model_bias_job_definition</code>	Returns a description of a model bias job definition
<code>describe_model_explainability_job_definition</code>	Returns a description of a model explainability job definition
<code>describe_model_package</code>	Returns a description of the specified model package, which is used to c
<code>describe_model_package_group</code>	Gets a description for the specified model group
<code>describe_model_quality_job_definition</code>	Returns a description of a model quality job definition
<code>describe_monitoring_schedule</code>	Describes the schedule for a monitoring job
<code>describe_notebook_instance</code>	Returns information about a notebook instance
<code>describe_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config</code>	Returns a description of a notebook instance lifecycle configuration
<code>describe_pipeline</code>	Describes the details of a pipeline
<code>describe_pipeline_definition_for_execution</code>	Describes the details of an execution's pipeline definition

<code>describe_pipeline_execution</code>	Describes the details of a pipeline execution
<code>describe_processing_job</code>	Returns a description of a processing job
<code>describe_project</code>	Describes the details of a project
<code>describe_subscribed_workteam</code>	Gets information about a work team provided by a vendor
<code>describe_training_job</code>	Returns information about a training job
<code>describe_transform_job</code>	Returns information about a transform job
<code>describe_trial</code>	Provides a list of a trial's properties
<code>describe_trial_component</code>	Provides a list of a trials component's properties
<code>describe_user_profile</code>	Describes a user profile
<code>describe_workforce</code>	Lists private workforce information, including workforce name, Amazon SageMaker
<code>describe_workteam</code>	Gets information about a specific work team
<code>disable_sagemaker_servicecatalog_portfolio</code>	Disables using Service Catalog in SageMaker
<code>disassociate_trial_component</code>	Disassociates a trial component from a trial
<code>enable_sagemaker_servicecatalog_portfolio</code>	Enables using Service Catalog in SageMaker
<code>get_device_fleet_report</code>	Describes a fleet
<code>get_model_package_group_policy</code>	Gets a resource policy that manages access for a model group
<code>get_sagemaker_servicecatalog_portfolio_status</code>	Gets the status of Service Catalog in SageMaker
<code>get_search_suggestions</code>	An auto-complete API for the search functionality in the Amazon SageMaker
<code>list_actions</code>	Lists the actions in your account and their properties
<code>list_algorithms</code>	Lists the machine learning algorithms that have been created
<code>list_app_image_configs</code>	Lists the AppImageConfigs in your account and their properties
<code>list_apps</code>	Lists apps
<code>list_artifacts</code>	Lists the artifacts in your account and their properties
<code>list_associations</code>	Lists the associations in your account and their properties
<code>list_auto_ml_jobs</code>	Request a list of jobs
<code>list_candidates_for_auto_ml_job</code>	List the Candidates created for the job
<code>list_code_repositories</code>	Gets a list of the Git repositories in your account
<code>list_compilation_jobs</code>	Lists model compilation jobs that satisfy various filters
<code>list_contexts</code>	Lists the contexts in your account and their properties
<code>list_data_quality_job_definitions</code>	Lists the data quality job definitions in your account
<code>list_device_fleets</code>	Returns a list of devices in the fleet
<code>list_devices</code>	A list of devices
<code>list_domains</code>	Lists the domains
<code>list_edge_packaging_jobs</code>	Returns a list of edge packaging jobs
<code>list_endpoint_configs</code>	Lists endpoint configurations
<code>list_endpoints</code>	Lists endpoints
<code>list_experiments</code>	Lists all the experiments in your account
<code>list_feature_groups</code>	List FeatureGroups based on given filter and order
<code>list_flow_definitions</code>	Returns information about the flow definitions in your account
<code>list_human_task_uis</code>	Returns information about the human task user interfaces in your account
<code>list_hyper_parameter_tuning_jobs</code>	Gets a list of HyperParameterTuningJobSummary objects that describe
<code>list_images</code>	Lists the images in your account and their properties
<code>list_image_versions</code>	Lists the versions of a specified image and their properties
<code>list_labeling_jobs</code>	Gets a list of labeling jobs
<code>list_labeling_jobs_for_workteam</code>	Gets a list of labeling jobs assigned to a specified work team
<code>list_model_bias_job_definitions</code>	Lists model bias jobs definitions that satisfy various filters
<code>list_model_explainability_job_definitions</code>	Lists model explainability job definitions that satisfy various filters
<code>list_model_package_groups</code>	Gets a list of the model groups in your AWS account

<code>list_model_packages</code>	Lists the model packages that have been created
<code>list_model_quality_job_definitions</code>	Gets a list of model quality monitoring job definitions in your account
<code>list_models</code>	Lists models created with the CreateModel API
<code>list_monitoring_executions</code>	Returns list of all monitoring job executions
<code>list_monitoring_schedules</code>	Returns list of all monitoring schedules
<code>list_notebook_instance_lifecycle_configs</code>	Lists notebook instance lifestyle configurations created with the CreateNotebookInstanceLifecycleConfig API
<code>list_notebook_instances</code>	Returns a list of the Amazon SageMaker notebook instances in the requested region
<code>list_pipeline_executions</code>	Gets a list of the pipeline executions
<code>list_pipeline_execution_steps</code>	Gets a list of PipeLineExecutionStep objects
<code>list_pipeline_parameters_for_execution</code>	Gets a list of parameters for a pipeline execution
<code>list_pipelines</code>	Gets a list of pipelines
<code>list_processing_jobs</code>	Lists processing jobs that satisfy various filters
<code>list_projects</code>	Gets a list of the projects in an AWS account
<code>list_subscribed_workteams</code>	Gets a list of the work teams that you are subscribed to in the AWS Marketplace
<code>list_tags</code>	Returns the tags for the specified Amazon SageMaker resource
<code>list_training_jobs</code>	Lists training jobs
<code>list_training_jobs_for_hyper_parameter_tuning_job</code>	Gets a list of TrainingJobSummary objects that describe the training jobs
<code>list_transform_jobs</code>	Lists transform jobs
<code>list_trial_components</code>	Lists the trial components in your account
<code>list_trials</code>	Lists the trials in your account
<code>list_user_profiles</code>	Lists user profiles
<code>list_workforces</code>	Use this operation to list all private and vendor workforces in an AWS account
<code>list_workteams</code>	Gets a list of private work teams that you have defined in a region
<code>put_model_package_group_policy</code>	Adds a resource policy to control access to a model group
<code>register_devices</code>	Register devices
<code>render_ui_template</code>	Renders the UI template so that you can preview the worker's experience
<code>search</code>	Finds Amazon SageMaker resources that match a search query
<code>start_monitoring_schedule</code>	Starts a previously stopped monitoring schedule
<code>start_notebook_instance</code>	Launches an ML compute instance with the latest version of the libraries
<code>start_pipeline_execution</code>	Starts a pipeline execution
<code>stop_auto_ml_job</code>	A method for forcing the termination of a running job
<code>stop_compilation_job</code>	Stops a model compilation job
<code>stop_edge_packaging_job</code>	Request to stop an edge packaging job
<code>stop_hyper_parameter_tuning_job</code>	Stops a running hyperparameter tuning job and all running training jobs
<code>stop_labeling_job</code>	Stops a running labeling job
<code>stop_monitoring_schedule</code>	Stops a previously started monitoring schedule
<code>stop_notebook_instance</code>	Terminates the ML compute instance
<code>stop_pipeline_execution</code>	Stops a pipeline execution
<code>stop_processing_job</code>	Stops a processing job
<code>stop_training_job</code>	Stops a training job
<code>stop_transform_job</code>	Stops a transform job
<code>update_action</code>	Updates an action
<code>update_app_image_config</code>	Updates the properties of an AppImageConfig
<code>update_artifact</code>	Updates an artifact
<code>update_code_repository</code>	Updates the specified Git repository with the specified values
<code>update_context</code>	Updates a context
<code>update_device_fleet</code>	Updates a fleet of devices
<code>update_devices</code>	Updates one or more devices in a fleet

<code>update_domain</code>	Updates the default settings for new user profiles in the domain
<code>update_endpoint</code>	Deploys the new EndpointConfig specified in the request, switches to u
<code>update_endpoint_weights_and_capacities</code>	Updates variant weight of one or more variants associated with an exist
<code>update_experiment</code>	Adds, updates, or removes the description of an experiment
<code>update_image</code>	Updates the properties of a SageMaker image
<code>update_model_package</code>	Updates a versioned model
<code>update_monitoring_schedule</code>	Updates a previously created schedule
<code>update_notebook_instance</code>	Updates a notebook instance
<code>update_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config</code>	Updates a notebook instance lifecycle configuration created with the Cr
<code>update_pipeline</code>	Updates a pipeline
<code>update_pipeline_execution</code>	Updates a pipeline execution
<code>update_training_job</code>	Update a model training job to request a new Debugger profiling config
<code>update_trial</code>	Updates the display name of a trial
<code>update_trial_component</code>	Updates one or more properties of a trial component
<code>update_user_profile</code>	Updates a user profile
<code>update_workforce</code>	Use this operation to update your workforce
<code>update_workteam</code>	Updates an existing work team with new member definitions or descrip

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sagemaker()
svc$add_association(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

sagemakerruntime

Amazon SageMaker Runtime

Description

The Amazon SageMaker runtime API.

Usage

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

Operations

[invoke_endpoint](#) After you deploy a model into production using Amazon SageMaker hosting services, your client application

Examples

```
## Not run:  
svc <- sagemakerruntime()  
svc$invoke_endpoint(  
  Foo = 123  
)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

secretsmanager

AWS Secrets Manager

Description

AWS Secrets Manager API Reference

AWS Secrets Manager provides a service to enable you to store, manage, and retrieve, secrets.

This guide provides descriptions of the Secrets Manager API. For more information about using this service, see the [AWS Secrets Manager User Guide](#).

API Version

This version of the Secrets Manager API Reference documents the Secrets Manager API version 2017-10-17.

As an alternative to using the API, you can use one of the AWS SDKs, which consist of libraries and sample code for various programming languages and platforms such as Java, Ruby, .NET, iOS, and Android. The SDKs provide a convenient way to create programmatic access to AWS Secrets Manager. For example, the SDKs provide cryptographically signing requests, managing errors, and retrying requests automatically. For more information about the AWS SDKs, including downloading and installing them, see [Tools for Amazon Web Services](#).

We recommend you use the AWS SDKs to make programmatic API calls to Secrets Manager. However, you also can use the Secrets Manager HTTP Query API to make direct calls to the Secrets Manager web service. To learn more about the Secrets Manager HTTP Query API, see [Making Query Requests](#) in the *AWS Secrets Manager User Guide*.

Secrets Manager API supports GET and POST requests for all actions, and doesn't require you to use GET for some actions and POST for others. However, GET requests are subject to the limitation size of a URL. Therefore, for operations that require larger sizes, use a POST request.

Support and Feedback for AWS Secrets Manager

We welcome your feedback. Send your comments to awssecretsmanager-feedback@amazon.com, or post your feedback and questions in the [AWS Secrets Manager Discussion Forum](#). For more information about the AWS Discussion Forums, see [Forums Help](#).

How examples are presented

The JSON that AWS Secrets Manager expects as your request parameters and the service returns as a response to HTTP query requests contain single, long strings without line breaks or white space formatting. The JSON shown in the examples displays the code formatted with both line breaks and white space to improve readability. When example input parameters can also cause long strings extending beyond the screen, you can insert line breaks to enhance readability. You should always submit the input as a single JSON text string.

Logging API Requests

AWS Secrets Manager supports AWS CloudTrail, a service that records AWS API calls for your AWS account and delivers log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. By using information that's collected by AWS CloudTrail, you can determine the requests successfully made to Secrets Manager, who made the request, when it was made, and so on. For more about AWS Secrets Manager and support for AWS CloudTrail, see [Logging AWS Secrets Manager Events with AWS CloudTrail](#) in the *AWS Secrets Manager User Guide*. To learn more about CloudTrail, including enabling it and find your log files, see the [AWS CloudTrail User Guide](#).

Usage

```
secretsmanager(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

Operations

cancel_rotate_secret	Disables automatic scheduled rotation and cancels the rotation of a secret if currently in progress
create_secret	Creates a new secret
delete_resource_policy	Deletes the resource-based permission policy attached to the secret
delete_secret	Deletes an entire secret and all of its versions
describe_secret	Retrieves the details of a secret
get_random_password	Generates a random password of the specified complexity
get_resource_policy	Retrieves the JSON text of the resource-based policy document attached to the specified secret
get_secret_value	Retrieves the contents of the encrypted fields SecretString or SecretBinary from the specified version of a secret
list_secrets	Lists all of the secrets that are stored by Secrets Manager in the AWS account
list_secret_version_ids	Lists all of the versions attached to the specified secret
put_resource_policy	Attaches the contents of the specified resource-based permission policy to a secret
put_secret_value	Stores a new encrypted secret value in the specified secret
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 this secret
tag_resource	Attaches one or more tags, each consisting of a key name and a value, to the specified secret
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified secret
update_secret	Modifies many of the details of the specified secret
update_secret_version_stage	Modifies the staging labels attached to a version of a secret
validate_resource_policy	Validates the JSON text of the resource-based policy document attached to the specified secret

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- secretsmanager()
# The following example shows how to cancel rotation for a secret. The
# operation sets the RotationEnabled field to false and cancels all
# scheduled rotations. To resume scheduled rotations, you must re-enable
# rotation by calling the rotate-secret operation.
svc$cancel_rotate_secret(
  SecretId = "MyTestDatabaseSecret"
)

## End(Not run)
```

securityhub

AWS SecurityHub

Description

Security Hub provides you with a comprehensive view of the security state of your AWS environment and resources. It also provides you with the readiness status of your environment based on controls from supported security standards. Security Hub collects security data from AWS accounts, services, and integrated third-party products and helps you analyze security trends in your environment to identify the highest priority security issues. For more information about Security Hub, see the *AWS Security Hub User Guide*.

When you use operations in the Security Hub API, the requests are executed only in the AWS Region that is currently active or in the specific AWS Region that you specify in your request. Any configuration or settings change that results from the operation is applied only to that Region. To make the same change in other Regions, execute the same command for each Region to apply the change to.

For example, if your Region is set to us-west-2, when you use [create_members](#) to add a member account to Security Hub, the association of the member account with the master account is created only in the us-west-2 Region. Security Hub must be enabled for the member account in the same Region that the invitation was sent from.

The following throttling limits apply to using Security Hub API operations.

- [batch_enable_standards](#) - RateLimit of 1 request per second, BurstLimit of 1 request per second.
- [get_findings](#) - RateLimit of 3 requests per second. BurstLimit of 6 requests per second.
- [update_findings](#) - RateLimit of 1 request per second. BurstLimit of 5 requests per second.
- [update_standards_control](#) - RateLimit of 1 request per second, BurstLimit of 5 requests per second.
- All other operations - RateLimit of 10 requests per second. BurstLimit of 30 requests per second.

Usage

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

Operations

accept_invitation	Accepts the invitation to be a member account and be monitored by the Security Hub
batch_disable_standards	Disables the standards specified by the provided StandardsSubscriptionArns
batch_enable_standards	Enables the standards specified by the provided StandardsArn
batch_import_findings	Imports security findings generated from an integrated third-party product into Security Hub
batch_update_findings	Used by Security Hub customers to update information about their investigation into a finding
create_action_target	Creates a custom action target in Security Hub
create_insight	Creates a custom insight in Security Hub
create_members	Creates a member association in Security Hub between the specified accounts and the Security Hub
decline_invitations	Declines invitations to become a member account
delete_action_target	Deletes a custom action target from Security Hub
delete_insight	Deletes the insight specified by the InsightArn
delete_invitations	Deletes invitations received by the AWS account to become a member account
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 and the HubName
describe_organization_configuration	Returns information about the Organizations configuration for Security Hub

<code>describe_products</code>	Returns information about the available products that you can subscribe to and integrate
<code>describe_standards</code>	Returns a list of the available standards in Security Hub
<code>describe_standards_controls</code>	Returns a list of security standards controls
<code>disable_import_findings_for_product</code>	Disables the integration of the specified product with Security Hub
<code>disable_organization_admin_account</code>	Disables a Security Hub administrator account
<code>disable_security_hub</code>	Disables Security Hub in your account only in the current Region
<code>disassociate_from_master_account</code>	Disassociates the current Security Hub member account from the associated master account
<code>disassociate_members</code>	Disassociates the specified member accounts from the associated master account
<code>enable_import_findings_for_product</code>	Enables the integration of a partner product with Security Hub
<code>enable_organization_admin_account</code>	Designates the Security Hub administrator account for an organization
<code>enable_security_hub</code>	Enables Security Hub for your account in the current Region or the Region you specify
<code>get_enabled_standards</code>	Returns a list of the standards that are currently enabled
<code>get_findings</code>	Returns a list of findings that match the specified criteria
<code>get_insight_results</code>	Lists the results of the Security Hub insight specified by the insight ARN
<code>get_insights</code>	Lists and describes insights for the specified insight ARNs
<code>get_invitations_count</code>	Returns the count of all Security Hub membership invitations that were sent to the current AWS account
<code>get_master_account</code>	Provides the details for the Security Hub master account for the current member account
<code>get_members</code>	Returns the details for the Security Hub member accounts for the specified account ID
<code>invite_members</code>	Invites other AWS accounts to become member accounts for the Security Hub master account
<code>list_enabled_products_for_import</code>	Lists all findings-generating solutions (products) that you are subscribed to receive findings for
<code>list_invitations</code>	Lists all Security Hub membership invitations that were sent to the current AWS account
<code>list_members</code>	Lists details about all member accounts for the current Security Hub master account
<code>list_organization_admin_accounts</code>	Lists the Security Hub administrator accounts
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Returns a list of tags associated with a resource
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds one or more tags to a resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes one or more tags from a resource
<code>update_action_target</code>	Updates the name and description of a custom action target in Security Hub
<code>update_findings</code>	UpdateFindings is deprecated
<code>update_insight</code>	Updates the Security Hub insight identified by the specified insight ARN
<code>update_organization_configuration</code>	Used to update the configuration related to Organizations
<code>update_security_hub_configuration</code>	Updates configuration options for Security Hub
<code>update_standards_control</code>	Used to control whether an individual security standard control is enabled or disabled

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- securityhub()
svc$accept_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`serverlessapplicationrepository`*AWS*ServerlessApplicationRepository**

Description

The AWS Serverless Application Repository makes it easy for developers and enterprises to quickly find and deploy serverless applications in the AWS Cloud. For more information about serverless applications, see [Serverless Computing and Applications on the AWS website](#).

The AWS Serverless Application Repository is deeply integrated with the AWS Lambda console, so that developers of all levels can get started with serverless computing without needing to learn anything new. You can use category keywords to browse for applications such as web and mobile backends, data processing applications, or chatbots. You can also search for applications by name, publisher, or event source. To use an application, you simply choose it, configure any required fields, and deploy it with a few clicks.

You can also easily publish applications, sharing them publicly with the community at large, or privately within your team or across your organization. To publish a serverless application (or app), you can use the AWS Management Console, AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or AWS SDKs to upload the code. Along with the code, you upload a simple manifest file, also known as the AWS Serverless Application Model (AWS SAM) template. For more information about AWS SAM, see [AWS Serverless Application Model \(AWS SAM\) on the AWS Labs GitHub repository](#).

The AWS Serverless Application Repository Developer Guide contains more information about the two developer experiences available:

- **Consuming Applications** – Browse for applications and view information about them, including source code and readme files. Also install, configure, and deploy applications of your choosing.

Publishing Applications – Configure and upload applications to make them available to other developers, and publish new versions of applications.

Usage

```
serverlessapplicationrepository(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

```

Operations

create_application	Creates an application, optionally including an AWS SAM file to create the first application
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	<i>AWS Service Catalog</i>
----------------	----------------------------

Description

AWS Service Catalog enables organizations to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for AWS. To get the most out of this documentation, you should be familiar with the terminology discussed in [AWS Service Catalog Concepts](#).

Usage

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

Operations

[accept_portfolio_share](#)

[associate_budget_with_resource](#)

[associate_principal_with_portfolio](#)

[associate_product_with_portfolio](#)

[associate_service_action_with_provisioning_artifact](#)

Accepts an offer to share the specified portfolio

Associates the specified budget with the specified resource

Associates the specified principal ARN with the specified portfolio

Associates the specified product with the specified portfolio

Associates a self-service action with a provisioning artifact

<code>associate_tag_option_with_resource</code>	Associate the specified TagOption with the specified portfolio
<code>batch_associate_service_action_with_provisioning_artifact</code>	Associates multiple self-service actions with provisioning artifact
<code>batch_disassociate_service_action_from_provisioning_artifact</code>	Disassociates a batch of self-service actions from the specified provisioning artifact
<code>copy_product</code>	Copies the specified source product to the specified target product
<code>create_constraint</code>	Creates a constraint
<code>create_portfolio</code>	Creates a portfolio
<code>create_portfolio_share</code>	Shares the specified portfolio with the specified account or organization
<code>create_product</code>	Creates a product
<code>create_provisioned_product_plan</code>	Creates a plan
<code>create_provisioning_artifact</code>	Creates a provisioning artifact (also known as a version) for a product
<code>create_service_action</code>	Creates a self-service action
<code>create_tag_option</code>	Creates a TagOption
<code>delete_constraint</code>	Deletes the specified constraint
<code>delete_portfolio</code>	Deletes the specified portfolio
<code>delete_portfolio_share</code>	Stops sharing the specified portfolio with the specified account or organization
<code>delete_product</code>	Deletes the specified product
<code>delete_provisioned_product_plan</code>	Deletes the specified plan
<code>delete_provisioning_artifact</code>	Deletes the specified provisioning artifact (also known as a version)
<code>delete_service_action</code>	Deletes a self-service action
<code>delete_tag_option</code>	Deletes the specified TagOption
<code>describe_constraint</code>	Gets information about the specified constraint
<code>describe_copy_product_status</code>	Gets the status of the specified copy product operation
<code>describe_portfolio</code>	Gets information about the specified portfolio
<code>describe_portfolio_shares</code>	Returns a summary of each of the portfolio shares that were created
<code>describe_portfolio_share_status</code>	Gets the status of the specified portfolio share operation
<code>describe_product</code>	Gets information about the specified product
<code>describe_product_as_admin</code>	Gets information about the specified product
<code>describe_product_view</code>	Gets information about the specified product
<code>describe_provisioned_product</code>	Gets information about the specified provisioned product
<code>describe_provisioned_product_plan</code>	Gets information about the resource changes for the specified plan
<code>describe_provisioning_artifact</code>	Gets information about the specified provisioning artifact (also known as a version)
<code>describe_provisioning_parameters</code>	Gets information about the configuration required to provision a product
<code>describe_record</code>	Gets information about the specified request operation
<code>describe_service_action</code>	Describes a self-service action
<code>describe_service_action_execution_parameters</code>	Finds the default parameters for a specific self-service action
<code>describe_tag_option</code>	Gets information about the specified TagOption
<code>disable_aws_organizations_access</code>	Disable portfolio sharing through AWS Organizations feature
<code>disassociate_budget_from_resource</code>	Disassociates the specified budget from the specified resource
<code>disassociate_principal_from_portfolio</code>	Disassociates a previously associated principal ARN from a portfolio
<code>disassociate_product_from_portfolio</code>	Disassociates the specified product from the specified portfolio
<code>disassociate_service_action_from_provisioning_artifact</code>	Disassociates the specified self-service action association from the specified provisioning artifact
<code>disassociate_tag_option_from_resource</code>	Disassociates the specified TagOption from the specified resource
<code>enable_aws_organizations_access</code>	Enable portfolio sharing feature through AWS Organizations feature
<code>execute_provisioned_product_plan</code>	Provisions or modifies a product based on the resource changes
<code>execute_provisioned_product_service_action</code>	Executes a self-service action against a provisioned product
<code>get_aws_organizations_access_status</code>	Get the Access Status for AWS Organization portfolio share
<code>get_provisioned_product_outputs</code>	This API takes either a ProvisionedProductId or a ProvisionedProductPlanId
<code>import_as_provisioned_product</code>	Requests the import of a resource as a Service Catalog provisioned product

<code>list_accepted_portfolio_shares</code>	Lists all portfolios for which sharing was accepted by this account
<code>list_budgets_for_resource</code>	Lists all the budgets associated to the specified resource
<code>list_constraints_for_portfolio</code>	Lists the constraints for the specified portfolio and product
<code>list_launch_paths</code>	Lists the paths to the specified product
<code>list_organization_portfolio_access</code>	Lists the organization nodes that have access to the specified portfolio
<code>list_portfolio_access</code>	Lists the account IDs that have access to the specified portfolio
<code>list_portfolios</code>	Lists all portfolios in the catalog
<code>list_portfolios_for_product</code>	Lists all portfolios that the specified product is associated with
<code>list_principals_for_portfolio</code>	Lists all principal ARNs associated with the specified portfolio
<code>list_provisioned_product_plans</code>	Lists the plans for the specified provisioned product or all plans
<code>list_provisioning_artifacts</code>	Lists all provisioning artifacts (also known as versions) for the specified product
<code>list_provisioning_artifacts_for_service_action</code>	Lists all provisioning artifacts (also known as versions) for the specified service action
<code>list_record_history</code>	Lists the specified requests or all performed requests
<code>list_resources_for_tag_option</code>	Lists the resources associated with the specified TagOption
<code>list_service_actions</code>	Lists all self-service actions
<code>list_service_actions_for_provisioning_artifact</code>	Returns a paginated list of self-service actions associated with the specified provisioning artifact
<code>list_stack_instances_for_provisioned_product</code>	Returns summary information about stack instances that are associated with the specified provisioned product
<code>list_tag_options</code>	Lists the specified TagOptions or all TagOptions
<code>provision_product</code>	Provisions the specified product
<code>reject_portfolio_share</code>	Rejects an offer to share the specified portfolio
<code>scan_provisioned_products</code>	Lists the provisioned products that are available (not terminated)
<code>search_products</code>	Gets information about the products to which the caller has access
<code>search_products_as_admin</code>	Gets information about the products for the specified portfolio
<code>search_provisioned_products</code>	Gets information about the provisioned products that meet the specified criteria
<code>terminate_provisioned_product</code>	Terminates the specified provisioned product
<code>update_constraint</code>	Updates the specified constraint
<code>update_portfolio</code>	Updates the specified portfolio
<code>update_portfolio_share</code>	Updates the specified portfolio share
<code>update_product</code>	Updates the specified product
<code>update_provisioned_product</code>	Requests updates to the configuration of the specified provisioned product
<code>update_provisioned_product_properties</code>	Requests updates to the properties of the specified provisioned product
<code>update_provisioning_artifact</code>	Updates the specified provisioning artifact (also known as a version)
<code>update_service_action</code>	Updates a self-service action
<code>update_tag_option</code>	Updates the specified TagOption

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- servicecatalog()
svc$accept_portfolio_share(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

 servicediscovery *AWS Cloud Map*

Description

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](#)
[create_private_dns_namespace](#)

Creates an HTTP namespace
 Creates a private namespace based on DNS, which will be visible only inside a speci

<code>create_public_dns_namespace</code>	Creates a public namespace based on DNS, which will be visible on the internet
<code>create_service</code>	Creates a service, which defines the configuration for the following entities:
<code>delete_namespace</code>	Deletes a namespace from the current account
<code>delete_service</code>	Deletes a specified service
<code>deregister_instance</code>	Deletes the Amazon Route 53 DNS records and health check, if any, that AWS Cloud
<code>discover_instances</code>	Discovers registered instances for a specified namespace and service
<code>get_instance</code>	Gets information about a specified instance
<code>get_instances_health_status</code>	Gets the current health status (Healthy, Unhealthy, or Unknown) of one or more insta
<code>get_namespace</code>	Gets information about a namespace
<code>get_operation</code>	Gets information about any operation that returns an operation ID in the response, su
<code>get_service</code>	Gets the settings for a specified service
<code>list_instances</code>	Lists summary information about the instances that you registered by using a specific
<code>list_namespaces</code>	Lists summary information about the namespaces that were created by the current A
<code>list_operations</code>	Lists operations that match the criteria that you specify
<code>list_services</code>	Lists summary information for all the services that are associated with one or more s
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists tags for the specified resource
<code>register_instance</code>	Creates or updates one or more records and, optionally, creates a health check based
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds one or more tags to the specified resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes one or more tags from the specified resource
<code>update_instance_custom_health_status</code>	Submits a request to change the health status of a custom health check to healthy or
<code>update_service</code>	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)
```

Description

With Service Quotas, you can view and manage your quotas easily as your AWS workloads grow. Quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of resources that you can create in your AWS account. For more information, see the [Service Quotas User Guide](#).

Usage

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

Operations

associate_service_quota_template	Associates your quota request template with your organization
delete_service_quota_increase_request_from_template	Deletes the quota increase request for the specified quota from your organization
disassociate_service_quota_template	Disables your quota request template
get_association_for_service_quota_template	Retrieves the status of the association for the quota request template
get_aws_default_service_quota	Retrieves the default value for the specified quota
get_requested_service_quota_change	Retrieves information about the specified quota increase request
get_service_quota	Retrieves the applied quota value for the specified quota
get_service_quota_increase_request_from_template	Retrieves information about the specified quota increase request in your organization
list_aws_default_service_quotas	Lists the default values for the quotas for the specified AWS service
list_requested_service_quota_change_history	Retrieves the quota increase requests for the specified service
list_requested_service_quota_change_history_by_quota	Retrieves the quota increase requests for the specified quota
list_service_quota_increase_requests_in_template	Lists the quota increase requests in the specified quota request template
list_service_quotas	Lists the applied quota values for the specified AWS service
list_services	Lists the names and codes for the services integrated with Service Catalog
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](#)
[tag_resource](#)
[untag_resource](#)

Submits a quota increase request for the specified quota
Adds tags to the specified applied quota
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](#).

Usage

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

```

Operations

clone_receipt_rule_set	Creates a receipt rule set by cloning an existing one
create_configuration_set	Creates a configuration set
create_configuration_set_event_destination	Creates a configuration set event destination
create_configuration_set_tracking_options	Creates an association between a configuration set and a custom domain
create_custom_verification_email_template	Creates a new custom verification email template
create_receipt_filter	Creates a new IP address filter
create_receipt_rule	Creates a receipt rule
create_receipt_rule_set	Creates an empty receipt rule set
create_template	Creates an email template
delete_configuration_set	Deletes a configuration set
delete_configuration_set_event_destination	Deletes a configuration set event destination
delete_configuration_set_tracking_options	Deletes an association between a configuration set and a custom domain
delete_custom_verification_email_template	Deletes an existing custom verification email template
delete_identity	Deletes the specified identity (an email address or a domain) from the account
delete_identity_policy	Deletes the specified sending authorization policy for the given identity
delete_receipt_filter	Deletes the specified IP address filter
delete_receipt_rule	Deletes the specified receipt rule
delete_receipt_rule_set	Deletes the specified receipt rule set and all of the receipt rules it contains
delete_template	Deletes an email template
delete_verified_email_address	Deprecated
describe_active_receipt_rule_set	Returns the metadata and receipt rules for the receipt rule set that is currently active
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 current region
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 (email addresses and/or domains)
get_identity_notification_attributes	Given a list of verified identities (email addresses and/or domains), returns the notification attributes for each
get_identity_policies	Returns the requested sending authorization policies for the given identities

<code>get_identity_verification_attributes</code>	Given a list of identities (email addresses and/or domains), returns the
<code>get_send_quota</code>	Provides the sending limits for the Amazon SES account
<code>get_send_statistics</code>	Provides sending statistics for the current AWS Region
<code>get_template</code>	Displays the template object (which includes the Subject line, HTML
<code>list_configuration_sets</code>	Provides a list of the configuration sets associated with your Amazon
<code>list_custom_verification_email_templates</code>	Lists the existing custom verification email templates for your account
<code>list_identities</code>	Returns a list containing all of the identities (email addresses and domains)
<code>list_identity_policies</code>	Returns a list of sending authorization policies that are attached to the
<code>list_receipt_filters</code>	Lists the IP address filters associated with your AWS account in the current
<code>list_receipt_rule_sets</code>	Lists the receipt rule sets that exist under your AWS account in the current
<code>list_templates</code>	Lists the email templates present in your Amazon SES account in the current
<code>list_verified_email_addresses</code>	Deprecated
<code>put_configuration_set_delivery_options</code>	Adds or updates the delivery options for a configuration set
<code>put_identity_policy</code>	Adds or updates a sending authorization policy for the specified identity
<code>reorder_receipt_rule_set</code>	Reorders the receipt rules within a receipt rule set
<code>send_bounce</code>	Generates and sends a bounce message to the sender of an email you
<code>send_bulk_templated_email</code>	Composes an email message to multiple destinations
<code>send_custom_verification_email</code>	Adds an email address to the list of identities for your Amazon SES account
<code>send_email</code>	Composes an email message and immediately queues it for sending
<code>send_raw_email</code>	Composes an email message and immediately queues it for sending
<code>send_templated_email</code>	Composes an email message using an email template and immediately
<code>set_active_receipt_rule_set</code>	Sets the specified receipt rule set as the active receipt rule set
<code>set_identity_dkim_enabled</code>	Enables or disables Easy DKIM signing of email sent from an identity
<code>set_identity_feedback_forwarding_enabled</code>	Given an identity (an email address or a domain), enables or disables
<code>set_identity_headers_in_notifications_enabled</code>	Given an identity (an email address or a domain), sets whether Amazon
<code>set_identity_mail_from_domain</code>	Enables or disables the custom MAIL FROM domain setup for a verified
<code>set_identity_notification_topic</code>	Sets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to
<code>set_receipt_rule_position</code>	Sets the position of the specified receipt rule in the receipt rule set
<code>test_render_template</code>	Creates a preview of the MIME content of an email when provided with
<code>update_account_sending_enabled</code>	Enables or disables email sending across your entire Amazon SES account
<code>update_configuration_set_event_destination</code>	Updates the event destination of a configuration set
<code>update_configuration_set_reputation_metrics_enabled</code>	Enables or disables the publishing of reputation metrics for emails sent
<code>update_configuration_set_sending_enabled</code>	Enables or disables email sending for messages sent using a specific
<code>update_configuration_set_tracking_options</code>	Modifies an association between a configuration set and a custom domain
<code>update_custom_verification_email_template</code>	Updates an existing custom verification email template
<code>update_receipt_rule</code>	Updates a receipt rule
<code>update_template</code>	Updates an email template
<code>verify_domain_dkim</code>	Returns a set of DKIM tokens for a domain identity
<code>verify_domain_identity</code>	Adds a domain to the list of identities for your Amazon SES account
<code>verify_email_address</code>	Deprecated
<code>verify_email_identity</code>	Adds an email address to the list of identities for your Amazon SES account

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)
```

sfn

AWS Step Functions

Description

AWS Step Functions is a service that lets you coordinate the components of distributed applications and microservices using visual workflows.

You can use Step Functions to build applications from individual components, each of which performs a discrete function, or *task*, allowing you to scale and change applications quickly. Step Functions provides a console that helps visualize the components of your application as a series of steps. Step Functions automatically triggers and tracks each step, and retries steps when there are errors, so your application executes predictably and in the right order every time. Step Functions logs the state of each step, so you can quickly diagnose and debug any issues.

Step Functions manages operations and underlying infrastructure to ensure your application is available at any scale. You can run tasks on AWS, your own servers, or any system that has access to AWS. You can access and use Step Functions using the console, the AWS SDKs, or an HTTP API. For more information about Step Functions, see the [AWS Step Functions Developer Guide](#).

Usage

```
sfn(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

```

Operations

create_activity	Creates an activity
create_state_machine	Creates a state machine
delete_activity	Deletes an activity
delete_state_machine	Deletes a state machine
describe_activity	Describes an activity
describe_execution	Describes an execution
describe_state_machine	Describes a state machine
describe_state_machine_for_execution	Describes the state machine associated with a specific execution
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 the executions of a state machine that meet the filtering criteria
list_state_machines	Lists the existing state machines
list_tags_for_resource	List tags for a given resource
send_task_failure	Used by activity workers and task states using the callback pattern to report that the
send_task_heartbeat	Used by activity workers and task states using the callback pattern to report to Step F
send_task_success	Used by activity workers and task states using the callback pattern to report that the
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
untag_resource	Remove a tag from a Step Functions resource
update_state_machine	Updates an existing state machine by modifying its definition, roleArn, or loggingCo

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- sfn()
svc$create_activity(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

shield

AWS Shield

Description

AWS Shield Advanced

This is the *AWS Shield Advanced API Reference*. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the AWS Shield Advanced API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about AWS WAF and AWS Shield Advanced features and an overview of how to use the AWS WAF and AWS Shield Advanced APIs, see the [AWS WAF and AWS Shield Developer Guide](#).

Usage

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


Operations

<code>associate_drt_log_bucket</code>	Authorizes the DDoS Response Team (DRT) to access the specified Amazon S3 bucket
<code>associate_drt_role</code>	Authorizes the DDoS Response Team (DRT), using the specified role, to access your AWS account
<code>associate_health_check</code>	Adds health-based detection to the Shield Advanced protection for a resource
<code>associate_proactive_engagement_details</code>	Initializes proactive engagement and sets the list of contacts for the DDoS Response Team (DRT)
<code>create_protection</code>	Enables AWS Shield Advanced for a specific AWS resource
<code>create_protection_group</code>	Creates a grouping of protected resources so they can be handled as a collective
<code>create_subscription</code>	Activates AWS Shield Advanced for an account
<code>delete_protection</code>	Deletes an AWS Shield Advanced Protection
<code>delete_protection_group</code>	Removes the specified protection group
<code>delete_subscription</code>	Removes AWS Shield Advanced from an account
<code>describe_attack</code>	Describes the details of a DDoS attack
<code>describe_attack_statistics</code>	Provides information about the number and type of attacks AWS Shield has detected
<code>describe_drt_access</code>	Returns the current role and list of Amazon S3 log buckets used by the DDoS Response Team (DRT)
<code>describe_emergency_contact_settings</code>	A list of email addresses and phone numbers that the DDoS Response Team (DRT) can use to notify contacts
<code>describe_protection</code>	Lists the details of a Protection object
<code>describe_protection_group</code>	Returns the specification for the specified protection group
<code>describe_subscription</code>	Provides details about the AWS Shield Advanced subscription for an account
<code>disable_proactive_engagement</code>	Removes authorization from the DDoS Response Team (DRT) to notify contacts about attacks
<code>disassociate_drt_log_bucket</code>	Removes the DDoS Response Team's (DRT) access to the specified Amazon S3 bucket
<code>disassociate_drt_role</code>	Removes the DDoS Response Team's (DRT) access to your AWS account
<code>disassociate_health_check</code>	Removes health-based detection from the Shield Advanced protection for a resource
<code>enable_proactive_engagement</code>	Authorizes the DDoS Response Team (DRT) to use email and phone to notify contacts about attacks
<code>get_subscription_state</code>	Returns the SubscriptionState, either Active or Inactive
<code>list_attacks</code>	Returns all ongoing DDoS attacks or all DDoS attacks during a specified time period
<code>list_protection_groups</code>	Retrieves the ProtectionGroup objects for the account
<code>list_protections</code>	Lists all Protection objects for the account
<code>list_resources_in_protection_group</code>	Retrieves the resources that are included in the protection group
<code>update_emergency_contact_settings</code>	Updates the details of the list of email addresses and phone numbers that the DDoS Response Team (DRT) can use to notify contacts
<code>update_protection_group</code>	Updates an existing protection group
<code>update_subscription</code>	Updates the details of an existing subscription

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- shield()
svc$associate_drt_log_bucket(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

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())
```

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

Operations

batch_delete_attributes	Performs multiple DeleteAttributes operations in a single call, which reduces round trips and latency
batch_put_attributes	The BatchPutAttributes operation creates or replaces attributes within one or more items
create_domain	The CreateDomain operation creates a new domain
delete_attributes	Deletes one or more attributes associated with an item
delete_domain	The DeleteDomain operation deletes a domain
domain_metadata	Returns information about the domain, including when the domain was created, the number of items
get_attributes	Returns all of the attributes associated with the specified item
list_domains	The ListDomains operation lists all domains associated with the Access Key ID
put_attributes	The PutAttributes operation creates or replaces attributes in an item
select	The Select operation returns a set of attributes for ItemNames that match the select expression

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- simpledb()
svc$batch_delete_attributes(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

 sns

Amazon Simple Notification Service

Description

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a web service that enables you to build distributed web-enabled applications. Applications can use Amazon SNS to easily push real-time notification messages to interested subscribers over multiple delivery protocols. For more information about this product see <https://aws.amazon.com/sns>. For detailed information about Amazon SNS features and their associated API calls, see the [Amazon SNS Developer Guide](#).

For information on the permissions you need to use this API, see [Identity and access management in Amazon SNS](#) in the *Amazon SNS Developer Guide*.

We also provide SDKs that enable you to access Amazon SNS from your preferred programming language. The SDKs contain functionality that automatically takes care of tasks such as: cryptographically signing your service requests, retrying requests, and handling error responses. For a list of available SDKs, go to [Tools for Amazon Web Services](#).

Usage

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

Operations

add_permission	Adds a statement to a topic's access control policy, granting access for the specified
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_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_topic	Deletes a topic and all its subscriptions
get_endpoint_attributes	Retrieves the endpoint attributes for a device on one of the supported push notificati
get_platform_application_attributes	Retrieves the attributes of the platform application object for the supported push no
get_sms_attributes	Returns the settings for sending SMS messages from your account
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_phone_numbers_opted_out	Returns a list of phone numbers that are opted out, meaning you cannot send SMS m
list_platform_applications	Lists the platform application objects for the supported push notification services, s
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 receive text messages from Amazon SNS
publish	Sends a message to an Amazon SNS topic, a text message (SMS message) directly to a mobile phone number, or an email message to an email address
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 notification platforms
set_platform_application_attributes	Sets the attributes of the platform application object for the supported push notification platforms
set_sms_attributes	Use this request to set the default settings for sending SMS messages and receiving text messages from Amazon SNS
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

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- sns()
svc$add_permission(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

sqs

Amazon Simple Queue Service

Description

Welcome to the *Amazon Simple Queue Service API Reference*.

Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) is a reliable, highly-scalable hosted queue for storing messages as they travel between applications or microservices. Amazon SQS moves data between distributed application components and helps you decouple these components.

For information on the permissions you need to use this API, see [Identity and access management](#) in the *Amazon Simple Queue Service Developer Guide*.

You can use [AWS SDKs](#) to access Amazon SQS using your favorite programming language. The SDKs perform tasks such as the following automatically:

- Cryptographically sign your service requests
- Retry requests
- Handle error responses

Additional Information

- [Amazon SQS Product Page](#)
- [Amazon Simple Queue Service Developer Guide](#)
 - [Making API Requests](#)
 - [Amazon SQS Message Attributes](#)
 - [Amazon SQS Dead-Letter Queues](#)
- [Amazon SQS in the AWS CLI Command Reference](#)
- [Amazon Web Services General Reference](#)
 - [Regions and Endpoints](#)

Usage

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

Operations

add_permission	Adds a permission to a queue for a specific principal
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	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 a
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 the messages in a queue specified by the QueueURL parameter
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	Delivers up to ten messages to the specified queue
set_queue_attributes	Sets the value of one or more queue attributes
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)
```

Description

AWS Systems Manager

AWS Systems Manager is a collection of capabilities that helps you automate management tasks such as collecting system inventory, applying operating system (OS) patches, automating the creation of Amazon Machine Images (AMIs), and configuring operating systems (OSs) and applications at scale. Systems Manager lets you remotely and securely manage the configuration of your managed instances. A *managed instance* is any Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud instance (EC2 instance), or any on-premises server or virtual machine (VM) in your hybrid environment that has been configured for Systems Manager.

This reference is intended to be used with the [AWS Systems Manager User Guide](#).

To get started, verify prerequisites and configure managed instances. For more information, see [Setting up AWS Systems Manager](#) in the *AWS Systems Manager User Guide*.

For information about other API actions you can perform on EC2 instances, see the [Amazon EC2 API Reference](#). For information about how to use a Query API, see [Making API requests](#).

Usage

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

Operations

[add_tags_to_resource](#)

[cancel_command](#)

[cancel_maintenance_window_execution](#)

[create_activation](#)

[create_association](#)

[create_association_batch](#)

[create_document](#)

[create_maintenance_window](#)

[create_ops_item](#)

[create_ops_metadata](#)

[create_patch_baseline](#)

[create_resource_data_sync](#)

[delete_activation](#)

[delete_association](#)

[delete_document](#)

[delete_inventory](#)

Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified resource

Attempts to cancel the command specified by the Command ID

Stops a maintenance window execution that is already in progress

Generates an activation code and activation ID you can use to register a resource

A State Manager association defines the state that you want to apply to a resource

Associates the specified Systems Manager document with the specified resource

Creates a Systems Manager (SSM) document

Creates a new maintenance window

Creates a new OpsItem

If you create a new application in Application Manager, System Manager can help you manage it

Creates a patch baseline

A resource data sync helps you view data from multiple sources in a single view

Deletes an activation

Disassociates the specified Systems Manager document from the specified resource

Deletes the Systems Manager document and all instance associations

Delete a custom inventory type or the data associated with a custom inventory type

delete_maintenance_window	Deletes a maintenance window
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
deregister_managed_instance	Removes the server or virtual machine from the list of registered instances
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 instance
describe_association_executions	Use this API action to view all executions for a specific association
describe_association_execution_targets	Use this API action to view information about a specific execution
describe_automation_executions	Provides details about all active and terminated Automation executions
describe_automation_step_executions	Information about all active and terminated step executions in a patch baseline
describe_available_patches	Lists all patches eligible to be included in a patch baseline
describe_document	Describes the specified Systems Manager document
describe_document_permission	Describes the permissions for a Systems Manager document
describe_effective_instance_associations	All associations for the instance(s)
describe_effective_patches_for_patch_baseline	Retrieves the current effective patches (the patch and the approval status)
describe_instance_associations_status	The status of the associations for the instance(s)
describe_instance_information	Describes one or more of your instances, including information about the instance
describe_instance_patches	Retrieves information about the patches on the specified instance
describe_instance_patch_states	Retrieves the high-level patch state of one or more instances
describe_instance_patch_states_for_patch_group	Retrieves the high-level patch state for the instances in the specified patch group
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 particular maintenance window execution
describe_maintenance_window_execution_tasks	For a given maintenance window execution, lists the tasks that are currently running
describe_maintenance_windows	Retrieves the maintenance windows in an AWS account
describe_maintenance_window_schedule	Retrieves information about upcoming executions of a maintenance window
describe_maintenance_windows_for_target	Retrieves information about the maintenance window targets on the specified instance
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	Get information about a parameter
describe_patch_baselines	Lists the patch baselines in your AWS account
describe_patch_groups	Lists all patch groups that have been registered with patch baselines
describe_patch_group_state	Returns high-level aggregated patch compliance state for a patch group
describe_patch_properties	Lists the properties of available patches organized by product, platform, and OS
describe_sessions	Retrieves a list of all active sessions (both connected and disconnected)
get_automation_execution	Get detailed information about a particular Automation execution
get_calendar_state	Gets the state of the AWS Systems Manager Change Calendar
get_command_invocation	Returns detailed information about command execution for an instance
get_connection_status	Retrieves the Session Manager connection status for an instance
get_default_patch_baseline	Retrieves the default patch baseline
get_deployable_patch_snapshot_for_instance	Retrieves the current snapshot for the patch baseline the instance is associated with

<code>get_document</code>	Gets the contents of the specified Systems Manager document
<code>get_inventory</code>	Query inventory information
<code>get_inventory_schema</code>	Return a list of inventory type names for the account, or return
<code>get_maintenance_window</code>	Retrieves a maintenance window
<code>get_maintenance_window_execution</code>	Retrieves details about a specific a maintenance window execut
<code>get_maintenance_window_execution_task</code>	Retrieves the details about a specific task run as part of a maint
<code>get_maintenance_window_execution_task_invocation</code>	Retrieves information about a specific task running on a specifi
<code>get_maintenance_window_task</code>	Lists the tasks in a maintenance window
<code>get_ops_item</code>	Get information about an OpsItem by using the ID
<code>get_ops_metadata</code>	View operational metadata related to an application in Applicat
<code>get_ops_summary</code>	View a summary of OpsItems based on specified filters and aggr
<code>get_parameter</code>	Get information about a parameter by using the parameter nam
<code>get_parameter_history</code>	Retrieves the history of all changes to a parameter
<code>get_parameters</code>	Get details of a parameter
<code>get_parameters_by_path</code>	Retrieve information about one or more parameters in a specifi
<code>get_patch_baseline</code>	Retrieves information about a patch baseline
<code>get_patch_baseline_for_patch_group</code>	Retrieves the patch baseline that should be used for the specifi
<code>get_service_setting</code>	ServiceSetting is an account-level setting for an AWS service
<code>label_parameter_version</code>	A parameter label is a user-defined alias to help you manage di
<code>list_associations</code>	Returns all State Manager associations in the current AWS acco
<code>list_association_versions</code>	Retrieves all versions of an association for a specific associat
<code>list_command_invocations</code>	An invocation is copy of a command sent to a specific instance
<code>list_commands</code>	Lists the commands requested by users of the AWS account
<code>list_compliance_items</code>	For a specified resource ID, this API action returns a list of con
<code>list_compliance_summaries</code>	Returns a summary count of compliant and non-compliant reso
<code>list_document_metadata_history</code>	Information about approval reviews for a version of an SSM do
<code>list_documents</code>	Returns all Systems Manager (SSM) documents in the current
<code>list_document_versions</code>	List all versions for a document
<code>list_inventory_entries</code>	A list of inventory items returned by the request
<code>list_ops_item_events</code>	Returns a list of all OpsItem events in the current AWS account
<code>list_ops_metadata</code>	Systems Manager calls this API action when displaying all App
<code>list_resource_compliance_summaries</code>	Returns a resource-level summary count
<code>list_resource_data_sync</code>	Lists your resource data sync configurations
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Returns a list of the tags assigned to the specified resource
<code>modify_document_permission</code>	Shares a Systems Manager document publicly or privately
<code>put_compliance_items</code>	Registers a compliance type and other compliance details on a
<code>put_inventory</code>	Bulk update custom inventory items on one more instance
<code>put_parameter</code>	Add a parameter to the system
<code>register_default_patch_baseline</code>	Defines the default patch baseline for the relevant operating sys
<code>register_patch_baseline_for_patch_group</code>	Registers a patch baseline for a patch group
<code>register_target_with_maintenance_window</code>	Registers a target with a maintenance window
<code>register_task_with_maintenance_window</code>	Adds a new task to a maintenance window
<code>remove_tags_from_resource</code>	Removes tag keys from the specified resource
<code>reset_service_setting</code>	ServiceSetting is an account-level setting for an AWS service
<code>resume_session</code>	Reconnects a session to an instance after it has been disconnect
<code>send_automation_signal</code>	Sends a signal to an Automation execution to change the curren
<code>send_command</code>	Runs commands on one or more managed instances
<code>start_associations_once</code>	Use this API action to run an association immediately and only

start_automation_execution	Initiates execution of an Automation document
start_change_request_execution	Creates a change request for Change Manager
start_session	Initiates a connection to a target (for example, an instance) for
stop_automation_execution	Stop an Automation that is currently running
terminate_session	Permanently ends a session and closes the data connection betw
update_association	Updates an association
update_association_status	Updates the status of the Systems Manager document associate
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 v
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 Amazon Identity and Access Management (IAM)
update_ops_item	Edit or change an OpsItem
update_ops_metadata	Systems Manager calls this API action when you edit OpsMeta
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 AWS service

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

storagegateway

AWS Storage Gateway

Description

AWS Storage Gateway Service

AWS Storage Gateway is the service that connects an on-premises software appliance with cloud-based storage to provide seamless and secure integration between an organization's on-premises IT environment and the AWS storage infrastructure. The service enables you to securely upload data to the AWS Cloud for cost effective backup and rapid disaster recovery.

Use the following links to get started using the *AWS Storage Gateway Service API Reference*:

- [AWS Storage Gateway required request headers](#): Describes the required headers that you must send with every POST request to AWS Storage Gateway.

- **Signing requests:** AWS Storage Gateway requires that you authenticate every request you send; this topic describes how sign such a request.
- **Error responses:** Provides reference information about AWS Storage Gateway errors.
- **Operations in AWS Storage Gateway:** Contains detailed descriptions of all AWS Storage Gateway operations, their request parameters, response elements, possible errors, and examples of requests and responses.
- **AWS Storage Gateway endpoints and quotas:** Provides a list of each AWS Region and the endpoints available for use with AWS Storage Gateway.

AWS Storage Gateway resource IDs are in uppercase. When you use these resource IDs with the Amazon EC2 API, EC2 expects resource IDs in lowercase. You must change your resource ID to lowercase to use it with the EC2 API. For example, in Storage Gateway the ID for a volume might be `vol-AA22BB012345DAF670`. When you use this ID with the EC2 API, you must change it to `vol-aa22bb012345daf670`. Otherwise, the EC2 API might not behave as expected.

IDs for Storage Gateway volumes and Amazon EBS snapshots created from gateway volumes are changing to a longer format. Starting in December 2016, all new volumes and snapshots will be created with a 17-character string. Starting in April 2016, you will be able to use these longer IDs so you can test your systems with the new format. For more information, see [Longer EC2 and EBS resource IDs](#).

For example, a volume Amazon Resource Name (ARN) with the longer volume ID format looks like the following:

```
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 AWS Storage Gateway volume and snapshot IDs coming in 2016](#).

Usage

```
storagegateway(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 <- storagegateway(
  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_gateway	Activates the gateway you previously deployed on your host
add_cache	Configures one or more gateway local disks as cache for a gateway
add_tags_to_resource	Adds one or more tags to the specified resource
add_upload_buffer	Configures one or more gateway local disks as upload buffer for a specified
add_working_storage	Configures one or more gateway local disks as working storage for a gateway
assign_tape_pool	Assigns a tape to a tape pool for archiving
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 file gateway
create_smb_file_share	Creates a Server Message Block (SMB) file share on an existing file gateway
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 a 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
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_gateway_information	Returns metadata about a gateway such as its name, network interfaces, conf
describe_maintenance_start_time	Returns your gateway's weekly maintenance start time including the day and
describe_nfs_file_shares	Gets a description for one or more Network File System (NFS) file shares fr

<code>describe_smb_file_shares</code>	Gets a description for one or more Server Message Block (SMB) file shares
<code>describe_smb_settings</code>	Gets a description of a Server Message Block (SMB) file share settings from
<code>describe_snapshot_schedule</code>	Describes the snapshot schedule for the specified gateway volume
<code>describe_storedi_scsi_volumes</code>	Returns the description of the gateway volumes specified in the request
<code>describe_tape_archives</code>	Returns a description of specified virtual tapes in the virtual tape shelf (VTS)
<code>describe_tape_recovery_points</code>	Returns a list of virtual tape recovery points that are available for the specified
<code>describe_tapes</code>	Returns a description of the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of virtual
<code>describe_upload_buffer</code>	Returns information about the upload buffer of a gateway
<code>describe_vtl_devices</code>	Returns a description of virtual tape library (VTL) devices for the specified t
<code>describe_working_storage</code>	Returns information about the working storage of a gateway
<code>detach_volume</code>	Disconnects a volume from an iSCSI connection and then detaches the volume
<code>disable_gateway</code>	Disables a tape gateway when the gateway is no longer functioning
<code>join_domain</code>	Adds a file gateway to an Active Directory domain
<code>list_automatic_tape_creation_policies</code>	Lists the automatic tape creation policies for a gateway
<code>list_file_shares</code>	Gets a list of the file shares for a specific file gateway, or the list of file shares
<code>list_gateways</code>	Lists gateways owned by an AWS account in an AWS Region specified in the
<code>list_local_disks</code>	Returns a list of the gateway's local disks
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists the tags that have been added to the specified resource
<code>list_tape_pools</code>	Lists custom tape pools
<code>list_tapes</code>	Lists virtual tapes in your virtual tape library (VTL) and your virtual tape sh
<code>list_volume_initiators</code>	Lists iSCSI initiators that are connected to a volume
<code>list_volume_recovery_points</code>	Lists the recovery points for a specified gateway
<code>list_volumes</code>	Lists the iSCSI stored volumes of a gateway
<code>notify_when_uploaded</code>	Sends you notification through CloudWatch Events when all files written to
<code>refresh_cache</code>	Refreshes the cache for the specified file share
<code>remove_tags_from_resource</code>	Removes one or more tags from the specified resource
<code>reset_cache</code>	Resets all cache disks that have encountered an error and makes the disks av
<code>retrieve_tape_archive</code>	Retrieves an archived virtual tape from the virtual tape shelf (VTS) to a tape
<code>retrieve_tape_recovery_point</code>	Retrieves the recovery point for the specified virtual tape
<code>set_local_console_password</code>	Sets the password for your VM local console
<code>set_smb_guest_password</code>	Sets the password for the guest user smbguest
<code>shutdown_gateway</code>	Shuts down a gateway
<code>start_availability_monitor_test</code>	Start a test that verifies that the specified gateway is configured for High Av
<code>start_gateway</code>	Starts a gateway that you previously shut down (see ShutdownGateway)
<code>update_automatic_tape_creation_policy</code>	Updates the automatic tape creation policy of a gateway
<code>update_bandwidth_rate_limit</code>	Updates the bandwidth rate limits of a gateway
<code>update_bandwidth_rate_limit_schedule</code>	Updates the bandwidth rate limit schedule for a specified gateway
<code>update_chap_credentials</code>	Updates the Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) creden
<code>update_gateway_information</code>	Updates a gateway's metadata, which includes the gateway's name and time
<code>update_gateway_software_now</code>	Updates the gateway virtual machine (VM) software
<code>update_maintenance_start_time</code>	Updates a gateway's weekly maintenance start time information, including d
<code>update_nfs_file_share</code>	Updates a Network File System (NFS) file share
<code>update_smb_file_share</code>	Updates a Server Message Block (SMB) file share
<code>update_smb_file_share_visibility</code>	Controls whether the shares on a gateway are visible in a net view or browse
<code>update_smb_security_strategy</code>	Updates the SMB security strategy on a file gateway
<code>update_snapshot_schedule</code>	Updates a snapshot schedule configured for a gateway volume
<code>update_vtl_device_type</code>	Updates the type of medium changer in a tape gateway

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- storagegateway()
# Activates the gateway you previously deployed on your host.
svc$activate_gateway(
  ActivationKey = "29AV1-30FV9-VVIUB-NKT0I-LR06V",
  GatewayName = "My_Gateway",
  GatewayRegion = "us-east-1",
  GatewayTimezone = "GMT-12:00",
  GatewayType = "STORED",
  MediumChangerType = "AWS-Gateway-VTL",
  TapeDriveType = "IBM-ULT3580-TD5"
)

## End(Not run)
```

sts

AWS Security Token Service

Description

AWS Security Token Service (STS) enables you to request temporary, limited-privilege credentials for AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) users or for users that you authenticate (federated users). This guide provides descriptions of the STS API. For more information about using this service, see [Temporary Security Credentials](#).

Usage

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

```

Operations

assume_role	Returns a set of temporary security credentials that you can use to access AWS resources th
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 n
decode_authorization_message	Decodes additional information about the authorization status of a request from an encode
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 AWS account or IAM user

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- sts()
#
svc$assume_role(
  ExternalId = "123ABC",
  Policy = "{\Version\": \"2012-10-17\", \"Statement\": [{\Sid\": \"Stmnt1\", \"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**

The AWS Support API reference is intended for programmers who need detailed information about the AWS Support operations and data types. This service enables you to manage your AWS Support cases programmatically. It uses HTTP methods that return results in JSON format.

- You must have a Business or Enterprise support plan to use the AWS Support API.
- If you call the AWS Support API from an account that does not have a Business or Enterprise support plan, the `SubscriptionRequiredException` error message appears. For information about changing your support plan, see [AWS Support](#).

The AWS Support service also exposes a set of [AWS Trusted Advisor](#) features. You can retrieve a list of checks and their descriptions, get check results, specify checks to refresh, and get the refresh status of checks.

The following list describes the AWS Support case management operations:

- **Service names, issue categories, and available severity levels.** The [describe_services](#) and [describe_severity_levels](#) operations return AWS service names, service codes, service categories, and problem severity levels. You use these values when you call the [create_case](#) operation.
- **Case creation, case details, and case resolution.** The [create_case](#), [describe_cases](#), [describe_attachment](#), and [resolve_case](#) operations create AWS Support cases, retrieve information about cases, and resolve cases.
- **Case communication.** The [describe_communications](#), [add_communication_to_case](#), and [add_attachments_to_set](#) operations retrieve and add communications and attachments to AWS Support cases.

The following list describes the operations available from the AWS Support service for Trusted Advisor:

- [describe_trusted_advisor_checks](#) returns the list of checks that run against your AWS resources.

- Using the `checkId` for a specific check returned by `describe_trusted_advisor_checks`, you can call `describe_trusted_advisor_check_result` to obtain the results for the check that you specified.
- `describe_trusted_advisor_check_summaries` returns summarized results for one or more Trusted Advisor checks.
- `refresh_trusted_advisor_check` requests that Trusted Advisor rerun a specified check.
- `describe_trusted_advisor_check_refresh_statuses` reports the refresh status of one or more checks.

For authentication of requests, AWS Support uses [Signature Version 4 Signing Process](#).

See [About the AWS Support API](#) in the *AWS Support User Guide* for information about how to use this service to create and manage your support cases, and how to call Trusted Advisor for results of checks on your resources.

Usage

```
support(config = list())
```

Arguments

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

Operations

add_attachments_to_set	Adds one or more attachments to an attachment set
add_communication_to_case	Adds additional customer communication to an AWS Support case
create_case	Creates a case in the AWS Support Center
describe_attachment	Returns the attachment that has the specified ID
describe_cases	Returns a list of cases that you specify by passing one or more case IDs
describe_communications	Returns communications and attachments for one or more support cases
describe_services	Returns the current list of AWS services and a list of service categories for
describe_severity_levels	Returns the list of severity levels that you can assign to an AWS Support c
describe_trusted_advisor_check_refresh_statuses	Returns the refresh status of the AWS Trusted Advisor checks that have th
describe_trusted_advisor_check_result	Returns the results of the AWS Trusted Advisor check that has the specifie
describe_trusted_advisor_checks	Returns information about all available AWS Trusted Advisor checks, incl
describe_trusted_advisor_check_summaries	Returns the results for the AWS Trusted Advisor check summaries for the
refresh_trusted_advisor_check	Refreshes the AWS Trusted Advisor check that you specify using the chec
resolve_case	Resolves a support case

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- support()
svc$add_attachments_to_set(
  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 *Amazon SWF Developer Guide* .

Usage

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

Operations

count_closed_workflow_executions	Returns the number of closed workflow executions within the given domain that meet 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
deprecate_activity_type	Deprecates the specified activity type
deprecate_domain	Deprecates the specified domain
deprecate_workflow_type	Deprecates the specified workflow type
describe_activity_type	Returns information about the specified activity type
describe_domain	Returns information about the specified domain, including description and status
describe_workflow_execution	Returns information about the specified workflow execution including its type and som
describe_workflow_type	Returns information about the specified workflow type
get_workflow_execution_history	Returns the history of the specified workflow execution
list_activity_types	Returns information about all activities registered in the specified domain that match th
list_closed_workflow_executions	Returns a list of closed workflow executions in the specified domain that meet the filter
list_domains	Returns the list of domains registered in the account
list_open_workflow_executions	Returns a list of open workflow executions in the specified domain that meet the filterin
list_tags_for_resource	List tags for a given domain
list_workflow_types	Returns information about workflow types in the specified domain
poll_for_activity_task	Used by workers to get an ActivityTask from the specified activity taskList
poll_for_decision_task	Used by deciders to get a DecisionTask from the specified decision taskList

record_activity_task_heartbeat	Used by activity workers to report to the service that the ActivityTask represented by the taskToken has completed.
register_activity_type	Registers a new activity type along with its configuration settings in the specified domain.
register_domain	Registers a new domain.
register_workflow_type	Registers a new workflow type and its configuration settings in the specified domain.
request_cancel_workflow_execution	Records a WorkflowExecutionCancelRequested event in the currently running workflow execution history.
respond_activity_task_canceled	Used by workers to tell the service that the ActivityTask identified by the taskToken was canceled.
respond_activity_task_completed	Used by workers to tell the service that the ActivityTask identified by the taskToken completed.
respond_activity_task_failed	Used by workers to tell the service that the ActivityTask identified by the taskToken has failed.
respond_decision_task_completed	Used by deciders to tell the service that the DecisionTask identified by the taskToken has completed.
signal_workflow_execution	Records a WorkflowExecutionSignaled event in the workflow execution history and creates a new activity task.
start_workflow_execution	Starts an execution of the workflow type in the specified domain using the provided workflow type configuration.
tag_resource	Add a tag to a Amazon SWF domain.
terminate_workflow_execution	Records a WorkflowExecutionTerminated event and forces closure of the workflow execution.
undeprecate_activity_type	Undeprecates a previously deprecated activity type.
undeprecate_domain	Undeprecates a previously deprecated domain.
undeprecate_workflow_type	Undeprecates a previously deprecated workflow type.
untag_resource	Remove a tag from a Amazon SWF domain.

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- swf()
svc$count_closed_workflow_executions(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

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())
```

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

Operations

analyze_document	Analyzes an input document for relationships between detected items
detect_document_text	Detects text in the input document
get_document_analysis	Gets the results for an Amazon Textract asynchronous operation that analyzes text in a document
get_document_text_detection	Gets the results for an Amazon Textract asynchronous operation that detects text in a document
start_document_analysis	Starts the asynchronous analysis of an input document for relationships between detected items
start_document_text_detection	Starts the asynchronous detection of text in a document

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- textract()
svc$analyze_document(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Operations and objects for transcribing speech to text.

Usage

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

Operations

create_language_model	Creates a new custom language model
create_medical_vocabulary	Creates a new custom vocabulary that you can use to change how Amazon Transcribe Medical
create_vocabulary	Creates a new custom vocabulary that you can use to change the way Amazon Transcribe
create_vocabulary_filter	Creates a new vocabulary filter that you can use to filter words, such as profane words, from
delete_language_model	Deletes a custom language model using its name
delete_medical_transcription_job	Deletes a transcription job generated by Amazon Transcribe Medical and any related inform
delete_medical_vocabulary	Deletes a vocabulary from Amazon Transcribe Medical
delete_transcription_job	Deletes a previously submitted transcription job along with any other generated results su
delete_vocabulary	Deletes a vocabulary from Amazon Transcribe
delete_vocabulary_filter	Removes a vocabulary filter
describe_language_model	Gets information about a single custom language model
get_medical_transcription_job	Returns information about a transcription job from Amazon Transcribe Medical

<code>get_medical_vocabulary</code>	Retrieves information about a medical vocabulary
<code>get_transcription_job</code>	Returns information about a transcription job
<code>get_vocabulary</code>	Gets information about a vocabulary
<code>get_vocabulary_filter</code>	Returns information about a vocabulary filter
<code>list_language_models</code>	Provides more information about the custom language models you've created
<code>list_medical_transcription_jobs</code>	Lists medical transcription jobs with a specified status or substring that matches their name
<code>list_medical_vocabularies</code>	Returns a list of vocabularies that match the specified criteria
<code>list_transcription_jobs</code>	Lists transcription jobs with the specified status
<code>list_vocabularies</code>	Returns a list of vocabularies that match the specified criteria
<code>list_vocabulary_filters</code>	Gets information about vocabulary filters
<code>start_medical_transcription_job</code>	Starts a batch job to transcribe medical speech to text
<code>start_transcription_job</code>	Starts an asynchronous job to transcribe speech to text
<code>update_medical_vocabulary</code>	Updates a vocabulary with new values that you provide in a different text file from the one that was used to create the vocabulary
<code>update_vocabulary</code>	Updates an existing vocabulary with new values
<code>update_vocabulary_filter</code>	Updates a vocabulary filter with a new list of filtered words

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- transcribeservice()
svc$create_language_model(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

translate

Amazon Translate

Description

Provides translation between one source language and another of the same set of languages.

Usage

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

```

Operations

create_parallel_data	Creates a parallel data resource in Amazon Translate by importing an input file from Amazon
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 or not one already exists for t
list_parallel_data	Provides a list of your parallel data resources in Amazon Translate
list_terminologies	Provides a list of custom terminologies associated with your account
list_text_translation_jobs	Gets a list of the batch translation jobs that you have submitted
start_text_translation_job	Starts an asynchronous batch translation job
stop_text_translation_job	Stops an asynchronous batch translation job that is in progress
translate_text	Translates input text from the source language to the target language
update_parallel_data	Updates a previously created parallel data resource by importing a new input file from Amazon

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- translate()
svc$create_parallel_data(
  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())
```

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

Operations

create_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_web_acl_migration_stack	Creates an AWS CloudFormation WAFV2 template for the specified web ACL in the sp
create_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_logging_configuration	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_permission_policy	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_change_token	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_change_token_status	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_logging_configuration	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_permission_policy	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rate_based_rule_managed_keys	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_sampled_requests	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_activated_rules_in_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation

list_byte_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_geo_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_ip_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_logging_configurations	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_rate_based_rules	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_regex_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_regex_pattern_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_rule_groups	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_rules	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_size_constraint_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_sql_injection_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_subscribed_rule_groups	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_tags_for_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_web_acl_ls	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_xss_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
put_logging_configuration	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
put_permission_policy	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
tag_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
untag_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- waf()
# The following example creates an IP match set named MyIPSetFriendlyName.
svc$create_ip_set(
  ChangeToken = "abcd12f2-46da-4fdb-b8d5-fbd4c466928f",
  Name = "MyIPSetFriendlyName"
)

## End(Not run)
```

`wafregional`*AWS WAF Regional*

Description

This is **AWS WAF Classic Regional** documentation. For more information, see [AWS WAF Classic](#) in the developer guide.

For the latest version of AWS WAF, use the AWS WAFV2 API and see the [AWS WAF Developer Guide](#). With the latest version, AWS WAF has a single set of endpoints for regional and global use.

This is the *AWS WAF Regional Classic API Reference* for using AWS WAF Classic with the AWS resources, Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) Application Load Balancers and API Gateway APIs. The AWS WAF Classic actions and data types listed in the reference are available for protecting Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) Application Load Balancers and API Gateway APIs. You can use these actions and data types by means of the endpoints listed in [AWS Regions and Endpoints](#). This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the AWS WAF Classic API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about AWS WAF Classic features and an overview of how to use the AWS WAF Classic API, see the [AWS WAF Classic](#) in the developer guide.

Usage

```
wafregional(config = list())
```

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

Operations

associate_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic Regional documentation
create_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_web_acl_migration_stack	Creates an AWS CloudFormation WAFV2 template for the specified web ACL in the sp
create_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_logging_configuration	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_permission_policy	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
disassociate_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic Regional documentation
get_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_change_token	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_change_token_status	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_logging_configuration	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_permission_policy	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rate_based_rule_managed_keys	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_sampled_requests	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation

get_web_acl_for_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic Regional documentation
get_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_activated_rules_in_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_byte_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_geo_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_ip_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_logging_configurations	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_rate_based_rules	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_regex_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_regex_pattern_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_resources_for_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic Regional documentation
list_rule_groups	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_rules	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_size_constraint_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_sql_injection_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_subscribed_rule_groups	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_tags_for_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_web_acl_ls	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_xss_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
put_logging_configuration	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
put_permission_policy	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
tag_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
untag_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- wafregional()
# The following example creates an IP match set named MyIPSetFriendlyName.
svc$create_ip_set(
  ChangeToken = "abcd12f2-46da-4fdb-b8d5-fbd4c466928f",
  Name = "MyIPSetFriendlyName"
)

## End(Not run)
```

workdocs

Amazon WorkDocs

Description

The 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 AWS 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 AWS 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 AWS 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.

Usage

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

```

Operations

abort_document_version_upload	Aborts the upload of the specified document version that was previously initiated by InitiateDocumentVersionUpload
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 version)
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_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 document

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 folder
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
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 administrative permissions

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- workdocs()
svc$abort_document_version_upload(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

worklink

Amazon WorkLink

Description

Amazon WorkLink is a cloud-based service that provides secure access to internal websites and web apps from iOS and Android phones. In a single step, your users, such as employees, can access internal websites as efficiently as they access any other public website. They enter a URL in their web browser, or choose a link to an internal website in an email. Amazon WorkLink authenticates the user's access and securely renders authorized internal web content in a secure rendering service in the AWS cloud. Amazon WorkLink doesn't download or store any internal web content on mobile devices.

Usage

```
worklink(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 <- worklink(
  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_domain	Specifies a domain to be associated to Amazon WorkLink
associate_website_authorization_provider	Associates a website authorization provider with a specified fleet
associate_website_certificate_authority	Imports the root certificate of a certificate authority (CA) used to obtain TLS c
create_fleet	Creates a fleet
delete_fleet	Deletes a fleet
describe_audit_stream_configuration	Describes the configuration for delivering audit streams to the customer account
describe_company_network_configuration	Describes the networking configuration to access the internal websites associat
describe_device	Provides information about a user's device
describe_device_policy_configuration	Describes the device policy configuration for the specified fleet
describe_domain	Provides information about the domain
describe_fleet_metadata	Provides basic information for the specified fleet, excluding identity provider,
describe_identity_provider_configuration	Describes the identity provider configuration of the specified fleet
describe_website_certificate_authority	Provides information about the certificate authority
disassociate_domain	Disassociates a domain from Amazon WorkLink
disassociate_website_authorization_provider	Disassociates a website authorization provider from a specified fleet
disassociate_website_certificate_authority	Removes a certificate authority (CA)
list_devices	Retrieves a list of devices registered with the specified fleet
list_domains	Retrieves a list of domains associated to a specified fleet
list_fleets	Retrieves a list of fleets for the current account and Region
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieves a list of tags for the specified resource
list_website_authorization_providers	Retrieves a list of website authorization providers associated with a specified f
list_website_certificate_authorities	Retrieves a list of certificate authorities added for the current account and Regi
restore_domain_access	Moves a domain to ACTIVE status if it was in the INACTIVE status
revoke_domain_access	Moves a domain to INACTIVE status if it was in the ACTIVE status

sign_out_user	Signs the user out from all of their devices
tag_resource	Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified resource, such as a fleet
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified resource
update_audit_stream_configuration	Updates the audit stream configuration for the fleet
update_company_network_configuration	Updates the company network configuration for the fleet
update_device_policy_configuration	Updates the device policy configuration for the fleet
update_domain_metadata	Updates domain metadata, such as DisplayName
update_fleet_metadata	Updates fleet metadata, such as DisplayName
update_identity_provider_configuration	Updates the identity provider configuration for the fleet

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- worklink()
svc$associate_domain(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

workspaces

Amazon WorkSpaces

Description

Amazon WorkSpaces Service

Amazon WorkSpaces enables you to provision virtual, cloud-based Microsoft Windows and Amazon Linux desktops for your users.

Usage

```
workspaces(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 <- workspaces(
  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_connection_alias	Associates the specified connection alias with the specified directory to enable cross-Region redirection
associate_ip_groups	Associates the specified IP access control group with the specified directory
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_connection_alias	Creates the specified connection alias for use with cross-Region redirection
create_ip_group	Creates an IP access control group
create_tags	Creates the specified tags for the specified WorkSpaces resource
create_workspaces	Creates one or more WorkSpaces
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_image	Deletes the specified image from your account
deregister_workspace_directory	Deregisters the specified directory
describe_account	Retrieves a list that describes the configuration of Bring Your Own License (BYOL)
describe_account_modifications	Retrieves a list that describes modifications to the configuration of Bring Your Own License (BYOL)
describe_client_properties	Retrieves a list that describes one or more specified Amazon WorkSpaces clients
describe_connection_aliases	Retrieves a list that describes the connection aliases used for cross-Region redirection
describe_connection_alias_permissions	Describes the permissions that the owner of a connection alias has granted to another user
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_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 AWS accounts
describe_workspace_images	Retrieves a list that describes one or more specified images, if the image identifiers are specified
describe_workspaces	Describes the specified WorkSpaces
describe_workspaces_connection_status	Describes the connection status of the specified WorkSpaces
describe_workspace_snapshots	Describes the snapshots for the specified WorkSpace
disassociate_connection_alias	Disassociates a connection alias from a directory
disassociate_ip_groups	Disassociates the specified IP access control group from the specified directory
import_workspace_image	Imports the specified Windows 10 Bring Your Own License (BYOL) image into Amazon WorkSpaces

list_available_management_cidr_ranges	Retrieves a list of IP address ranges, specified as IPv4 CIDR blocks, that you can u
migrate_workspace	Migrates a WorkSpace from one operating system or bundle type to another, while
modify_account	Modifies the configuration of Bring Your Own License (BYOL) for the specified a
modify_client_properties	Modifies the properties of the specified Amazon WorkSpaces clients
modify_selfservice_permissions	Modifies the self-service WorkSpace management capabilities for your users
modify_workspace_access_properties	Specifies which devices and operating systems users can use to access their WorkS
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
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
stop_workspaces	Stops the specified WorkSpaces
terminate_workspaces	Terminates the specified WorkSpaces
update_connection_alias_permission	Shares or unshares a connection alias with one account by specifying whether that
update_rules_of_ip_group	Replaces the current rules of the specified IP access control group with the specifi
update_workspace_image_permission	Shares or unshares an image with one account in the same AWS Region by specify

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- workspaces()
svc$associate_connection_alias(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

xray

AWS X-Ray

Description

AWS X-Ray provides APIs for managing debug traces and retrieving service maps and other data created by processing those traces.

Usage

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

Operations

batch_get_traces	Retrieves a list of traces specified by ID
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_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_insight	Retrieves the summary information of an insight
get_insight_events	X-Ray reevaluates insights periodically until they're resolved, and records each intermed
get_insight_impact_graph	Retrieves a service graph structure filtered by the specified insight
get_insight_summaries	Retrieves the summaries of all insights in the specified group matching the provided filter
get_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 downstr
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_summaries	Retrieves IDs and annotations for traces available for a specified time frame using an opt
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of tags that are applied to the specified AWS X-Ray group or sampling rule
put_encryption_config	Updates the encryption configuration for X-Ray data
put_telemetry_records	Used by the AWS X-Ray daemon to upload telemetry
put_trace_segments	Uploads segment documents to AWS X-Ray
tag_resource	Applies tags to an existing AWS X-Ray group or sampling rule

untag_resource	Removes tags from an AWS X-Ray group or sampling rule
update_group	Updates a group resource
update_sampling_rule	Modifies a sampling rule's configuration

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- xray()
svc$batch_get_traces(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```


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