

# Package ‘paws’

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

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## R topics documented:

acm . . . . .	4
acmpca . . . . .	5
apigateway . . . . .	6
apigatewaymanagementapi . . . . .	9

apigatewayv2 . . . . .	10
applicationautoscaling . . . . .	12
applicationinsights . . . . .	14
appmesh . . . . .	15
athena . . . . .	17
autoscaling . . . . .	18
autoscalingplans . . . . .	20
backup . . . . .	20
batch . . . . .	22
budgets . . . . .	23
clouddirectory . . . . .	24
cloudformation . . . . .	26
cloudfront . . . . .	28
cloudhsm . . . . .	29
cloudhsmv2 . . . . .	31
cloudsearch . . . . .	31
cloudsearchdomain . . . . .	33
cloudtrail . . . . .	33
cloudwatch . . . . .	34
cloudwatchevents . . . . .	36
cloudwatchlogs . . . . .	37
cognitoidentity . . . . .	39
cognitoidentityprovider . . . . .	40
cognitosync . . . . .	43
comprehend . . . . .	44
comprehendmedical . . . . .	46
configservice . . . . .	46
connect . . . . .	48
costandusagereportservice . . . . .	49
costexplorer . . . . .	50
datapipeline . . . . .	51
dax . . . . .	52
directconnect . . . . .	53
directoryservice . . . . .	55
dlm . . . . .	57
docdb . . . . .	58
dynamodb . . . . .	59
dynamodbstreams . . . . .	61
ec2 . . . . .	62
ec2instanceconnect . . . . .	70
ecr . . . . .	71
ecs . . . . .	72
efs . . . . .	74
eks . . . . .	75
elasticache . . . . .	76
elasticbeanstalk . . . . .	77
elasticsearchservice . . . . .	79
elb . . . . .	80

elbv2	82
emr	84
eventbridge	85
firehose	87
fms	88
fsx	88
glacier	89
globalaccelerator	91
glue	93
guardduty	96
health	98
iam	99
inspector	103
kafka	105
kinesis	105
kinesisanalytics	107
kinesisanalyticsv2	108
kms	109
lambda	111
lexmodelbuildingservice	113
lexruntime-service	114
license-manager	115
lightsail	116
machinelearning	118
macie	120
marketplacecommerceanalytics	120
marketplaceentitlements-service	121
marketplacemetering	122
mq	123
mturk	124
neptune	125
opsworks	127
opsworkscm	130
organizations	132
personalize	135
personalizeevents	136
personalizeruntime	137
pi	138
pinpoint	138
pinpointemail	141
pinpointSMSvoice	142
polly	143
pricing	144
quicksight	145
ram	146
rds	147
rdsdataservice	151
redshift	152

rekognition	154
resourcegroups	156
resourcegroupstaggingapi	157
route53	160
route53domains	162
route53resolver	163
s3	165
s3control	167
sagemaker	168
sagemakerruntime	170
secretsmanager	170
securityhub	172
serverlessapplicationrepository	174
servicecatalog	175
servicediscovery	177
servicequotas	178
ses	180
sfn	182
shield	183
simpledb	184
sns	185
sqs	186
ssm	188
storagegateway	191
sts	194
support	196
swf	197
textract	199
transcribeservice	199
translate	200
waf	201
wafregional	203

**Index** **206**

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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 UserGuide](#).

**Usage**

acm()

## Operations

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

## Examples

```
svc <- acm()
svc$add_tags_to_certificate(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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 throttling limit which determines the number of times the action can be called per second. For more information, see [API Rate Limits in ACM Private CA](#) in the ACM Private CA user guide.

## Usage

```
acmpca()
```

## Operations

<code>create_certificate_authority</code>	Creates a root or subordinate private certificate authority (CA)
<code>create_certificate_authority_audit_report</code>	Creates an audit report that lists every time that your CA private key is used
<code>create_permission</code>	Assigns permissions from a private CA to a designated AWS service
<code>delete_certificate_authority</code>	Deletes a private certificate authority (CA)
<code>delete_permission</code>	Revokes permissions that a private CA assigned to a designated AWS service
<code>describe_certificate_authority</code>	Lists information about your private certificate authority (CA)
<code>describe_certificate_authority_audit_report</code>	Lists information about a specific audit report created by calling the CreateCertificateAuthorityAuditReport
<code>get_certificate</code>	Retrieves a certificate from your private CA
<code>get_certificate_authority_certificate</code>	Retrieves the certificate and certificate chain for your private certificate authority (CA)
<code>get_certificate_authority_csr</code>	Retrieves the certificate signing request (CSR) for your private certificate authority (CA)
<code>import_certificate_authority_certificate</code>	Imports a signed private CA certificate into ACM Private CA
<code>issue_certificate</code>	Uses your private certificate authority (CA) to issue a client certificate
<code>list_certificate_authorities</code>	Lists the private certificate authorities that you created by using the CreateCertificateAuthority
<code>list_permissions</code>	Lists all the permissions, if any, that have been assigned by a private CA
<code>list_tags</code>	Lists the tags, if any, that are associated with your private CA
<code>restore_certificate_authority</code>	Restores a certificate authority (CA) that is in the DELETED state
<code>revoke_certificate</code>	Revokes a certificate that was issued inside ACM Private CA
<code>tag_certificate_authority</code>	Adds one or more tags to your private CA
<code>untag_certificate_authority</code>	Remove one or more tags from your private CA
<code>update_certificate_authority</code>	Updates the status or configuration of a private certificate authority (CA)

## Examples

```
svc <- acmpca()
svc$create_certificate_authority(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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()
```

## Operations

create_api_key	Create an ApiKey resource
create_authorizer	Adds a new Authorizer resource to an existing RestApi resource
create_base_path_mapping	Creates a new BasePathMapping resource
create_deployment	Creates a Deployment resource, which makes a specified RestApi callable over the internet
create_documentation_part	Create documentation part
create_documentation_version	Create documentation version
create_domain_name	Creates a new domain name
create_model	Adds a new Model resource to an existing RestApi resource
create_request_validator	Creates a ReqeustValidator of a given RestApi
create_resource	Creates a Resource resource
create_rest_api	Creates a new RestApi resource
create_stage	Creates a new Stage resource that references a pre-existing Deployment for the API
create_usage_plan	Creates a usage plan with the throttle and quota limits, as well as the associated API stages,
create_usage_plan_key	Creates a usage plan key for adding an existing API key to a usage plan
create_vpc_link	Creates a VPC link, under the caller's account in a selected region, in an asynchronous oper
delete_api_key	Deletes the ApiKey resource
delete_authorizer	Deletes an existing Authorizer resource
delete_base_path_mapping	Deletes the BasePathMapping resource
delete_client_certificate	Deletes the ClientCertificate resource
delete_deployment	Deletes a Deployment resource
delete_documentation_part	Delete documentation part
delete_documentation_version	Delete documentation version
delete_domain_name	Deletes the DomainName resource
delete_gateway_response	Clears any customization of a GatewayResponse of a specified response type on the given R
delete_integration	Represents a delete integration
delete_integration_response	Represents a delete integration response
delete_method	Deletes an existing Method resource
delete_method_response	Deletes an existing MethodResponse resource
delete_model	Deletes a model
delete_request_validator	Deletes a RequestValidator of a given RestApi
delete_resource	Deletes a Resource resource
delete_rest_api	Deletes the specified API
delete_stage	Deletes a Stage resource
delete_usage_plan	Deletes a usage plan of a given plan Id
delete_usage_plan_key	Deletes a usage plan key and remove the underlying API key from the associated usage plan
delete_vpc_link	Deletes an existing VpcLink of a specified identifier
flush_stage_authorizers_cache	Flushes all authorizer cache entries on a stage
flush_stage_cache	Flushes a stage's cache
generate_client_certificate	Generates a ClientCertificate resource
get_account	Gets information about the current Account resource
get_api_key	Gets information about the current ApiKey resource
get_api_keys	Gets information about the current ApiKeys resource
get_authorizer	Describe an existing Authorizer resource
get_authorizers	Describe an existing Authorizers resource
get_base_path_mapping	Describe a BasePathMapping resource
get_base_path_mappings	Represents a collection of BasePathMapping resources
get_client_certificate	Gets information about the current ClientCertificate resource
get_client_certificates	Gets a collection of ClientCertificate resources

<code>get_deployment</code>	Gets information about a Deployment resource
<code>get_deployments</code>	Gets information about a Deployments collection
<code>get_documentation_part</code>	Get documentation part
<code>get_documentation_parts</code>	Get documentation parts
<code>get_documentation_version</code>	Get documentation version
<code>get_documentation_versions</code>	Get documentation versions
<code>get_domain_name</code>	Represents a domain name that is contained in a simpler, more intuitive URL that can be called
<code>get_domain_names</code>	Represents a collection of DomainName resources
<code>get_export</code>	Exports a deployed version of a RestApi in a specified format
<code>get_gateway_response</code>	Gets a GatewayResponse of a specified response type on the given RestApi
<code>get_gateway_responses</code>	Gets the GatewayResponses collection on the given RestApi
<code>get_integration</code>	Get the integration settings
<code>get_integration_response</code>	Represents a get integration response
<code>get_method</code>	Describe an existing Method resource
<code>get_method_response</code>	Describes a MethodResponse resource
<code>get_model</code>	Describes an existing model defined for a RestApi resource
<code>get_model_template</code>	Generates a sample mapping template that can be used to transform a payload into the structure of a RestApi resource
<code>get_models</code>	Describes existing Models defined for a RestApi resource
<code>get_request_validator</code>	Gets a RequestValidator of a given RestApi
<code>get_request_validators</code>	Gets the RequestValidators collection of a given RestApi
<code>get_resource</code>	Lists information about a resource
<code>get_resources</code>	Lists information about a collection of Resource resources
<code>get_rest_api</code>	Lists the RestApi resource in the collection
<code>get_rest_apis</code>	Lists the RestApis resources for your collection
<code>get_sdk</code>	Generates a client SDK for a RestApi and Stage
<code>get_sdk_type</code>	Get sdk type
<code>get_sdk_types</code>	Get sdk types
<code>get_stage</code>	Gets information about a Stage resource
<code>get_stages</code>	Gets information about one or more Stage resources
<code>get_tags</code>	Gets the Tags collection for a given resource
<code>get_usage</code>	Gets the usage data of a usage plan in a specified time interval
<code>get_usage_plan</code>	Gets a usage plan of a given plan identifier
<code>get_usage_plan_key</code>	Gets a usage plan key of a given key identifier
<code>get_usage_plan_keys</code>	Gets all the usage plan keys representing the API keys added to a specified usage plan
<code>get_usage_plans</code>	Gets all the usage plans of the caller's account
<code>get_vpc_link</code>	Gets a specified VPC link under the caller's account in a region
<code>get_vpc_links</code>	Gets the VpcLinks collection under the caller's account in a selected region
<code>import_api_keys</code>	Import API keys from an external source, such as a CSV-formatted file
<code>import_documentation_parts</code>	Import documentation parts
<code>import_rest_api</code>	A feature of the API Gateway control service for creating a new API from an external API definition
<code>put_gateway_response</code>	Creates a customization of a GatewayResponse of a specified response type and status code
<code>put_integration</code>	Sets up a method's integration
<code>put_integration_response</code>	Represents a put integration
<code>put_method</code>	Add a method to an existing Resource resource
<code>put_method_response</code>	Adds a MethodResponse to an existing Method resource
<code>put_rest_api</code>	A feature of the API Gateway control service for updating an existing API with an input of a RestApi resource
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds or updates a tag on a given resource
<code>test_invoke_authorizer</code>	Simulate the execution of an Authorizer in your RestApi with headers, parameters, and an input



<code>test_invoke_method</code>	Simulate the execution of a Method in your RestApi with headers, parameters, and an incoming request
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes a tag from a given resource
<code>update_account</code>	Changes information about the current Account resource
<code>update_api_key</code>	Changes information about an ApiKey resource
<code>update_authorizer</code>	Updates an existing Authorizer resource
<code>update_base_path_mapping</code>	Changes information about the BasePathMapping resource
<code>update_client_certificate</code>	Changes information about a ClientCertificate resource
<code>update_deployment</code>	Changes information about a Deployment resource
<code>update_documentation_part</code>	Update documentation part
<code>update_documentation_version</code>	Update documentation version
<code>update_domain_name</code>	Changes information about the DomainName resource
<code>update_gateway_response</code>	Updates a GatewayResponse of a specified response type on the given RestApi
<code>update_integration</code>	Represents an update integration
<code>update_integration_response</code>	Represents an update integration response
<code>update_method</code>	Updates an existing Method resource
<code>update_method_response</code>	Updates an existing MethodResponse resource
<code>update_model</code>	Changes information about a model
<code>update_request_validator</code>	Updates a RequestValidator of a given RestApi
<code>update_resource</code>	Changes information about a Resource resource
<code>update_rest_api</code>	Changes information about the specified API
<code>update_stage</code>	Changes information about a Stage resource
<code>update_usage</code>	Grants a temporary extension to the remaining quota of a usage plan associated with a specified RestApi
<code>update_usage_plan</code>	Updates a usage plan of a given plan Id
<code>update_vpc_link</code>	Updates an existing VpcLink of a specified identifier

## Examples

```
svc <- apigateway()
svc$create_api_key(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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()
```

**Operations**

[post\\_to\\_connection](#) Sends the provided data to the specified connection

**Examples**

```
svc <- apigatewaymanagementapi()
svc$post_to_connection(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

apigatewayv2

*AmazonApiGatewayV2*


---

**Description**

Amazon API Gateway V2

**Usage**

```
apigatewayv2()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">create_api</a>	Creates an Api resource
<a href="#">create_api_mapping</a>	Creates an API mapping
<a href="#">create_authorizer</a>	Creates an Authorizer for an API
<a href="#">create_deployment</a>	Creates a Deployment for an API
<a href="#">create_domain_name</a>	Creates a domain name
<a href="#">create_integration</a>	Creates an Integration
<a href="#">create_integration_response</a>	Creates an IntegrationResponses
<a href="#">create_model</a>	Creates a Model for an API
<a href="#">create_route</a>	Creates a Route for an API
<a href="#">create_route_response</a>	Creates a RouteResponse for a Route
<a href="#">create_stage</a>	Creates a Stage for an API
<a href="#">delete_api</a>	Deletes an Api resource
<a href="#">delete_api_mapping</a>	Deletes an API mapping
<a href="#">delete_authorizer</a>	Deletes an Authorizer
<a href="#">delete_deployment</a>	Deletes a Deployment
<a href="#">delete_domain_name</a>	Deletes a domain name

<code>delete_integration</code>	Deletes an Integration
<code>delete_integration_response</code>	Deletes an IntegrationResponses
<code>delete_model</code>	Deletes a Model
<code>delete_route</code>	Deletes a Route
<code>delete_route_response</code>	Deletes a RouteResponse
<code>delete_stage</code>	Deletes a Stage
<code>get_api</code>	Gets an Api resource
<code>get_api_mapping</code>	The API mapping
<code>get_api_mappings</code>	The API mappings
<code>get_apis</code>	Gets a collection of Api resources
<code>get_authorizer</code>	Gets an Authorizer
<code>get_authorizers</code>	Gets the Authorizers for an API
<code>get_deployment</code>	Gets a Deployment
<code>get_deployments</code>	Gets the Deployments for an API
<code>get_domain_name</code>	Gets a domain name
<code>get_domain_names</code>	Gets the domain names for an AWS account
<code>get_integration</code>	Gets an Integration
<code>get_integration_response</code>	Gets an IntegrationResponses
<code>get_integration_responses</code>	Gets the IntegrationResponses for an Integration
<code>get_integrations</code>	Gets the Integrations for an API
<code>get_model</code>	Gets a Model
<code>get_model_template</code>	Gets a model template
<code>get_models</code>	Gets the Models for an API
<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 the Tags for an API
<code>tag_resource</code>	Tag an APIGW resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Untag an APIGW resource
<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

## Examples

```
svc <- apigatewayv2()
```

```
svc$create_api(  
  Foo = 123  
)
```

---

applicationautoscaling

*Application Auto Scaling*

---

## Description

With Application Auto Scaling, you can configure automatic scaling for your scalable resources. You can use Application Auto Scaling to accomplish the following tasks:

- Define scaling policies to automatically scale your AWS or custom resources
- Scale your resources in response to CloudWatch alarms
- Schedule one-time or recurring scaling actions
- View the history of your scaling events

Application Auto Scaling can scale the following resources:

- Amazon ECS services. For more information, see [Service Auto Scaling](#) in the *Amazon Elastic Container Service Developer Guide*.
- Amazon EC2 Spot fleets. For more information, see [Automatic Scaling for Spot Fleet](#) in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide*.
- Amazon EMR clusters. For more information, see [Using Automatic Scaling in Amazon EMR](#) in the *Amazon EMR Management Guide*.
- AppStream 2.0 fleets. For more information, see [Fleet Auto Scaling for Amazon AppStream 2.0](#) in the *Amazon AppStream 2.0 Developer Guide*.
- Provisioned read and write capacity for Amazon DynamoDB tables and global secondary indexes. For more information, see [Managing Throughput Capacity Automatically with DynamoDB Auto Scaling](#) in the *Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide*.
- Amazon Aurora Replicas. For more information, see [Using Amazon Aurora Auto Scaling with Aurora Replicas](#).
- Amazon SageMaker endpoint variants. For more information, see [Automatically Scaling Amazon SageMaker Models](#).
- Custom resources provided by your own applications or services. More information is available in our [GitHub repository](#).

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()
```

**Operations**

<code>delete_scaling_policy</code>	Deletes the specified Application Auto Scaling scaling policy
<code>delete_scheduled_action</code>	Deletes the specified Application Auto Scaling scheduled action
<code>deregister_scalable_target</code>	Deregisters a scalable target
<code>describe_scalable_targets</code>	Gets information about the scalable targets in the specified namespace
<code>describe_scaling_activities</code>	Provides descriptive information about the scaling activities in the specified namespace from the
<code>describe_scaling_policies</code>	Describes the scaling policies for the specified service namespace
<code>describe_scheduled_actions</code>	Describes the scheduled actions for the specified service namespace
<code>put_scaling_policy</code>	Creates or updates a policy for an Application Auto Scaling scalable target
<code>put_scheduled_action</code>	Creates or updates a scheduled action for an Application Auto Scaling scalable target
<code>register_scalable_target</code>	Registers or updates a scalable target

## Examples

```
# This example deletes a scaling policy for the Amazon ECS service called
# web-app, which is running in the default cluster.
svc <- applicationautoscaling()
svc$delete_scaling_policy(
  PolicyName = "web-app-cpu-1t-25",
  ResourceId = "service/default/web-app",
  ScalableDimension = "ecs:service:DesiredCount",
  ServiceNamespace = "ecs"
)
```

---

applicationinsights    *Amazon CloudWatch Application Insights*

---

## Description

Amazon CloudWatch Application Insights for .NET and SQL Server

Amazon CloudWatch Application Insights for .NET and SQL Server is a service that helps you detect common problems with your .NET and SQL Server-based 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 for .NET and SQL Server 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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">create_application</a>	Adds an application that is created from a resource group
<a href="#">create_component</a>	Creates a custom component by grouping similar standalone instances
<a href="#">delete_application</a>	Removes the specified application from monitoring
<a href="#">delete_component</a>	Ungroups a custom component
<a href="#">describe_application</a>	Describes the application
<a href="#">describe_component</a>	Describes a component and lists the resources that are grouped together
<a href="#">describe_component_configuration</a>	Describes the monitoring configuration of the component
<a href="#">describe_component_configuration_recommendation</a>	Describes the recommended monitoring configuration of the component
<a href="#">describe_observation</a>	Describes an anomaly or error with the application
<a href="#">describe_problem</a>	Describes an application problem
<a href="#">describe_problem_observations</a>	Describes the anomalies or errors associated with the problem
<a href="#">list_applications</a>	Lists the IDs of the applications that you are monitoring
<a href="#">list_components</a>	Lists the auto-grouped, standalone, and custom components of the application
<a href="#">list_problems</a>	Lists the problems with your application
<a href="#">update_component</a>	Updates the custom component name and/or the list of resources that it monitors
<a href="#">update_component_configuration</a>	Updates the monitoring configurations for the component

## Examples

```
svc <- applicationinsights()
svc$create_application(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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()
```

**Operations**

<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_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_mesh</code>	Deletes an existing service mesh
<code>delete_route</code>	Deletes an existing route
<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_mesh</code>	Describes an existing service mesh
<code>describe_route</code>	Describes an existing route
<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_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_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_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_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**

```
svc <- appmesh()
svc$create_mesh(
  Foo = 123
)
```



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()

**Operations**

<a href="#">batch_get_named_query</a>	Returns the details of a single named query or a list of up to 50 queries, which you provide as an array of query IDs.
<a href="#">batch_get_query_execution</a>	Returns the details of a single query execution or a list of up to 50 query executions, which you provide as an array of QueryExecutionId values.
<a href="#">create_named_query</a>	Creates a named query in the specified workgroup.
<a href="#">create_work_group</a>	Creates a workgroup with the specified name.
<a href="#">delete_named_query</a>	Deletes the named query if you have access to the workgroup in which the query was saved.
<a href="#">delete_work_group</a>	Deletes the workgroup with the specified name.
<a href="#">get_named_query</a>	Returns information about a single query.
<a href="#">get_query_execution</a>	Returns information about a single execution of a query if you have access to the workgroup in which the query was saved.
<a href="#">get_query_results</a>	Returns the results of a single query execution specified by QueryExecutionId if you have access to the workgroup in which the query was saved.
<a href="#">get_work_group</a>	Returns information about the workgroup with the specified name.
<a href="#">list_named_queries</a>	Provides a list of available query IDs only for queries saved in the specified workgroup.
<a href="#">list_query_executions</a>	Provides a list of available query execution IDs for the queries in the specified workgroup.
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	Lists the tags associated with this workgroup.
<a href="#">list_work_groups</a>	Lists available workgroups for the account.
<a href="#">start_query_execution</a>	Runs the SQL query statements contained in the Query object.
<a href="#">stop_query_execution</a>	Stops a query execution.
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Adds one or more tags to the resource, such as a workgroup.
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Removes one or more tags from the workgroup resource.
<a href="#">update_work_group</a>	Updates the workgroup with the specified name.

**Examples**

```

svc <- athena()
svc$batch_get_named_query(
  Foo = 123
)

```

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 policies, schedules, 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()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">attach_instances</a>	Attaches one or more EC2 instances to the specified Auto Scaling group
<a href="#">attach_load_balancer_target_groups</a>	Attaches one or more target groups to the specified Auto Scaling group
<a href="#">attach_load_balancers</a>	Attaches one or more Classic Load Balancers to the specified Auto Scaling group
<a href="#">batch_delete_scheduled_action</a>	Deletes one or more scheduled actions for the specified Auto Scaling group
<a href="#">batch_put_scheduled_update_group_action</a>	Creates or updates one or more scheduled scaling actions for an Auto Scaling group
<a href="#">complete_lifecycle_action</a>	Completes the lifecycle action for the specified token or instance with the specified parameters
<a href="#">create_auto_scaling_group</a>	Creates an Auto Scaling group with the specified name and attributes
<a href="#">create_launch_configuration</a>	Creates a launch configuration
<a href="#">create_or_update_tags</a>	Creates or updates tags for the specified Auto Scaling group
<a href="#">delete_auto_scaling_group</a>	Deletes the specified Auto Scaling group
<a href="#">delete_launch_configuration</a>	Deletes the specified launch configuration
<a href="#">delete_lifecycle_hook</a>	Deletes the specified lifecycle hook
<a href="#">delete_notification_configuration</a>	Deletes the specified notification
<a href="#">delete_policy</a>	Deletes the specified scaling policy
<a href="#">delete_scheduled_action</a>	Deletes the specified scheduled action
<a href="#">delete_tags</a>	Deletes the specified tags
<a href="#">describe_account_limits</a>	Describes the current Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling resource limits for your AWS account
<a href="#">describe_adjustment_types</a>	Describes the policy adjustment types for use with PutScalingPolicy
<a href="#">describe_auto_scaling_groups</a>	Describes one or more Auto Scaling groups
<a href="#">describe_auto_scaling_instances</a>	Describes one or more Auto Scaling instances
<a href="#">describe_auto_scaling_notification_types</a>	Describes the notification types that are supported by Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

<code>describe_launch_configurations</code>	Describes one or more launch configurations
<code>describe_lifecycle_hook_types</code>	Describes the available types of lifecycle hooks
<code>describe_lifecycle_hooks</code>	Describes the lifecycle hooks for the specified Auto Scaling group
<code>describe_load_balancer_target_groups</code>	Describes the target groups for the specified Auto Scaling group
<code>describe_load_balancers</code>	Describes the load balancers for the specified Auto Scaling group
<code>describe_metric_collection_types</code>	Describes the available CloudWatch metrics for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
<code>describe_notification_configurations</code>	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 ResumeProcesses and SuspendProcesses
<code>describe_scheduled_actions</code>	Describes the actions scheduled for your Auto Scaling group that haven't run or are about to run
<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_balancer_target_groups</code>	Detaches one or more target groups 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>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 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
<code>resume_processes</code>	Resumes the specified suspended automatic 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>suspend_processes</code>	Suspends the specified automatic 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>	Updates the configuration for the specified Auto Scaling group

## Examples

```
# This example attaches the specified instance to the specified Auto
# Scaling group.
svc <- autoscaling()
svc$attach_instances(
  AutoScalingGroupName = "my-auto-scaling-group",
  InstanceIds = list(
    "i-93633f9b"
  )
)
```

---

autoscalingplans      *AWS Auto Scaling Plans*

---

### Description

AWS Auto Scaling

Use AWS Auto Scaling to quickly discover all the scalable AWS resources for your application and configure dynamic scaling and predictive scaling for your resources using scaling plans. Use this service in conjunction with the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, Application Auto Scaling, Amazon CloudWatch, and AWS CloudFormation services.

Currently, predictive scaling is only available for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.

For more information 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()
```

### Operations

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

### Examples

```
svc <- autoscalingplans()
svc$create_scaling_plan(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">create_backup_plan</a>	Backup plans are documents that contain information that AWS Backup uses to schedule backups.
<a href="#">create_backup_selection</a>	Creates a JSON document that specifies a set of resources to assign to a backup plan.
<a href="#">create_backup_vault</a>	Creates a logical container where backups are stored.
<a href="#">delete_backup_plan</a>	Deletes a backup plan.
<a href="#">delete_backup_selection</a>	Deletes the resource selection associated with a backup plan that is specified by the plan ID.
<a href="#">delete_backup_vault</a>	Deletes the backup vault identified by its name.
<a href="#">delete_backup_vault_access_policy</a>	Deletes the policy document that manages permissions on a backup vault.
<a href="#">delete_backup_vault_notifications</a>	Deletes event notifications for the specified backup vault.
<a href="#">delete_recovery_point</a>	Deletes the recovery point specified by a recovery point ID.
<a href="#">describe_backup_job</a>	Returns metadata associated with creating a backup of a resource.
<a href="#">describe_backup_vault</a>	Returns metadata about a backup vault specified by its name.
<a href="#">describe_protected_resource</a>	Returns information about a saved resource, including the last time it was backed-up.
<a href="#">describe_recovery_point</a>	Returns metadata associated with a recovery point, including ID, status, encryption, and tags.
<a href="#">describe_restore_job</a>	Returns metadata associated with a restore job that is specified by a job ID.
<a href="#">export_backup_plan_template</a>	Returns the backup plan that is specified by the plan ID as a backup template.
<a href="#">get_backup_plan</a>	Returns the body of a backup plan in JSON format, in addition to plan metadata.
<a href="#">get_backup_plan_from_json</a>	Returns a valid JSON document specifying a backup plan or an error.
<a href="#">get_backup_plan_from_template</a>	Returns the template specified by its templateId as a backup plan.
<a href="#">get_backup_selection</a>	Returns selection metadata and a document in JSON format that specifies a list of resources.
<a href="#">get_backup_vault_access_policy</a>	Returns the access policy document that is associated with the named backup vault.
<a href="#">get_backup_vault_notifications</a>	Returns event notifications for the specified backup vault.
<a href="#">get_recovery_point_restore_metadata</a>	Returns two sets of metadata key-value pairs.
<a href="#">get_supported_resource_types</a>	Returns the AWS resource types supported by AWS Backup.
<a href="#">list_backup_jobs</a>	Returns metadata about your backup jobs.
<a href="#">list_backup_plan_templates</a>	Returns metadata of your saved backup plan templates, including the template ID, name, and tags.
<a href="#">list_backup_plan_versions</a>	Returns version metadata of your backup plans, including Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) and tags.
<a href="#">list_backup_plans</a>	Returns metadata of your saved backup plans, including Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) and tags.
<a href="#">list_backup_selections</a>	Returns an array containing metadata of the resources associated with the target backup plan.
<a href="#">list_backup_vaults</a>	Returns a list of recovery point storage containers along with information about them.
<a href="#">list_protected_resources</a>	Returns an array of resources successfully backed up by AWS Backup, including the resource ARN, last backup time, and tags.
<a href="#">list_recovery_points_by_backup_vault</a>	Returns detailed information about the recovery points stored in a backup vault.
<a href="#">list_recovery_points_by_resource</a>	Returns detailed information about recovery points of the type specified by a resource ARN.
<a href="#">list_restore_jobs</a>	Returns a list of jobs that AWS Backup initiated to restore a saved resource, including the job ID, status, and tags.
<a href="#">list_tags</a>	Returns a list of key-value pairs assigned to a target recovery point, backup plan, or backup vault.
<a href="#">put_backup_vault_access_policy</a>	Sets a resource-based policy that is used to manage access permissions on the target backup vault.
<a href="#">put_backup_vault_notifications</a>	Turns on notifications on a backup vault for the specified topic and events.
<a href="#">start_backup_job</a>	Starts a job to create a one-time backup of the specified resource.
<a href="#">start_restore_job</a>	Recovers the saved resource identified by an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
<a href="#">stop_backup_job</a>	Attempts to cancel a job to create a one-time backup of a resource.
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Assigns a set of key-value pairs to a recovery point, backup plan, or backup vault identified by its ID.
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Removes a set of key-value pairs from a recovery point, backup plan, or backup vault identified by its ID.
<a href="#">update_backup_plan</a>	Replaces the body of a saved backup plan identified by its backupPlanId with the input body.
<a href="#">update_recovery_point_lifecycle</a>	Sets the transition lifecycle of a recovery point.

**Examples**

```

svc <- backup()
svc$create_backup_plan(
  Foo = 123
)

```

batch

*AWS Batch***Description**

AWS Batch enables you to run batch computing workloads on the AWS Cloud. Batch computing is a common way for developers, scientists, and engineers to access large amounts of compute resources, and AWS Batch removes the undifferentiated heavy lifting of configuring and managing the required infrastructure. AWS Batch will be familiar to users of traditional batch computing software. This service can efficiently provision resources in response to jobs submitted in order to eliminate capacity constraints, reduce compute costs, and deliver results quickly.

As a fully managed service, AWS Batch enables developers, scientists, and engineers to run batch computing workloads of any scale. AWS Batch automatically provisions compute resources and optimizes the workload distribution based on the quantity and scale of the workloads. With AWS Batch, there is no need to install or manage batch computing software, which allows you to focus on analyzing results and solving problems. AWS Batch reduces operational complexities, saves time, and reduces costs, which makes it easy for developers, scientists, and engineers to run their batch jobs in the AWS Cloud.

**Usage**

```
batch()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">cancel_job</a>	Cancels a job in an AWS Batch job queue
<a href="#">create_compute_environment</a>	Creates an AWS Batch compute environment
<a href="#">create_job_queue</a>	Creates an AWS Batch job queue
<a href="#">delete_compute_environment</a>	Deletes an AWS Batch compute environment
<a href="#">delete_job_queue</a>	Deletes the specified job queue
<a href="#">deregister_job_definition</a>	Deregisters an AWS Batch job definition
<a href="#">describe_compute_environments</a>	Describes one or more of your compute environments
<a href="#">describe_job_definitions</a>	Describes a list of job definitions
<a href="#">describe_job_queues</a>	Describes one or more of your job queues
<a href="#">describe_jobs</a>	Describes a list of AWS Batch jobs
<a href="#">list_jobs</a>	Returns a list of AWS Batch jobs
<a href="#">register_job_definition</a>	Registers an AWS Batch job definition

<a href="#">submit_job</a>	Submits an AWS Batch job from a job definition
<a href="#">terminate_job</a>	Terminates a job in a job queue
<a href="#">update_compute_environment</a>	Updates an AWS Batch compute environment
<a href="#">update_job_queue</a>	Updates a job queue

## Examples

```
# This example cancels a job with the specified job ID.
svc <- batch()
svc$cancel_job(
  jobId = "1d828f65-7a4d-42e8-996d-3b900ed59dc4",
  reason = "Cancelling job."
)
```

---

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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">create_budget</a>	Creates a budget and, if included, notifications and subscribers
<a href="#">create_notification</a>	Creates a notification
<a href="#">create_subscriber</a>	Creates a subscriber
<a href="#">delete_budget</a>	Deletes a budget
<a href="#">delete_notification</a>	Deletes a notification
<a href="#">delete_subscriber</a>	Deletes a subscriber
<a href="#">describe_budget</a>	Describes a budget
<a href="#">describe_budget_performance_history</a>	Describes the history for DAILY, MONTHLY, and QUARTERLY budgets
<a href="#">describe_budgets</a>	Lists the budgets that are associated with an account
<a href="#">describe_notifications_for_budget</a>	Lists the notifications that are associated with a budget
<a href="#">describe_subscribers_for_notification</a>	Lists the subscribers that are associated with a notification
<a href="#">update_budget</a>	Updates a budget
<a href="#">update_notification</a>	Updates a notification
<a href="#">update_subscriber</a>	Updates a subscriber

## Examples

```
svc <- budgets()
svc$create_budget(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">add_facet_to_object</a>	Adds a new Facet to an object
<a href="#">apply_schema</a>	Copies the input published schema, at the specified version, into the Directory with the sa
<a href="#">attach_object</a>	Attaches an existing object to another object
<a href="#">attach_policy</a>	Attaches a policy object to a regular object
<a href="#">attach_to_index</a>	Attaches the specified object to the specified index
<a href="#">attach_typed_link</a>	Attaches a typed link to a specified source and target object
<a href="#">batch_read</a>	Performs all the read operations in a batch
<a href="#">batch_write</a>	Performs all the write operations in a batch
<a href="#">create_directory</a>	Creates a Directory by copying the published schema into the directory
<a href="#">create_facet</a>	Creates a new Facet in a schema
<a href="#">create_index</a>	Creates an index object
<a href="#">create_object</a>	Creates an object in a Directory
<a href="#">create_schema</a>	Creates a new schema in a development state
<a href="#">create_typed_link_facet</a>	Creates a TypedLinkFacet
<a href="#">delete_directory</a>	Deletes a directory
<a href="#">delete_facet</a>	Deletes a given Facet
<a href="#">delete_object</a>	Deletes an object and its associated attributes
<a href="#">delete_schema</a>	Deletes a given schema
<a href="#">delete_typed_link_facet</a>	Deletes a TypedLinkFacet
<a href="#">detach_from_index</a>	Detaches the specified object from the specified index
<a href="#">detach_object</a>	Detaches a given object from the parent object
<a href="#">detach_policy</a>	Detaches a policy from an object
<a href="#">detach_typed_link</a>	Detaches a typed link from a specified source and target object
<a href="#">disable_directory</a>	Disables the specified directory
<a href="#">enable_directory</a>	Enables the specified directory
<a href="#">get_applied_schema_version</a>	Returns current applied schema version ARN, including the minor version in use
<a href="#">get_directory</a>	Retrieves metadata about a directory
<a href="#">get_facet</a>	Gets details of the Facet, such as facet name, attributes, Rules, or ObjectType
<a href="#">get_link_attributes</a>	Retrieves attributes that are associated with a typed link
<a href="#">get_object_attributes</a>	Retrieves attributes within a facet that are associated with an object
<a href="#">get_object_information</a>	Retrieves metadata about an object
<a href="#">get_schema_as_json</a>	Retrieves a JSON representation of the schema
<a href="#">get_typed_link_facet_information</a>	Returns the identity attribute order for a specific TypedLinkFacet
<a href="#">list_applied_schema_arns</a>	Lists schema major versions applied to a directory
<a href="#">list_attached_indices</a>	Lists indices attached to the specified object
<a href="#">list_development_schema_arns</a>	Retrieves each Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of schemas in the development state
<a href="#">list_directories</a>	Lists directories created within an account
<a href="#">list_facet_attributes</a>	Retrieves attributes attached to the facet
<a href="#">list_facet_names</a>	Retrieves the names of facets that exist in a schema
<a href="#">list_incoming_typed_links</a>	Returns a paginated list of all the incoming TypedLinkSpecifier information for an object
<a href="#">list_index</a>	Lists objects attached to the specified index
<a href="#">list_managed_schema_arns</a>	Lists the major version families of each managed schema
<a href="#">list_object_attributes</a>	Lists all attributes that are associated with an object

<a href="#">list_object_children</a>	Returns a paginated list of child objects that are associated with a given object
<a href="#">list_object_parent_paths</a>	Retrieves all available parent paths for any object type such as node, leaf node, policy node
<a href="#">list_object_parents</a>	Lists parent objects that are associated with a given object in pagination fashion
<a href="#">list_object_policies</a>	Returns policies attached to an object in pagination fashion
<a href="#">list_outgoing_typed_links</a>	Returns a paginated list of all the outgoing TypedLinkSpecifier information for an object
<a href="#">list_policy_attachments</a>	Returns all of the ObjectIdentifiers to which a given policy is attached
<a href="#">list_published_schema_arns</a>	Lists the major version families of each published schema
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	Returns tags for a resource
<a href="#">list_typed_link_facet_attributes</a>	Returns a paginated list of all attribute definitions for a particular TypedLinkFacet
<a href="#">list_typed_link_facet_names</a>	Returns a paginated list of TypedLink facet names for a particular schema
<a href="#">lookup_policy</a>	Lists all policies from the root of the Directory to the object specified
<a href="#">publish_schema</a>	Publishes a development schema with a major version and a recommended minor version
<a href="#">put_schema_from_json</a>	Allows a schema to be updated using JSON upload
<a href="#">remove_facet_from_object</a>	Removes the specified facet from the specified object
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	An API operation for adding tags to a resource
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	An API operation for removing tags from a resource
<a href="#">update_facet</a>	Does the following: 1
<a href="#">update_link_attributes</a>	Updates a given typed link's attributes
<a href="#">update_object_attributes</a>	Updates a given object's attributes
<a href="#">update_schema</a>	Updates the schema name with a new name
<a href="#">update_typed_link_facet</a>	Updates a TypedLinkFacet
<a href="#">upgrade_applied_schema</a>	Upgrades a single directory in-place using the PublishedSchemaArn with schema updates
<a href="#">upgrade_published_schema</a>	Upgrades a published schema under a new minor version revision using the current content

## Examples

```
svc <- clouddirectory()
svc$add_facet_to_object(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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](https://docs.aws.amazon.com).

## Usage

```
cloudformation()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">cancel_update_stack</a>	Cancels an update on the specified stack
<a href="#">continue_update_rollback</a>	For a specified stack that is in the UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED state, continues re
<a href="#">create_change_set</a>	Creates a list of changes that will be applied to a stack so that you can review the chan
<a href="#">create_stack</a>	Creates a stack as specified in the template
<a href="#">create_stack_instances</a>	Creates stack instances for the specified accounts, within the specified regions
<a href="#">create_stack_set</a>	Creates a stack set
<a href="#">delete_change_set</a>	Deletes the specified change set
<a href="#">delete_stack</a>	Deletes a specified stack
<a href="#">delete_stack_instances</a>	Deletes stack instances for the specified accounts, in the specified regions
<a href="#">delete_stack_set</a>	Deletes a stack set
<a href="#">describe_account_limits</a>	Retrieves your account's AWS CloudFormation limits, such as the maximum number
<a href="#">describe_change_set</a>	Returns the inputs for the change set and a list of changes that AWS CloudFormation
<a href="#">describe_stack_drift_detection_status</a>	Returns information about a stack drift detection operation
<a href="#">describe_stack_events</a>	Returns all stack related events for a specified stack in reverse chronological order
<a href="#">describe_stack_instance</a>	Returns the stack instance that's associated with the specified stack set, AWS account,
<a href="#">describe_stack_resource</a>	Returns a description of the specified resource in the specified stack
<a href="#">describe_stack_resource_drifts</a>	Returns drift information for the resources that have been checked for drift in the spec
<a href="#">describe_stack_resources</a>	Returns AWS resource descriptions for running and deleted stacks
<a href="#">describe_stack_set</a>	Returns the description of the specified stack set
<a href="#">describe_stack_set_operation</a>	Returns the description of the specified stack set operation
<a href="#">describe_stacks</a>	Returns the description for the specified stack; if no stack name was specified, then it
<a href="#">detect_stack_drift</a>	Detects whether a stack's actual configuration differs, or has <i>drifted</i> , from its expecte
<a href="#">detect_stack_resource_drift</a>	Returns information about whether a resource's actual configuration differs, or has <i>dr</i>
<a href="#">estimate_template_cost</a>	Returns the estimated monthly cost of a template
<a href="#">execute_change_set</a>	Updates a stack using the input information that was provided when the specified chan
<a href="#">get_stack_policy</a>	Returns the stack policy for a specified stack
<a href="#">get_template</a>	Returns the template body for a specified stack
<a href="#">get_template_summary</a>	Returns information about a new or existing template
<a href="#">list_change_sets</a>	Returns the ID and status of each active change set for a stack
<a href="#">list_exports</a>	Lists all exported output values in the account and region in which you call this action
<a href="#">list_imports</a>	Lists all stacks that are importing an exported output value
<a href="#">list_stack_instances</a>	Returns summary information about stack instances that are associated with the speci
<a href="#">list_stack_resources</a>	Returns descriptions of all resources of the specified stack
<a href="#">list_stack_set_operation_results</a>	Returns summary information about the results of a stack set operation
<a href="#">list_stack_set_operations</a>	Returns summary information about operations performed on a stack set
<a href="#">list_stack_sets</a>	Returns summary information about stack sets that are associated with the user
<a href="#">list_stacks</a>	Returns the summary information for stacks whose status matches the specified Stack

<code>set_stack_policy</code>	Sets a stack policy for a specified stack
<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
<code>update_stack_set</code>	Updates the stack set, and associated stack instances in the specified accounts and reg
<code>update_termination_protection</code>	Updates termination protection for the specified stack
<code>validate_template</code>	Validates a specified template

## Examples

```
svc <- cloudformation()
svc$cancel_update_stack(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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()
```

## Operations

<code>create_cloud_front_origin_access_identity</code>	Creates a new origin access identity
<code>create_distribution</code>	Creates a new web distribution
<code>create_distribution_with_tags</code>	Create a new distribution with tags
<code>create_field_level_encryption_config</code>	Create a new field-level encryption configuration
<code>create_field_level_encryption_profile</code>	Create a field-level encryption profile
<code>create_invalidation</code>	Create a new invalidation
<code>create_public_key</code>	Add a new public key to CloudFront to use, for example, for field-level encr
<code>create_streaming_distribution</code>	Creates a new RTMP distribution
<code>create_streaming_distribution_with_tags</code>	Create a new streaming distribution with tags
<code>delete_cloud_front_origin_access_identity</code>	Delete an origin access identity
<code>delete_distribution</code>	Delete a distribution
<code>delete_field_level_encryption_config</code>	Remove a field-level encryption configuration
<code>delete_field_level_encryption_profile</code>	Remove a field-level encryption profile

<code>delete_public_key</code>	Remove a public key you previously added to CloudFront
<code>delete_streaming_distribution</code>	Delete a streaming distribution
<code>get_cloud_front_origin_access_identity</code>	Get the information about an origin access identity
<code>get_cloud_front_origin_access_identity_config</code>	Get the configuration information about an origin access identity
<code>get_distribution</code>	Get the information about a distribution
<code>get_distribution_config</code>	Get the configuration information about a distribution
<code>get_field_level_encryption</code>	Get the field-level encryption configuration information
<code>get_field_level_encryption_config</code>	Get the field-level encryption configuration information
<code>get_field_level_encryption_profile</code>	Get the field-level encryption profile information
<code>get_field_level_encryption_profile_config</code>	Get the field-level encryption profile configuration information
<code>get_invalidation</code>	Get the information about an invalidation
<code>get_public_key</code>	Get the public key information
<code>get_public_key_config</code>	Return public key configuration information
<code>get_streaming_distribution</code>	Gets information about a specified RTMP distribution, including the distribution ID
<code>get_streaming_distribution_config</code>	Get the configuration information about a streaming distribution
<code>list_cloud_front_origin_access_identities</code>	Lists origin access identities
<code>list_distributions</code>	List CloudFront distributions
<code>list_distributions_by_web_acl_id</code>	List the distributions that are associated with a specified AWS WAF web ACL
<code>list_field_level_encryption_configs</code>	List all field-level encryption configurations that have been created in CloudFront
<code>list_field_level_encryption_profiles</code>	Request a list of field-level encryption profiles that have been created in CloudFront
<code>list_invalidations</code>	Lists invalidation batches
<code>list_public_keys</code>	List all public keys that have been added to CloudFront for this account
<code>list_streaming_distributions</code>	List streaming distributions
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	List tags for a CloudFront resource
<code>tag_resource</code>	Add tags to a CloudFront resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Remove tags from a CloudFront resource
<code>update_cloud_front_origin_access_identity</code>	Update an origin access identity
<code>update_distribution</code>	Updates the configuration for a web distribution
<code>update_field_level_encryption_config</code>	Update a field-level encryption configuration
<code>update_field_level_encryption_profile</code>	Update a field-level encryption profile
<code>update_public_key</code>	Update public key information
<code>update_streaming_distribution</code>	Update a streaming distribution

## Examples

```

svc <- cloudfront()
svc$create_cloud_front_origin_access_identity(
  Foo = 123
)

```

**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()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">add_tags_to_resource</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">create_hapg</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">create_hsm</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">create_luna_client</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">delete_hapg</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">delete_hsm</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">delete_luna_client</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">describe_hapg</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">describe_hsm</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">describe_luna_client</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">get_config</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">list_available_zones</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">list_hapgs</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">list_hsms</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">list_luna_clients</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">modify_hapg</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">modify_hsm</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">modify_luna_client</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC
<a href="#">remove_tags_from_resource</a>	This is documentation for AWS CLOUDHSM CLASSIC

**Examples**

```
svc <- cloudhsm()
svc$add_tags_to_resource(
  Foo = 123
)
```

cloudhsmv2

*AWS CloudHSM V2***Description**

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

**Usage**

```
cloudhsmv2()
```

**Operations**

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

**Examples**

```
svc <- cloudhsmv2()
svc$copy_backup_to_region(
  Foo = 123
)
```

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()
```

## Operations

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

## Examples

```
svc <- cloudsearch()
svc$build_suggesters(
  Foo = 123
)
```



---

cloudsearchdomain	<i>Amazon CloudSearch Domain</i>
-------------------	----------------------------------

---

### Description

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

The endpoints for submitting UploadDocuments, 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()
```

### Operations

<a href="#">search</a>	Retrieves a list of documents that match the specified search criteria
<a href="#">suggest</a>	Retrieves autocomplete suggestions for a partial query string
<a href="#">upload_documents</a>	Posts a batch of documents to a search domain for indexing

### Examples

```
svc <- cloudsearchdomain()
svc$search(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

cloudtrail	<i>AWS CloudTrail</i>
------------	-----------------------

---

### 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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">add_tags</a>	Adds one or more tags to a trail, up to a limit of 50
<a href="#">create_trail</a>	Creates a trail that specifies the settings for delivery of log data to an Amazon S3 bucket
<a href="#">delete_trail</a>	Deletes a trail
<a href="#">describe_trails</a>	Retrieves settings for the trail associated with the current region for your account
<a href="#">get_event_selectors</a>	Describes the settings for the event selectors that you configured for your trail
<a href="#">get_trail_status</a>	Returns a JSON-formatted list of information about the specified trail
<a href="#">list_public_keys</a>	Returns all public keys whose private keys were used to sign the digest files within the specified time range
<a href="#">list_tags</a>	Lists the tags for the trail in the current region
<a href="#">lookup_events</a>	Looks up management events captured by CloudTrail
<a href="#">put_event_selectors</a>	Configures an event selector for your trail
<a href="#">remove_tags</a>	Removes the specified tags from a trail
<a href="#">start_logging</a>	Starts the recording of AWS API calls and log file delivery for a trail
<a href="#">stop_logging</a>	Suspends the recording of AWS API calls and log file delivery for the specified trail
<a href="#">update_trail</a>	Updates the settings that specify delivery of log files

## Examples

```
svc <- cloudtrail()
svc$add_tags(
  Foo = 123
)
```

## 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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">delete_alarms</a>	Deletes the specified alarms
<a href="#">delete_anomaly_detector</a>	Deletes the specified anomaly detection model from your account
<a href="#">delete_dashboards</a>	Deletes all dashboards that you specify
<a href="#">describe_alarm_history</a>	Retrieves the history for the specified alarm
<a href="#">describe_alarms</a>	Retrieves the specified alarms
<a href="#">describe_alarms_for_metric</a>	Retrieves the alarms for the specified metric
<a href="#">describe_anomaly_detectors</a>	Lists the anomaly detection models that you have created in your account
<a href="#">disable_alarm_actions</a>	Disables the actions for the specified alarms
<a href="#">enable_alarm_actions</a>	Enables the actions for the specified alarms
<a href="#">get_dashboard</a>	Displays the details of the dashboard that you specify
<a href="#">get_metric_data</a>	You can use the GetMetricData API to retrieve as many as 100 different metrics in a single request
<a href="#">get_metric_statistics</a>	Gets statistics for the specified metric
<a href="#">get_metric_widget_image</a>	You can use the GetMetricWidgetImage API to retrieve a snapshot graph of one or more Amazon CloudWatch metrics
<a href="#">list_dashboards</a>	Returns a list of the dashboards for your account
<a href="#">list_metrics</a>	List the specified metrics
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	Displays the tags associated with a CloudWatch resource
<a href="#">put_anomaly_detector</a>	Creates an anomaly detection model for a CloudWatch metric
<a href="#">put_dashboard</a>	Creates a dashboard if it does not already exist, or updates an existing dashboard
<a href="#">put_metric_alarm</a>	Creates or updates an alarm and associates it with the specified metric, metric math expression, and actions
<a href="#">put_metric_data</a>	Publishes metric data points to Amazon CloudWatch
<a href="#">set_alarm_state</a>	Temporarily sets the state of an alarm for testing purposes
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified CloudWatch resource
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Removes one or more tags from the specified resource

**Examples**

```
svc <- cloudwatch()
svc$delete_alarms(
  Foo = 123
)
```

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()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">activate_event_source</a>	Activates a partner event source that has been deactivated
<a href="#">create_event_bus</a>	Creates a new event bus within your account
<a href="#">create_partner_event_source</a>	Called by an SaaS partner to create a partner event source
<a href="#">deactivate_event_source</a>	An AWS customer uses this operation to temporarily stop receiving events from the spe
<a href="#">delete_event_bus</a>	Deletes the specified custom event bus or partner event bus
<a href="#">delete_partner_event_source</a>	This operation is used by SaaS partners to delete a partner event source
<a href="#">delete_rule</a>	Deletes the specified rule
<a href="#">describe_event_bus</a>	Displays details about an event bus in your account
<a href="#">describe_event_source</a>	This operation lists details about a partner event source that is shared with your account
<a href="#">describe_partner_event_source</a>	An SaaS partner can use this operation to list details about a partner event source that th
<a href="#">describe_rule</a>	Describes the specified rule
<a href="#">disable_rule</a>	Disables the specified rule
<a href="#">enable_rule</a>	Enables the specified rule
<a href="#">list_event_buses</a>	Lists all the event buses in your account, including the default event bus, custom event b
<a href="#">list_event_sources</a>	You can use this to see all the partner event sources that have been shared with your AW

<a href="#">list_partner_event_source_accounts</a>	An SaaS partner can use this operation to display the AWS account ID that a particular
<a href="#">list_partner_event_sources</a>	An SaaS partner can use this operation to list all the partner event source names that the
<a href="#">list_rule_names_by_target</a>	Lists the rules for the specified target
<a href="#">list_rules</a>	Lists your EventBridge rules
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	Displays the tags associated with an EventBridge resource
<a href="#">list_targets_by_rule</a>	Lists the targets assigned to the specified rule
<a href="#">put_events</a>	Sends custom events to EventBridge so that they can be matched to rules
<a href="#">put_partner_events</a>	This is used by SaaS partners to write events to a customer's partner event bus
<a href="#">put_permission</a>	Running PutPermission permits the specified AWS account or AWS organization to put
<a href="#">put_rule</a>	Creates or updates the specified rule
<a href="#">put_targets</a>	Adds the specified targets to the specified rule, or updates the targets if they're already a
<a href="#">remove_permission</a>	Revokes the permission of another AWS account to be able to put events to the specified
<a href="#">remove_targets</a>	Removes the specified targets from the specified rule
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified EventBridge resource
<a href="#">test_event_pattern</a>	Tests whether the specified event pattern matches the provided event
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Removes one or more tags from the specified EventBridge resource

## Examples

```
svc <- cloudwatchevents()
svc$activate_event_source(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

cloudwatchlogs

*Amazon CloudWatch Logs*

---

## Description

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

You can use CloudWatch Logs to:

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

- **Monitor AWS CloudTrail logged events:** You can create alarms in CloudWatch and receive notifications of particular API activity as captured by CloudTrail and 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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">associate_kms_key</a>	Associates the specified AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer master key (C
<a href="#">cancel_export_task</a>	Cancels the specified export task
<a href="#">create_export_task</a>	Creates an export task, which allows you to efficiently export data from a log group to an Ama
<a href="#">create_log_group</a>	Creates a log group with the specified name
<a href="#">create_log_stream</a>	Creates a log stream for the specified log group
<a href="#">delete_destination</a>	Deletes the specified destination, and eventually disables all the subscription filters that publish
<a href="#">delete_log_group</a>	Deletes the specified log group and permanently deletes all the archived log events associated v
<a href="#">delete_log_stream</a>	Deletes the specified log stream and permanently deletes all the archived log events associated
<a href="#">delete_metric_filter</a>	Deletes the specified metric filter
<a href="#">delete_resource_policy</a>	Deletes a resource policy from this account
<a href="#">delete_retention_policy</a>	Deletes the specified retention policy
<a href="#">delete_subscription_filter</a>	Deletes the specified subscription filter
<a href="#">describe_destinations</a>	Lists all your destinations
<a href="#">describe_export_tasks</a>	Lists the specified export tasks
<a href="#">describe_log_groups</a>	Lists the specified log groups
<a href="#">describe_log_streams</a>	Lists the log streams for the specified log group
<a href="#">describe_metric_filters</a>	Lists the specified metric filters
<a href="#">describe_queries</a>	Returns a list of CloudWatch Logs Insights queries that are scheduled, executing, or have been
<a href="#">describe_resource_policies</a>	Lists the resource policies in this account
<a href="#">describe_subscription_filters</a>	Lists the subscription filters for the specified log group
<a href="#">disassociate_kms_key</a>	Disassociates the associated AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer master key
<a href="#">filter_log_events</a>	Lists log events from the specified log group
<a href="#">get_log_events</a>	Lists log events from the specified log stream
<a href="#">get_log_group_fields</a>	Returns a list of the fields that are included in log events in the specified log group, along with
<a href="#">get_log_record</a>	Retrieves all the fields and values of a single log event
<a href="#">get_query_results</a>	Returns the results from the specified query
<a href="#">list_tags_log_group</a>	Lists the tags for the specified log group
<a href="#">put_destination</a>	Creates or updates a destination
<a href="#">put_destination_policy</a>	Creates or updates an access policy associated with an existing destination
<a href="#">put_log_events</a>	Uploads a batch of log events to the specified log stream
<a href="#">put_metric_filter</a>	Creates or updates a metric filter and associates it with the specified log group
<a href="#">put_resource_policy</a>	Creates or updates a resource policy allowing other AWS services to put log events to this acco
<a href="#">put_retention_policy</a>	Sets the retention of the specified log group

<a href="#">put_subscription_filter</a>	Creates or updates a subscription filter and associates it with the specified log group
<a href="#">start_query</a>	Schedules a query of a log group using CloudWatch Logs Insights
<a href="#">stop_query</a>	Stops a CloudWatch Logs Insights query that is in progress
<a href="#">tag_log_group</a>	Adds or updates the specified tags for the specified log group
<a href="#">test_metric_filter</a>	Tests the filter pattern of a metric filter against a sample of log event messages
<a href="#">untag_log_group</a>	Removes the specified tags from the specified log group

## Examples

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

---

cognitoidentity      *Amazon Cognito Identity*

---

## Description

Amazon Cognito Federated Identities

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

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

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

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

## Usage

```
cognitoidentity()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">create_identity_pool</a>	Creates a new identity pool
<a href="#">delete_identities</a>	Deletes identities from an identity pool
<a href="#">delete_identity_pool</a>	Deletes an identity pool
<a href="#">describe_identity</a>	Returns metadata related to the given identity, including when the identity was created
<a href="#">describe_identity_pool</a>	Gets details about a particular identity pool, including the pool name, ID description, and other metadata

<a href="#">get_credentials_for_identity</a>	Returns credentials for the provided identity ID
<a href="#">get_id</a>	Generates (or retrieves) a Cognito ID
<a href="#">get_identity_pool_roles</a>	Gets the roles for an identity pool
<a href="#">get_open_id_token</a>	Gets an OpenID token, using a known Cognito ID
<a href="#">get_open_id_token_for_developer_identity</a>	Registers (or retrieves) a Cognito IdentityId and an OpenID Connect token for a
<a href="#">list_identities</a>	Lists the identities in an identity pool
<a href="#">list_identity_pools</a>	Lists all of the Cognito identity pools registered for your account
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	Lists the tags that are assigned to an Amazon Cognito identity pool
<a href="#">lookup_developer_identity</a>	Retrieves the IdentityID associated with a DeveloperUserIdentifier or the list of
<a href="#">merge_developer_identities</a>	Merges two users having different IdentityIds, existing in the same identity pool
<a href="#">set_identity_pool_roles</a>	Sets the roles for an identity pool
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Assigns a set of tags to an Amazon Cognito identity pool
<a href="#">unlink_developer_identity</a>	Unlinks a DeveloperUserIdentifier from an existing identity
<a href="#">unlink_identity</a>	Unlinks a federated identity from an existing account
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Removes the specified tags from an Amazon Cognito identity pool
<a href="#">update_identity_pool</a>	Updates an identity pool

## Examples

```
svc <- cognitoidentity()
svc$create_identity_pool(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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()
```



**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 as an administrator
<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
<code>admin_set_user_password</code>	Admin set user password
<code>admin_set_user_settings</code>	Sets all the user settings for a specified user name
<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 client
<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 one
<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
<code>set_user_pool_mfa_config</code>	Set the user pool MFA configuration
<code>set_user_settings</code>	Sets the user settings like multi-factor authentication (MFA)
<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

<a href="#">update_user_attributes</a>	Allows a user to update a specific attribute (one at a time)
<a href="#">update_user_pool</a>	Updates the specified user pool with the specified attributes
<a href="#">update_user_pool_client</a>	Updates the specified user pool app client with the specified attributes
<a href="#">update_user_pool_domain</a>	Updates the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificate for the custom domain for your user pool
<a href="#">verify_software_token</a>	Use this API to register a user's entered TOTP code and mark the user's software token as verified
<a href="#">verify_user_attribute</a>	Verifies the specified user attributes in the user pool

## Examples

```
svc <- cognitoidentityprovider()
svc$add_custom_attributes(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">bulk_publish</a>	Initiates a bulk publish of all existing datasets for an Identity Pool to the configured stream
<a href="#">delete_dataset</a>	Deletes the specific dataset
<a href="#">describe_dataset</a>	Gets meta data about a dataset by identity and dataset name
<a href="#">describe_identity_pool_usage</a>	Gets usage details (for example, data storage) about a particular identity pool

<a href="#">describe_identity_usage</a>	Gets usage information for an identity, including number of datasets and data usage
<a href="#">get_bulk_publish_details</a>	Get the status of the last BulkPublish operation for an identity pool
<a href="#">get_cognito_events</a>	Gets the events and the corresponding Lambda functions associated with an identity pool
<a href="#">get_identity_pool_configuration</a>	Gets the configuration settings of an identity pool
<a href="#">list_datasets</a>	Lists datasets for an identity
<a href="#">list_identity_pool_usage</a>	Gets a list of identity pools registered with Cognito
<a href="#">list_records</a>	Gets paginated records, optionally changed after a particular sync count for a dataset and id
<a href="#">register_device</a>	Registers a device to receive push sync notifications
<a href="#">set_cognito_events</a>	Sets the AWS Lambda function for a given event type for an identity pool
<a href="#">set_identity_pool_configuration</a>	Sets the necessary configuration for push sync
<a href="#">subscribe_to_dataset</a>	Subscribes to receive notifications when a dataset is modified by another device
<a href="#">unsubscribe_from_dataset</a>	Unsubscribes from receiving notifications when a dataset is modified by another device
<a href="#">update_records</a>	Posts updates to records and adds and deletes records for a dataset and user

## Examples

```
svc <- cognitosync()
svc$bulk_publish(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">batch_detect_dominant_language</a>	Determines the dominant language of the input text for a batch of documents
<a href="#">batch_detect_entities</a>	Inspects the text of a batch of documents for named entities and returns information
<a href="#">batch_detect_key_phrases</a>	Detects the key noun phrases found in a batch of documents
<a href="#">batch_detect_sentiment</a>	Inspects a batch of documents and returns an inference of the prevailing sentiment
<a href="#">batch_detect_syntax</a>	Inspects the text of a batch of documents for the syntax and part of speech of the
<a href="#">create_document_classifier</a>	Creates a new document classifier that you can use to categorize documents
<a href="#">create_entity_recognizer</a>	Creates an entity recognizer using submitted files
<a href="#">delete_document_classifier</a>	Deletes a previously created document classifier Only those classifiers that are

<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_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 contain
<code>describe_key_phrases_detection_job</code>	Gets the properties associated with a key phrases 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_sentiment</code>	Inspects text and returns an inference of the prevailing sentiment (POSITIVE, N
<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 documentation 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_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_key_phrases_detection_jobs</code>	Get a list of key phrase 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 doc
<code>start_entities_detection_job</code>	Starts an asynchronous entity 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_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_key_phrases_detection_job</code>	Stops a key phrases 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

## Examples

```

svc <- comprehend()
svc$batch_detect_dominant_language(
  Foo = 123
)

```

---

comprehendmedical	<i>AWS Comprehend Medical</i>
-------------------	-------------------------------

---

### Description

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

### Usage

```
comprehendmedical()
```

### Operations

[detect\\_entities](#) Inspects the clinical text for a variety of medical entities and returns specific information about them such as c

[detect\\_phi](#) Inspects the clinical text for personal health information (PHI) entities and entity category, location, and confi

### Examples

```
svc <- comprehendmedical()
svc$detect_entities(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

configservice	<i>AWS Config</i>
---------------	-------------------

---

### 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()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">batch_get_aggregate_resource_config</a>	Returns the current configuration items for resources that are present in y
<a href="#">batch_get_resource_config</a>	Returns the current configuration for one or more requested resources
<a href="#">delete_aggregation_authorization</a>	Deletes the authorization granted to the specified configuration aggregator
<a href="#">delete_config_rule</a>	Deletes the specified AWS Config rule and all of its evaluation results
<a href="#">delete_configuration_aggregator</a>	Deletes the specified configuration aggregator and the aggregated data as
<a href="#">delete_configuration_recorder</a>	Deletes the configuration recorder
<a href="#">delete_delivery_channel</a>	Deletes the delivery channel
<a href="#">delete_evaluation_results</a>	Deletes the evaluation results for the specified AWS Config rule
<a href="#">delete_organization_config_rule</a>	Delete organization config rule
<a href="#">delete_pending_aggregation_request</a>	Deletes pending authorization requests for a specified aggregator account
<a href="#">delete_remediation_configuration</a>	Deletes the remediation configuration
<a href="#">delete_retention_configuration</a>	Deletes the retention configuration
<a href="#">deliver_config_snapshot</a>	Schedules delivery of a configuration snapshot to the Amazon S3 bucket
<a href="#">describe_aggregate_compliance_by_config_rules</a>	Returns a list of compliant and noncompliant rules with the number of re
<a href="#">describe_aggregation_authorizations</a>	Returns a list of authorizations granted to various aggregator accounts ar
<a href="#">describe_compliance_by_config_rule</a>	Indicates whether the specified AWS Config rules are compliant
<a href="#">describe_compliance_by_resource</a>	Indicates whether the specified AWS resources are compliant
<a href="#">describe_config_rule_evaluation_status</a>	Returns status information for each of your AWS managed Config rules
<a href="#">describe_config_rules</a>	Returns details about your AWS Config rules
<a href="#">describe_configuration_aggregator_sources_status</a>	Returns status information for sources within an aggregator
<a href="#">describe_configuration_aggregators</a>	Returns the details of one or more configuration aggregators
<a href="#">describe_configuration_recorder_status</a>	Returns the current status of the specified configuration recorder
<a href="#">describe_configuration_recorders</a>	Returns the details for the specified configuration recorders
<a href="#">describe_delivery_channel_status</a>	Returns the current status of the specified delivery channel
<a href="#">describe_delivery_channels</a>	Returns details about the specified delivery channel
<a href="#">describe_organization_config_rule_statuses</a>	Describe organization config rule statuses
<a href="#">describe_organization_config_rules</a>	Describe organization config rules
<a href="#">describe_pending_aggregation_requests</a>	Returns a list of all pending aggregation requests
<a href="#">describe_remediation_configurations</a>	Returns the details of one or more remediation configurations
<a href="#">describe_remediation_execution_status</a>	Provides a detailed view of a Remediation Execution for a set of resourc
<a href="#">describe_retention_configurations</a>	Returns the details of one or more retention configurations
<a href="#">get_aggregate_compliance_details_by_config_rule</a>	Returns the evaluation results for the specified AWS Config rule for a sp
<a href="#">get_aggregate_config_rule_compliance_summary</a>	Returns the number of compliant and noncompliant rules for one or mor
<a href="#">get_aggregate_discovered_resource_counts</a>	Returns the resource counts across accounts and regions that are present
<a href="#">get_aggregate_resource_config</a>	Returns configuration item that is aggregated for your specific resource i
<a href="#">get_compliance_details_by_config_rule</a>	Returns the evaluation results for the specified AWS Config rule
<a href="#">get_compliance_details_by_resource</a>	Returns the evaluation results for the specified AWS resource
<a href="#">get_compliance_summary_by_config_rule</a>	Returns the number of AWS Config rules that are compliant and noncom
<a href="#">get_compliance_summary_by_resource_type</a>	Returns the number of resources that are compliant and the number that
<a href="#">get_discovered_resource_counts</a>	Returns the resource types, the number of each resource type, and the to
<a href="#">get_organization_config_rule_detailed_status</a>	Get organization config rule detailed status
<a href="#">get_resource_config_history</a>	Returns a list of configuration items for the specified resource
<a href="#">list_aggregate_discovered_resources</a>	Accepts a resource type and returns a list of resource identifiers that are

[list\\_discovered\\_resources](#)  
[list\\_tags\\_for\\_resource](#)  
[put\\_aggregation\\_authorization](#)  
[put\\_config\\_rule](#)  
[put\\_configuration\\_aggregator](#)  
[put\\_configuration\\_recorder](#)  
[put\\_delivery\\_channel](#)  
[put\\_evaluations](#)  
[put\\_organization\\_config\\_rule](#)  
[put\\_remediation\\_configurations](#)  
[put\\_retention\\_configuration](#)  
[select\\_resource\\_config](#)  
[start\\_config\\_rules\\_evaluation](#)  
[start\\_configuration\\_recorder](#)  
[start\\_remediation\\_execution](#)  
[stop\\_configuration\\_recorder](#)  
[tag\\_resource](#)  
[untag\\_resource](#)

Accepts a resource type and returns a list of resource identifiers for the resource.  
 List the tags for AWS Config resource.  
 Authorizes the aggregator account and region to collect data from the source.  
 Adds or updates an AWS Config rule for evaluating whether your AWS resources comply with the rule.  
 Creates and updates the configuration aggregator with the selected source.  
 Creates a new configuration recorder to record the selected resource configurations.  
 Creates a delivery channel object to deliver configuration information to an Amazon S3 bucket.  
 Used by an AWS Lambda function to deliver evaluation results to AWS Config.  
 Put organization config rule.  
 Adds or updates the remediation configuration with a specific AWS Config rule.  
 Creates and updates the retention configuration with details about retention.  
 Accepts a structured query language (SQL) SELECT command, performs a query on the resource configurations, and returns the results.  
 Runs an on-demand evaluation for the specified AWS Config rules against the selected resources.  
 Starts recording configurations of the AWS resources you have selected.  
 Runs an on-demand remediation for the specified AWS Config rules against the selected resources.  
 Stops recording configurations of the AWS resources you have selected.  
 Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified resource ARN.  
 Deletes specified tags from a resource.

## Examples

```

svc <- configservice()
svc$batch_get_aggregate_resource_config(
  Foo = 123
)
  
```

---

connect

*Amazon Connect Service*

---

## Description

The Amazon Connect API Reference provides descriptions, syntax, and usage examples for each of the Amazon Connect actions, data types, parameters, and errors. 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.

Throttling limits for the Amazon Connect API operations:

For the `GetMetricData` and `GetCurrentMetricData` operations, a `RateLimit` of 5 per second, and a `BurstLimit` of 8 per second.

For all other operations, a `RateLimit` of 2 per second, and a `BurstLimit` of 5 per second.

You can request an increase to the throttling limits by submitting a [Amazon Connect service limits increase form](#). You must be signed in to your AWS account to access the form.



**Usage**

```
connect()
```

**Operations**

<code>create_user</code>	Creates a new user account in your Amazon Connect instance
<code>delete_user</code>	Deletes a user account from Amazon Connect
<code>describe_user</code>	Returns a User object that contains information about the user account specified by the U
<code>describe_user_hierarchy_group</code>	Returns a HierarchyGroup object that includes information about a hierarchy group in yo
<code>describe_user_hierarchy_structure</code>	Returns a HierarchyGroupStructure object, which contains data about the levels in the age
<code>get_contact_attributes</code>	Retrieves the contact attributes associated with a contact
<code>get_current_metric_data</code>	The GetCurrentMetricData operation retrieves current metric data from your Amazon Co
<code>get_federation_token</code>	Retrieves a token for federation
<code>get_metric_data</code>	The GetMetricData operation retrieves historical metrics data from your Amazon Conne
<code>list_routing_profiles</code>	Returns an array of RoutingProfileSummary objects that includes information about the r
<code>list_security_profiles</code>	Returns an array of SecurityProfileSummary objects that contain information about the s
<code>list_user_hierarchy_groups</code>	Returns a UserHierarchyGroupSummaryList, which is an array of HierarchyGroupSumm
<code>list_users</code>	Returns a UserSummaryList, which is an array of UserSummary objects
<code>start_outbound_voice_contact</code>	The StartOutboundVoiceContact operation initiates a contact flow to place an outbound c
<code>stop_contact</code>	Ends the contact initiated by the StartOutboundVoiceContact operation
<code>update_contact_attributes</code>	The UpdateContactAttributes operation lets you programmatically create new, or update
<code>update_user_hierarchy</code>	Assigns the specified hierarchy group to the user
<code>update_user_identity_info</code>	Updates the identity information for the specified user in a UserIdentityInfo object, inclu
<code>update_user_phone_config</code>	Updates the phone configuration settings in the UserPhoneConfig object for the specified
<code>update_user_routing_profile</code>	Assigns the specified routing profile to a user
<code>update_user_security_profiles</code>	Updates the security profiles assigned to the user

**Examples**

```
svc <- connect()
svc$create_user(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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](https://cur.us-east-1.amazonaws.com)

## Usage

`costandusagereportservice()`

## Operations

<a href="#">delete_report_definition</a>	Deletes the specified report
<a href="#">describe_report_definitions</a>	Lists the AWS Cost and Usage reports available to this account
<a href="#">put_report_definition</a>	Creates a new report using the description that you provide

## Examples

```
# The following example deletes the AWS Cost and Usage report named
# ExampleReport.
svc <- costandusagereportservice()
svc$delete_report_definition(
  ReportName = "ExampleReport"
)
```

---

costexplorer

*AWS Cost Explorer Service*

---

## Description

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

Service Endpoint

The Cost Explorer API provides the following endpoint:

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

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

**Usage**

```
costexplorer()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">get_cost_and_usage</a>	Retrieves cost and usage metrics for your account
<a href="#">get_cost_forecast</a>	Retrieves a forecast for how much Amazon Web Services predicts that you will
<a href="#">get_dimension_values</a>	Retrieves all available filter values for a specified filter over a period of time
<a href="#">get_reservation_coverage</a>	Retrieves the reservation coverage for your account
<a href="#">get_reservation_purchase_recommendation</a>	Gets recommendations for which reservations to purchase
<a href="#">get_reservation_utilization</a>	Retrieves the reservation utilization for your account
<a href="#">get_tags</a>	Queries for available tag keys and tag values for a specified period
<a href="#">get_usage_forecast</a>	Retrieves a forecast for how much Amazon Web Services predicts that you will

**Examples**

```
svc <- costexplorer()
svc$get_cost_and_usage(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

 datapipeline

*AWS Data Pipeline*


---

**Description**

AWS Data Pipeline configures and manages a data-driven workflow called a pipeline. AWS Data Pipeline handles the details of scheduling and ensuring that data dependencies are met so that your application can focus on processing the data.

AWS Data Pipeline provides a JAR implementation of a task runner called AWS Data Pipeline Task Runner. AWS Data Pipeline Task Runner provides logic for common data management scenarios, such as performing database queries and running data analysis using Amazon Elastic MapReduce (Amazon EMR). You can use AWS Data Pipeline Task Runner as your task runner, or you can write your own task runner to provide custom data management.

AWS Data Pipeline implements two main sets of functionality. Use the first set to create a pipeline and define data sources, schedules, dependencies, and the transforms to be performed on the data. Use the second set in your task runner application to receive the next task ready for processing. The logic for performing the task, such as querying the data, running data analysis, or converting the data from one format to another, is contained within the task runner. The task runner performs the task assigned to it by the web service, reporting progress to the web service as it does so. When the task is done, the task runner reports the final success or failure of the task to the web service.

**Usage**

```
datapipeline()
```

**Operations**

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

**Examples**

```
svc <- datapipeline()
svc$activate_pipeline(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

dax

---

*Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)*


---

**Description**

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

**Usage**

```
dax()
```

**Operations**

<code>create_cluster</code>	Creates a DAX cluster
<code>create_parameter_group</code>	Creates a new parameter group
<code>create_subnet_group</code>	Creates a new subnet group
<code>decrease_replication_factor</code>	Removes one or more nodes from a DAX cluster
<code>delete_cluster</code>	Deletes a previously provisioned DAX cluster
<code>delete_parameter_group</code>	Deletes the specified parameter group
<code>delete_subnet_group</code>	Deletes a subnet group
<code>describe_clusters</code>	Returns information about all provisioned DAX clusters if no cluster identifier is specified, or a
<code>describe_default_parameters</code>	Returns the default system parameter information for the DAX caching software
<code>describe_events</code>	Returns events related to DAX clusters and parameter groups
<code>describe_parameter_groups</code>	Returns a list of parameter group descriptions
<code>describe_parameters</code>	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular parameter group
<code>describe_subnet_groups</code>	Returns a list of subnet group descriptions
<code>increase_replication_factor</code>	Adds one or more nodes to a DAX cluster
<code>list_tags</code>	List all of the tags for a DAX cluster
<code>reboot_node</code>	Reboots a single node of a DAX cluster
<code>tag_resource</code>	Associates a set of tags with a DAX resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes the association of tags from a DAX resource
<code>update_cluster</code>	Modifies the settings for a DAX cluster
<code>update_parameter_group</code>	Modifies the parameters of a parameter group
<code>update_subnet_group</code>	Modifies an existing subnet group

**Examples**

```
svc <- dax()
svc$create_cluster(
  Foo = 123
)
```

**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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">accept_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal</a>	Accepts a proposal request to attach a virtual private gateway or transit virtual gateway to a Direct Connect gateway.
<a href="#">allocate_connection_on_interconnect</a>	Deprecated
<a href="#">allocate_hosted_connection</a>	Creates a hosted connection on the specified interconnect or a link aggregation group (LAG).
<a href="#">allocate_private_virtual_interface</a>	Provisions a private virtual interface to be owned by the specified Amazon Web Services account.
<a href="#">allocate_public_virtual_interface</a>	Provisions a public virtual interface to be owned by the specified Amazon Web Services account.
<a href="#">allocate_transit_virtual_interface</a>	Provisions a transit virtual interface to be owned by the specified Amazon Web Services account.
<a href="#">associate_connection_with_lag</a>	Associates an existing connection with a link aggregation group (LAG).
<a href="#">associate_hosted_connection</a>	Associates a hosted connection and its virtual interfaces with a link aggregation group (LAG).
<a href="#">associate_virtual_interface</a>	Associates a virtual interface with a specified link aggregation group (LAG).
<a href="#">confirm_connection</a>	Confirms the creation of the specified hosted connection on an interconnect.
<a href="#">confirm_private_virtual_interface</a>	Accepts ownership of a private virtual interface created by another Amazon Web Services account.
<a href="#">confirm_public_virtual_interface</a>	Accepts ownership of a public virtual interface created by another Amazon Web Services account.
<a href="#">confirm_transit_virtual_interface</a>	Accepts ownership of a transit virtual interface created by another Amazon Web Services account.
<a href="#">create_bgp_peer</a>	Creates a BGP peer on the specified virtual interface.
<a href="#">create_connection</a>	Creates a connection between a customer network and a specific Amazon Web Services account.
<a href="#">create_direct_connect_gateway</a>	Creates a Direct Connect gateway, which is an intermediate object between a customer network and an Amazon Web Services account.
<a href="#">create_direct_connect_gateway_association</a>	Creates an association between a Direct Connect gateway and a virtual private gateway or transit virtual gateway.
<a href="#">create_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal</a>	Creates a proposal to associate the specified virtual private gateway or transit virtual gateway with a Direct Connect gateway.
<a href="#">create_interconnect</a>	Creates an interconnect between an AWS Direct Connect Partner's network and an Amazon Web Services account.
<a href="#">create_lag</a>	Creates a link aggregation group (LAG) with the specified number of member connections.
<a href="#">create_private_virtual_interface</a>	Creates a private virtual interface.
<a href="#">create_public_virtual_interface</a>	Creates a public virtual interface.
<a href="#">create_transit_virtual_interface</a>	Creates a transit virtual interface.
<a href="#">delete_bgp_peer</a>	Deletes the specified BGP peer on the specified virtual interface.
<a href="#">delete_connection</a>	Deletes the specified connection.
<a href="#">delete_direct_connect_gateway</a>	Deletes the specified Direct Connect gateway.
<a href="#">delete_direct_connect_gateway_association</a>	Deletes the association between the specified Direct Connect gateway and virtual private gateway or transit virtual gateway.
<a href="#">delete_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal</a>	Deletes the association proposal request between the specified Direct Connect gateway and virtual private gateway or transit virtual gateway.
<a href="#">delete_interconnect</a>	Deletes the specified interconnect.
<a href="#">delete_lag</a>	Deletes the specified link aggregation group (LAG).
<a href="#">delete_virtual_interface</a>	Deletes a virtual interface.
<a href="#">describe_connection_loa</a>	Deprecated
<a href="#">describe_connections</a>	Displays the specified connection or all connections in this Region.
<a href="#">describe_connections_on_interconnect</a>	Deprecated
<a href="#">describe_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposals</a>	Describes one or more association proposals for connection between a Direct Connect gateway and a virtual private gateway or transit virtual gateway.
<a href="#">describe_direct_connect_gateway_associations</a>	Lists the associations between your Direct Connect gateways and virtual private gateways or transit virtual gateways.
<a href="#">describe_direct_connect_gateway_attachments</a>	Lists the attachments between your Direct Connect gateways and virtual private gateways or transit virtual gateways.
<a href="#">describe_direct_connect_gateways</a>	Lists all your Direct Connect gateways or only the specified Direct Connect gateway.

<a href="#">describe_hosted_connections</a>	Lists the hosted connections that have been provisioned on the specified resource.
<a href="#">describe_interconnect_loa</a>	Deprecated.
<a href="#">describe_interconnects</a>	Lists the interconnects owned by the AWS account or only the specified AWS Region.
<a href="#">describe_lags</a>	Describes all your link aggregation groups (LAG) or the specified LAG.
<a href="#">describe_loa</a>	Gets the LOA-CFA for a connection, interconnect, or link aggregation group (LAG).
<a href="#">describe_locations</a>	Lists the AWS Direct Connect locations in the current AWS Region.
<a href="#">describe_tags</a>	Describes the tags associated with the specified AWS Direct Connect resource.
<a href="#">describe_virtual_gateways</a>	Lists the virtual private gateways owned by the AWS account.
<a href="#">describe_virtual_interfaces</a>	Displays all virtual interfaces for an AWS account.
<a href="#">disassociate_connection_from_lag</a>	Disassociates a connection from a link aggregation group (LAG).
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Adds the specified tags to the specified AWS Direct Connect resource.
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Removes one or more tags from the specified AWS Direct Connect resource.
<a href="#">update_direct_connect_gateway_association</a>	Updates the specified attributes of the Direct Connect gateway association.
<a href="#">update_lag</a>	Updates the attributes of the specified link aggregation group (LAG).
<a href="#">update_virtual_interface_attributes</a>	Updates the specified attributes of the specified virtual private interface.

## Examples

```
svc <- directconnect()
svc$accept_direct_connect_gateway_association_proposal(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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()
```

## Operations

<code>accept_shared_directory</code>	Accepts a directory sharing request that was sent from the directory owner account
<code>add_ip_routes</code>	If the DNS server for your on-premises domain uses a publicly addressable IP address
<code>add_tags_to_resource</code>	Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified directory
<code>cancel_schema_extension</code>	Cancels an in-progress schema extension to a Microsoft AD directory
<code>connect_directory</code>	Creates an AD Connector to connect to an on-premises directory
<code>create_alias</code>	Creates an alias for a directory and assigns the alias to the directory
<code>create_computer</code>	Creates a computer account in the specified directory, and joins the computer to the 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 an AWS Managed Microsoft AD directory
<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 directory and other Microsoft AD directories
<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 directory and another Microsoft AD directory
<code>deregister_event_topic</code>	Removes the specified directory as a publisher to the specified SNS topic
<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_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_radius</code>	Disables multi-factor authentication (MFA) with the Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) server
<code>disable_sso</code>	Disables single-sign on for a directory
<code>enable_radius</code>	Enables multi-factor authentication (MFA) with the Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) server
<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_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_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_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
<code>start_schema_extension</code>	Applies a schema extension to a Microsoft AD directory
<code>unshare_directory</code>	Stops the directory sharing between the directory owner and consumer accounts
<code>update_conditional_forwarder</code>	Updates a conditional forwarder that has been set up for your AWS directory
<code>update_number_of_domain_controllers</code>	Adds or removes domain controllers to or from the directory
<code>update_radius</code>	Updates the Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) server information



[update\\_trust](#)  
[verify\\_trust](#)

Updates the trust that has been set up between your AWS Managed Microsoft AD d  
 AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory allows you to configure and

## Examples

```
svc <- directoryservice()
svc$accept_shared_directory(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

d1m

*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

```
d1m()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">create_lifecycle_policy</a>	Creates a policy to manage the lifecycle of the specified AWS resources
<a href="#">delete_lifecycle_policy</a>	Deletes the specified lifecycle policy and halts the automated operations that the policy specified
<a href="#">get_lifecycle_policies</a>	Gets summary information about all or the specified data lifecycle policies
<a href="#">get_lifecycle_policy</a>	Gets detailed information about the specified lifecycle policy
<a href="#">update_lifecycle_policy</a>	Updates the specified lifecycle policy

## Examples

```
svc <- d1m()
svc$create_lifecycle_policy(
  Foo = 123
)
```

docdb

*Amazon DocumentDB with MongoDB compatibility***Description**

Amazon DocumentDB API documentation

**Usage**

docdb()

**Operations**

<a href="#">add_tags_to_resource</a>	Adds metadata tags to an Amazon DocumentDB resource
<a href="#">apply_pending_maintenance_action</a>	Applies a pending maintenance action to a resource (for example, to a DB instance)
<a href="#">copy_db_cluster_parameter_group</a>	Copies the specified DB cluster parameter group
<a href="#">copy_db_cluster_snapshot</a>	Copies a snapshot of a DB cluster
<a href="#">create_db_cluster</a>	Creates a new Amazon DocumentDB DB cluster
<a href="#">create_db_cluster_parameter_group</a>	Creates a new DB cluster parameter group
<a href="#">create_db_cluster_snapshot</a>	Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster
<a href="#">create_db_instance</a>	Creates a new DB instance
<a href="#">create_db_subnet_group</a>	Creates a new DB subnet group
<a href="#">delete_db_cluster</a>	Deletes a previously provisioned DB cluster
<a href="#">delete_db_cluster_parameter_group</a>	Deletes a specified DB cluster parameter group
<a href="#">delete_db_cluster_snapshot</a>	Deletes a DB cluster snapshot
<a href="#">delete_db_instance</a>	Deletes a previously provisioned DB instance
<a href="#">delete_db_subnet_group</a>	Deletes a DB subnet group
<a href="#">describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups</a>	Returns a list of DBClusterParameterGroup descriptions
<a href="#">describe_db_cluster_parameters</a>	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB cluster parameter group
<a href="#">describe_db_cluster_snapshot_attributes</a>	Returns a list of DB cluster snapshot attribute names and values for a manual snapshot
<a href="#">describe_db_cluster_snapshots</a>	Returns information about DB cluster snapshots
<a href="#">describe_db_clusters</a>	Returns information about provisioned Amazon DocumentDB DB clusters
<a href="#">describe_db_engine_versions</a>	Returns a list of the available DB engines
<a href="#">describe_db_instances</a>	Returns information about provisioned Amazon DocumentDB instances
<a href="#">describe_db_subnet_groups</a>	Returns a list of DBSubnetGroup descriptions
<a href="#">describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters</a>	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the cluster data
<a href="#">describe_event_categories</a>	Displays a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for a specific event source type
<a href="#">describe_events</a>	Returns events related to DB instances, DB security groups, DB snapshots, and DB subnet groups
<a href="#">describe_orderable_db_instance_options</a>	Returns a list of orderable DB instance options for the specified engine
<a href="#">describe_pending_maintenance_actions</a>	Returns a list of resources (for example, DB instances) that have at least one pending maintenance action
<a href="#">failover_db_cluster</a>	Forces a failover for a DB cluster
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	Lists all tags on an Amazon DocumentDB resource
<a href="#">modify_db_cluster</a>	Modifies a setting for an Amazon DocumentDB DB cluster
<a href="#">modify_db_cluster_parameter_group</a>	Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group
<a href="#">modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute</a>	Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a manual snapshot
<a href="#">modify_db_instance</a>	Modifies settings for a DB instance

<code>modify_db_subnet_group</code>	Modifies an existing DB subnet group
<code>reboot_db_instance</code>	You might need to reboot your DB 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 DB cluster parameter group to the default value
<code>restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot</code>	Creates a new DB cluster from a DB snapshot or DB cluster snapshot
<code>restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time</code>	Restores a DB 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

```
svc <- docdb()
svc$add_tags_to_resource(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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()
```

## Operations

<code>batch_get_item</code>	The BatchGetItem operation returns the attributes of one or more items from one or more tables
<code>batch_write_item</code>	The BatchWriteItem operation puts or deletes multiple items in one or more tables
<code>create_backup</code>	Creates a backup for an existing table
<code>create_global_table</code>	Creates a global table from an existing table
<code>create_table</code>	The CreateTable operation adds a new table to your account
<code>delete_backup</code>	Deletes an existing backup of a table
<code>delete_item</code>	Deletes a single item in a table by primary key
<code>delete_table</code>	The DeleteTable operation deletes a table and all of its items
<code>describe_backup</code>	Describes an existing backup of a table
<code>describe_continuous_backups</code>	Checks the status of continuous backups and point in time recovery on the specified table
<code>describe_endpoints</code>	Returns the regional endpoint information
<code>describe_global_table</code>	Returns information about the specified global table
<code>describe_global_table_settings</code>	Describes Region-specific settings for a global table
<code>describe_limits</code>	Returns the current provisioned-capacity limits for your AWS account in a Region, both for
<code>describe_table</code>	Returns information about the table, including the current status of the table, when it was cre
<code>describe_time_to_live</code>	Gives a description of the Time to Live (TTL) status on the specified table
<code>get_item</code>	The GetItem operation returns a set of attributes for the item with the given primary key
<code>list_backups</code>	List backups associated with an AWS account
<code>list_global_tables</code>	Lists all global tables that have a replica in the specified Region
<code>list_tables</code>	Returns an array of table names associated with the current account and endpoint
<code>list_tags_of_resource</code>	List all tags on an Amazon DynamoDB resource
<code>put_item</code>	Creates a new item, or replaces an old item with a new item
<code>query</code>	The Query operation finds items based on primary key values
<code>restore_table_from_backup</code>	Creates a new table from an existing backup
<code>restore_table_to_point_in_time</code>	Restores the specified table to the specified point in time within EarliestRestorableDateTime
<code>scan</code>	The Scan operation returns one or more items and item attributes by accessing every item in
<code>tag_resource</code>	Associate a set of tags with an Amazon DynamoDB resource
<code>transact_get_items</code>	TransactGetItems is a synchronous operation that atomically retrieves multiple items from o
<code>transact_write_items</code>	TransactWriteItems is a synchronous write operation that groups up to 25 action requests
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes the association of tags from an Amazon DynamoDB resource
<code>update_continuous_backups</code>	UpdateContinuousBackups enables or disables point in time recovery for the specified table
<code>update_global_table</code>	Adds or removes replicas in the specified global table
<code>update_global_table_settings</code>	Updates settings for a global table
<code>update_item</code>	Edits an existing item's attributes, or adds a new item to the table if it does not already exist
<code>update_table</code>	Modifies the provisioned throughput settings, global secondary indexes, or DynamoDB Stre
<code>update_time_to_live</code>	The UpdateTimeToLive method enables or disables Time to Live (TTL) for the specified tab

## Examples

```
# This example reads multiple items from the Music table using a batch of
# three GetItem requests. Only the AlbumTitle attribute is returned.
svc <- dynamodb()
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"
)
```

---

dynamodbstreams

*Amazon DynamoDB Streams*

---

## Description

Amazon DynamoDB

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

## Usage

dynamodbstreams()

## Operations

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

## Examples

```
# The following example describes a stream with a given stream ARN.
svc <- dynamodbstreams()
svc$describe_stream(
  StreamArn = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:111122223333:table/Forum/stream/2015-05-20T20:51:1..."
)
```

---

 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: [Amazon EC2 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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">accept_reserved_instances_exchange_quote</a>	Accepts the Convertible Reserved Instance exchange quote described
<a href="#">accept_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment</a>	Accepts a request to attach a VPC to a transit gateway
<a href="#">accept_vpc_endpoint_connections</a>	Accepts one or more interface VPC endpoint connection requests to y
<a href="#">accept_vpc_peering_connection</a>	Accept a VPC peering connection request
<a href="#">advertise_byoip_cidr</a>	Advertises an IPv4 address range that is provisioned for use with you
<a href="#">allocate_address</a>	Allocates an Elastic IP address to your AWS account
<a href="#">allocate_hosts</a>	Allocates a Dedicated Host to your account

<code>apply_security_groups_to_client_vpn_target_network</code>	Applies a security group to the association between the target network
<code>assign_ipv6_addresses</code>	Assigns one or more IPv6 addresses to the specified network interface
<code>assign_private_ip_addresses</code>	Assigns one or more secondary private IP addresses to the specified network interface
<code>associate_address</code>	Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance or a network interface
<code>associate_client_vpn_target_network</code>	Associates a target network with a Client VPN endpoint
<code>associate_dhcp_options</code>	Associates a set of DHCP options (that you've previously created) with a VPC
<code>associate_iam_instance_profile</code>	Associates an IAM instance profile with a running or stopped instance
<code>associate_route_table</code>	Associates a subnet with a route table
<code>associate_subnet_cidr_block</code>	Associates a CIDR block with your subnet
<code>associate_transit_gateway_route_table</code>	Associates the specified attachment with the specified transit gateway
<code>associate_vpc_cidr_block</code>	Associates a CIDR block with your VPC
<code>attach_classic_link_vpc</code>	Links an EC2-Classic instance to a ClassicLink-enabled VPC through a ClassicLink endpoint
<code>attach_internet_gateway</code>	Attaches an internet gateway to a VPC, enabling connectivity between the VPC and the Internet
<code>attach_network_interface</code>	Attaches a network interface to an instance
<code>attach_volume</code>	Attaches an EBS volume to a running or stopped instance and exposes it to the instance
<code>attach_vpn_gateway</code>	Attaches a virtual private gateway to a VPC
<code>authorize_client_vpn_ingress</code>	Adds an ingress authorization rule to a Client VPN endpoint
<code>authorize_security_group_egress</code>	[VPC only] Adds the specified egress rules to a security group for use with the VPC
<code>authorize_security_group_ingress</code>	Adds the specified ingress rules to a security group
<code>bundle_instance</code>	Bundles an Amazon instance store-backed Windows instance
<code>cancel_bundle_task</code>	Cancels a bundling operation for an instance store-backed Windows instance
<code>cancel_capacity_reservation</code>	Cancels the specified Capacity Reservation, releases the reserved capacity, and returns the capacity to the pool of available capacity
<code>cancel_conversion_task</code>	Cancels an active conversion task
<code>cancel_export_task</code>	Cancels an active export task
<code>cancel_import_task</code>	Cancels an in-process import virtual machine or import snapshot task
<code>cancel_reserved_instances_listing</code>	Cancels the specified Reserved Instance listing in the Reserved Instance Marketplace
<code>cancel_spot_fleet_requests</code>	Cancels the specified Spot Fleet requests
<code>cancel_spot_instance_requests</code>	Cancels one or more Spot Instance requests
<code>confirm_product_instance</code>	Determines whether a product code is associated with an instance
<code>copy_fpga_image</code>	Copies the specified Amazon FPGA Image (AFI) to the current Region
<code>copy_image</code>	Initiates the copy of an AMI from the specified source Region to the current Region
<code>copy_snapshot</code>	Copies a point-in-time snapshot of an EBS volume and stores it in another Region
<code>create_capacity_reservation</code>	Creates a new Capacity Reservation with the specified attributes
<code>create_client_vpn_endpoint</code>	Creates a Client VPN endpoint
<code>create_client_vpn_route</code>	Adds a route to a network to a Client VPN endpoint
<code>create_customer_gateway</code>	Provides information to AWS about your VPN customer gateway device
<code>create_default_subnet</code>	Creates a default subnet with a size /20 IPv4 CIDR block in the specified VPC
<code>create_default_vpc</code>	Creates a default VPC with a size /16 IPv4 CIDR block and a default subnet
<code>create_dhcp_options</code>	Creates a set of DHCP options for your VPC
<code>create_egress_only_internet_gateway</code>	[IPv6 only] Creates an egress-only internet gateway for your VPC
<code>create_fleet</code>	Launches an EC2 Fleet
<code>create_flow_logs</code>	Creates one or more flow logs to capture information about IP traffic
<code>create_fpga_image</code>	Creates an Amazon FPGA Image (AFI) from the specified design content
<code>create_image</code>	Creates an Amazon EBS-backed AMI from an Amazon EBS-backed instance
<code>create_instance_export_task</code>	Exports a running or stopped instance to an S3 bucket
<code>create_internet_gateway</code>	Creates an internet gateway for use with a VPC
<code>create_key_pair</code>	Creates a 2048-bit RSA key pair with the specified name
<code>create_launch_template</code>	Creates a launch template

<code>create_launch_template_version</code>	Creates a new version for a launch template
<code>create_nat_gateway</code>	Creates a NAT gateway in the specified public subnet
<code>create_network_acl</code>	Creates a network ACL in a VPC
<code>create_network_acl_entry</code>	Creates an entry (a rule) in a network ACL with the specified rule number
<code>create_network_interface</code>	Creates a network interface in the specified subnet
<code>create_network_interface_permission</code>	Grants an AWS-authorized account permission to attach the specified network interface
<code>create_placement_group</code>	Creates a placement group in which to launch instances
<code>create_reserved_instances_listing</code>	Creates a listing for Amazon EC2 Standard Reserved Instances to be purchased
<code>create_route</code>	Creates a route in a route table within a VPC
<code>create_route_table</code>	Creates a route table for the specified VPC
<code>create_security_group</code>	Creates a security group
<code>create_snapshot</code>	Creates a snapshot of an EBS volume and stores it in Amazon S3
<code>create_snapshots</code>	Creates crash-consistent snapshots of multiple EBS volumes and stores them in Amazon S3
<code>create_spot_datafeed_subscription</code>	Creates a data feed for Spot Instances, enabling you to view Spot Instance activity
<code>create_subnet</code>	Creates a subnet in an existing VPC
<code>create_tags</code>	Adds or overwrites the specified tags for the specified Amazon EC2 resource
<code>create_traffic_mirror_filter</code>	Creates a Traffic Mirror filter
<code>create_traffic_mirror_filter_rule</code>	Creates a Traffic Mirror rule
<code>create_traffic_mirror_session</code>	Creates a Traffic Mirror session
<code>create_traffic_mirror_target</code>	Creates a target for your Traffic Mirror session
<code>create_transit_gateway</code>	Creates a transit gateway
<code>create_transit_gateway_route</code>	Creates a static route for the specified transit gateway route table
<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 instance in the same Availability Zone
<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 or VPC endpoint service
<code>create_vpc_endpoint_service_configuration</code>	Creates a VPC endpoint service configuration to which service consumers can connect
<code>create_vpc_peering_connection</code>	Requests a VPC peering connection between two VPCs: a requester VPC and an acceptor VPC
<code>create_vpn_connection</code>	Creates a VPN connection between an existing virtual private gateway and a customer gateway
<code>create_vpn_connection_route</code>	Creates a static route associated with a VPN connection between an existing virtual private gateway and a customer gateway
<code>create_vpn_gateway</code>	Creates a virtual private 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 from Amazon S3
<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_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 the specified network ACL



<a href="#">delete_network_interface</a>	Deletes the specified network interface
<a href="#">delete_network_interface_permission</a>	Deletes a permission for a network interface
<a href="#">delete_placement_group</a>	Deletes the specified placement group
<a href="#">delete_route</a>	Deletes the specified route from the specified route table
<a href="#">delete_route_table</a>	Deletes the specified route table
<a href="#">delete_security_group</a>	Deletes a security group
<a href="#">delete_snapshot</a>	Deletes the specified snapshot
<a href="#">delete_spot_datafeed_subscription</a>	Deletes the data feed for Spot Instances
<a href="#">delete_subnet</a>	Deletes the specified subnet
<a href="#">delete_tags</a>	Deletes the specified set of tags from the specified set of resources
<a href="#">delete_traffic_mirror_filter</a>	Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror filter
<a href="#">delete_traffic_mirror_filter_rule</a>	Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror rule
<a href="#">delete_traffic_mirror_session</a>	Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror session
<a href="#">delete_traffic_mirror_target</a>	Deletes the specified Traffic Mirror target
<a href="#">delete_transit_gateway</a>	Deletes the specified transit gateway
<a href="#">delete_transit_gateway_route</a>	Deletes the specified route from the specified transit gateway route table
<a href="#">delete_transit_gateway_route_table</a>	Deletes the specified transit gateway route table
<a href="#">delete_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment</a>	Deletes the specified VPC attachment
<a href="#">delete_volume</a>	Deletes the specified EBS volume
<a href="#">delete_vpc</a>	Deletes the specified VPC
<a href="#">delete_vpc_endpoint_connection_notifications</a>	Deletes one or more VPC endpoint connection notifications
<a href="#">delete_vpc_endpoint_service_configurations</a>	Deletes one or more VPC endpoint service configurations in your account
<a href="#">delete_vpc_endpoints</a>	Deletes one or more specified VPC endpoints
<a href="#">delete_vpc_peering_connection</a>	Deletes a VPC peering connection
<a href="#">delete_vpn_connection</a>	Deletes the specified VPN connection
<a href="#">delete_vpn_connection_route</a>	Deletes the specified static route associated with a VPN connection
<a href="#">delete_vpn_gateway</a>	Deletes the specified virtual private gateway
<a href="#">deprovision_byoip_cidr</a>	Releases the specified address range that you provisioned for use with BYOIP
<a href="#">deregister_image</a>	Deregisters the specified AMI
<a href="#">describe_account_attributes</a>	Describes attributes of your AWS account
<a href="#">describe_addresses</a>	Describes the specified Elastic IP addresses or all of your Elastic IP addresses
<a href="#">describe_aggregate_id_format</a>	Describes the longer ID format settings for all resource types in a specified region
<a href="#">describe_availability_zones</a>	Describes the Availability Zones that are available to you
<a href="#">describe_bundle_tasks</a>	Describes the specified bundle tasks or all of your bundle tasks
<a href="#">describe_byoip_cidrs</a>	Describes the IP address ranges that were specified in calls to Provision BYOIP
<a href="#">describe_capacity_reservations</a>	Describes one or more of your Capacity Reservations
<a href="#">describe_classic_link_instances</a>	Describes one or more of your linked EC2-Classical instances
<a href="#">describe_client_vpn_authorization_rules</a>	Describes the authorization rules for a specified Client VPN endpoint
<a href="#">describe_client_vpn_connections</a>	Describes active client connections and connections that have been terminated
<a href="#">describe_client_vpn_endpoints</a>	Describes one or more Client VPN endpoints in the account
<a href="#">describe_client_vpn_routes</a>	Describes the routes for the specified Client VPN endpoint
<a href="#">describe_client_vpn_target_networks</a>	Describes the target networks associated with the specified Client VPN endpoint
<a href="#">describe_conversion_tasks</a>	Describes the specified conversion tasks or all your conversion tasks
<a href="#">describe_customer_gateways</a>	Describes one or more of your VPN customer gateways
<a href="#">describe_dhcp_options</a>	Describes one or more of your DHCP options sets
<a href="#">describe_egress_only_internet_gateways</a>	Describes one or more of your egress-only internet gateways
<a href="#">describe_elastic_gpus</a>	Describes the Elastic Graphics accelerator associated with your instance
<a href="#">describe_export_tasks</a>	Describes the specified export tasks or all your export tasks

<a href="#">describe_fleet_history</a>	Describes the events for the specified EC2 Fleet during the specified time period
<a href="#">describe_fleet_instances</a>	Describes the running instances for the specified EC2 Fleet
<a href="#">describe_fleets</a>	Describes the specified EC2 Fleets or all your EC2 Fleets
<a href="#">describe_flow_logs</a>	Describes one or more flow logs
<a href="#">describe_fpga_image_attribute</a>	Describes the specified attribute of the specified Amazon FPGA Image (AFI)
<a href="#">describe_fpga_images</a>	Describes the Amazon FPGA Images (AFIs) available to you
<a href="#">describe_host_reservation_offerings</a>	Describes the Dedicated Host reservations that are available to purchase in the specified Region
<a href="#">describe_host_reservations</a>	Describes reservations that are associated with Dedicated Hosts in your account
<a href="#">describe_hosts</a>	Describes the specified Dedicated Hosts or all your Dedicated Hosts
<a href="#">describe_iam_instance_profile_associations</a>	Describes your IAM instance profile associations
<a href="#">describe_id_format</a>	Describes the ID format settings for your resources on a per-Region basis
<a href="#">describe_identity_id_format</a>	Describes the ID format settings for resources for the specified IAM user or role
<a href="#">describe_image_attribute</a>	Describes the specified attribute of the specified AMI
<a href="#">describe_images</a>	Describes the specified images (AMIs, AKIs, and ARIs) available to you
<a href="#">describe_import_image_tasks</a>	Displays details about an import virtual machine or import snapshot task
<a href="#">describe_import_snapshot_tasks</a>	Describes your import snapshot tasks
<a href="#">describe_instance_attribute</a>	Describes the specified attribute of the specified instance
<a href="#">describe_instance_credit_specifications</a>	Describes the credit option for CPU usage of the specified T2 or T3 instance
<a href="#">describe_instance_status</a>	Describes the status of the specified instances or all of your instances
<a href="#">describe_instances</a>	Describes the specified instances or all of AWS account's instances
<a href="#">describe_internet_gateways</a>	Describes one or more of your internet gateways
<a href="#">describe_key_pairs</a>	Describes the specified key pairs or all of your key pairs
<a href="#">describe_launch_template_versions</a>	Describes one or more versions of a specified launch template
<a href="#">describe_launch_templates</a>	Describes one or more launch templates
<a href="#">describe_moving_addresses</a>	Describes your Elastic IP addresses that are being moved to the EC2-Classic network
<a href="#">describe_nat_gateways</a>	Describes one or more of your NAT gateways
<a href="#">describe_network_acls</a>	Describes one or more of your network ACLs
<a href="#">describe_network_interface_attribute</a>	Describes a network interface attribute
<a href="#">describe_network_interface_permissions</a>	Describes the permissions for your network interfaces
<a href="#">describe_network_interfaces</a>	Describes one or more of your network interfaces
<a href="#">describe_placement_groups</a>	Describes the specified placement groups or all of your placement groups
<a href="#">describe_prefix_lists</a>	Describes available AWS services in a prefix list format, which includes VPCs and VPC peering connections
<a href="#">describe_principal_id_format</a>	Describes the ID format settings for the root user and all IAM roles and users
<a href="#">describe_public_ipv4_pools</a>	Describes the specified IPv4 address pools
<a href="#">describe_regions</a>	Describes the Regions that are currently available to you
<a href="#">describe_reserved_instances</a>	Describes one or more of the Reserved Instances that you purchased
<a href="#">describe_reserved_instances_listings</a>	Describes your account's Reserved Instance listings in the Reserved Instance Marketplace
<a href="#">describe_reserved_instances_modifications</a>	Describes the modifications made to your Reserved Instances
<a href="#">describe_reserved_instances_offerings</a>	Describes Reserved Instance offerings that are available for purchase
<a href="#">describe_route_tables</a>	Describes one or more of your route tables
<a href="#">describe_scheduled_instance_availability</a>	Finds available schedules that meet the specified criteria
<a href="#">describe_scheduled_instances</a>	Describes the specified Scheduled Instances or all your Scheduled Instances
<a href="#">describe_security_group_references</a>	[VPC only] Describes the VPCs on the other side of a VPC peering connection
<a href="#">describe_security_groups</a>	Describes the specified security groups or all of your security groups
<a href="#">describe_snapshot_attribute</a>	Describes the specified attribute of the specified snapshot
<a href="#">describe_snapshots</a>	Describes the specified EBS snapshots available to you or all of the EBS snapshots
<a href="#">describe_spot_datafeed_subscription</a>	Describes the data feed for Spot Instances
<a href="#">describe_spot_fleet_instances</a>	Describes the running instances for the specified Spot Fleet

<code>describe_spot_fleet_request_history</code>	Describes the events for the specified Spot Fleet request during the specified time period
<code>describe_spot_fleet_requests</code>	Describes your Spot Fleet requests
<code>describe_spot_instance_requests</code>	Describes the specified Spot Instance requests
<code>describe_spot_price_history</code>	Describes the Spot price history
<code>describe_stale_security_groups</code>	[VPC only] Describes the stale security group rules for security groups in your VPC
<code>describe_subnets</code>	Describes one or more of your subnets
<code>describe_tags</code>	Describes the specified tags for your EC2 resources
<code>describe_traffic_mirror_filters</code>	Describes one or more Traffic Mirror filters
<code>describe_traffic_mirror_sessions</code>	Describes one or more Traffic Mirror sessions
<code>describe_traffic_mirror_targets</code>	Information about one or more Traffic Mirror targets
<code>describe_transit_gateway_attachments</code>	Describes one or more attachments between resources and transit gateways
<code>describe_transit_gateway_route_tables</code>	Describes one or more transit gateway route tables
<code>describe_transit_gateway_vpc_attachments</code>	Describes one or more VPC attachments
<code>describe_transit_gateways</code>	Describes one or more transit gateways
<code>describe_volume_attribute</code>	Describes the specified attribute of the specified volume
<code>describe_volume_status</code>	Describes the status of the specified volumes
<code>describe_volumes</code>	Describes the specified EBS volumes or all of your EBS volumes
<code>describe_volumes_modifications</code>	Reports the current modification status of EBS volumes
<code>describe_vpc_attribute</code>	Describes the specified attribute of the specified VPC
<code>describe_vpc_classic_link</code>	Describes the ClassicLink status of one or more VPCs
<code>describe_vpc_classic_link_dns_support</code>	Describes the ClassicLink DNS support status of one or more VPCs
<code>describe_vpc_endpoint_connection_notifications</code>	Describes the connection notifications for VPC endpoints and VPC endpoint services
<code>describe_vpc_endpoint_connections</code>	Describes the VPC endpoint connections to your VPC endpoint services
<code>describe_vpc_endpoint_service_configurations</code>	Describes the VPC endpoint service configurations in your account (you can only describe configurations for services that you have access to)
<code>describe_vpc_endpoint_service_permissions</code>	Describes the principals (service consumers) that are permitted to discover and use the specified VPC endpoint service
<code>describe_vpc_endpoint_services</code>	Describes available services to which you can create a VPC endpoint
<code>describe_vpc_endpoints</code>	Describes one or more of your 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 connectivity between the VPC and the internet
<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 in the current Region
<code>disable_transit_gateway_route_table_propagation</code>	Disables the specified resource attachment from propagating routes to the specified transit gateway route table
<code>disable_vgw_route_propagation</code>	Disables a virtual private gateway (VGW) from propagating routes to the specified transit gateway 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 or network interface
<code>disassociate_client_vpn_target_network</code>	Disassociates a target network from the specified Client VPN endpoint
<code>disassociate_iam_instance_profile</code>	Disassociates an IAM instance profile from a running or stopped instance
<code>disassociate_route_table</code>	Disassociates a subnet from a route table
<code>disassociate_subnet_cidr_block</code>	Disassociates a CIDR block from a subnet
<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 in the current Region
<code>enable_transit_gateway_route_table_propagation</code>	Enables the specified attachment to propagate routes to the specified route table
<code>enable_vgw_route_propagation</code>	Enables a virtual private gateway (VGW) to propagate routes to the specified 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 for ClassicLink
<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 file
<code>export_transit_gateway_routes</code>	Exports routes from the specified transit gateway route table to the specified route table
<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 to help with troubleshooting
<code>get_ebs_default_kms_key_id</code>	Describes the default customer master key (CMK) for EBS encryption
<code>get_ebs_encryption_by_default</code>	Describes whether EBS encryption by default is enabled for your account
<code>get_host_reservation_purchase_preview</code>	Preview a reservation purchase with configurations that match those of the specified reservation
<code>get_launch_template_data</code>	Retrieves the configuration data of the specified instance
<code>get_password_data</code>	Retrieves the encrypted administrator password for a running Windows instance
<code>get_reserved_instances_exchange_quote</code>	Returns a quote and exchange information for exchanging one or more reserved instances
<code>get_transit_gateway_attachment_propagations</code>	Lists the route tables to which the specified resource attachment propagates routes
<code>get_transit_gateway_route_table_associations</code>	Gets information about the associations for the specified transit gateway route table
<code>get_transit_gateway_route_table_propagations</code>	Gets information about the route table propagations for the specified transit gateway route table
<code>import_client_vpn_client_certificate_revocation_list</code>	Uploads a client certificate revocation list to the specified Client VPN endpoint
<code>import_image</code>	Import single or multi-volume disk images or EBS snapshots into an Amazon Region
<code>import_instance</code>	Creates an import instance task using metadata from the specified disk image
<code>import_key_pair</code>	Imports the public key from an RSA key pair that you created with a software tool
<code>import_snapshot</code>	Imports a disk into an EBS snapshot
<code>import_volume</code>	Creates an import volume task using metadata from the specified disk image
<code>modify_capacity_reservation</code>	Modifies a Capacity Reservation's capacity and the conditions under which it can be used
<code>modify_client_vpn_endpoint</code>	Modifies the specified Client VPN endpoint
<code>modify_ebs_default_kms_key_id</code>	Changes the default customer master key (CMK) for EBS encryption
<code>modify_fleet</code>	Modifies the specified EC2 Fleet
<code>modify_fpga_image_attribute</code>	Modifies the specified attribute of the specified Amazon FPGA Image
<code>modify_hosts</code>	Modify the auto-placement setting of a Dedicated Host
<code>modify_id_format</code>	Modifies the ID format for the specified resource on a per-Region basis
<code>modify_identity_id_format</code>	Modifies the ID format of a resource for a specified IAM user, IAM role, or IAM group
<code>modify_image_attribute</code>	Modifies the specified attribute of the specified AMI
<code>modify_instance_attribute</code>	Modifies the specified attribute of the specified instance
<code>modify_instance_capacity_reservation_attributes</code>	Modifies the Capacity Reservation settings for a stopped instance
<code>modify_instance_credit_specification</code>	Modifies the credit option for CPU usage on a running or stopped T2 instance
<code>modify_instance_event_start_time</code>	Modifies the start time for a scheduled Amazon EC2 instance event
<code>modify_instance_placement</code>	Modifies the placement attributes for a specified instance
<code>modify_launch_template</code>	Modifies a launch template
<code>modify_network_interface_attribute</code>	Modifies the specified network interface attribute
<code>modify_reserved_instances</code>	Modifies the Availability Zone, instance count, instance type, or network interface of a reserved instance
<code>modify_snapshot_attribute</code>	Adds or removes permission settings for the specified snapshot
<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

<a href="#">modify_traffic_mirror_session</a>	Modifies a Traffic Mirror session
<a href="#">modify_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment</a>	Modifies the specified VPC attachment
<a href="#">modify_volume</a>	You can modify several parameters of an existing EBS volume, including its size, availability zone, and IOPS.
<a href="#">modify_volume_attribute</a>	Modifies a volume attribute
<a href="#">modify_vpc_attribute</a>	Modifies the specified attribute of the specified VPC
<a href="#">modify_vpc_endpoint</a>	Modifies attributes of a specified VPC endpoint
<a href="#">modify_vpc_endpoint_connection_notification</a>	Modifies a connection notification for VPC endpoint or VPC endpoint connection
<a href="#">modify_vpc_endpoint_service_configuration</a>	Modifies the attributes of your VPC endpoint service configuration
<a href="#">modify_vpc_endpoint_service_permissions</a>	Modifies the permissions for your VPC endpoint service
<a href="#">modify_vpc_peering_connection_options</a>	Modifies the VPC peering connection options on one side of a VPC peering connection
<a href="#">modify_vpc_tenancy</a>	Modifies the instance tenancy attribute of the specified VPC
<a href="#">modify_vpn_connection</a>	Modifies the target gateway of a AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection
<a href="#">monitor_instances</a>	Enables detailed monitoring for a running instance
<a href="#">move_address_to_vpc</a>	Moves an Elastic IP address from the EC2-Classical platform to the EC2-VPC platform
<a href="#">provision_byoip_cidr</a>	Provisions an address range for use with your AWS resources through a BYOIP CIDR block
<a href="#">purchase_host_reservation</a>	Purchase a reservation with configurations that match those of your On-Demand Dedicated Hosts
<a href="#">purchase_reserved_instances_offering</a>	Purchases a Reserved Instance for use with your account
<a href="#">purchase_scheduled_instances</a>	Purchases the Scheduled Instances with the specified schedule
<a href="#">reboot_instances</a>	Requests a reboot of the specified instances
<a href="#">register_image</a>	Registers an AMI
<a href="#">reject_transit_gateway_vpc_attachment</a>	Rejects a request to attach a VPC to a transit gateway
<a href="#">reject_vpc_endpoint_connections</a>	Rejects one or more VPC endpoint connection requests to your VPC
<a href="#">reject_vpc_peering_connection</a>	Rejects a VPC peering connection request
<a href="#">release_address</a>	Releases the specified Elastic IP address
<a href="#">release_hosts</a>	When you no longer want to use an On-Demand Dedicated Host it can be released
<a href="#">replace_iam_instance_profile_association</a>	Replaces an IAM instance profile for the specified running instance
<a href="#">replace_network_acl_association</a>	Changes which network ACL a subnet is associated with
<a href="#">replace_network_acl_entry</a>	Replaces an entry (rule) in a network ACL
<a href="#">replace_route</a>	Replaces an existing route within a route table in a VPC
<a href="#">replace_route_table_association</a>	Changes the route table associated with a given subnet in a VPC
<a href="#">replace_transit_gateway_route</a>	Replaces the specified route in the specified transit gateway route table
<a href="#">report_instance_status</a>	Submits feedback about the status of an instance
<a href="#">request_spot_fleet</a>	Creates a Spot Fleet request
<a href="#">request_spot_instances</a>	Creates a Spot Instance request
<a href="#">reset_ebs_default_kms_key_id</a>	Resets the default customer master key (CMK) for EBS encryption for the specified VPC
<a href="#">reset_fpga_image_attribute</a>	Resets the specified attribute of the specified Amazon FPGA Image (AFI)
<a href="#">reset_image_attribute</a>	Resets an attribute of an AMI to its default value
<a href="#">reset_instance_attribute</a>	Resets an attribute of an instance to its default value
<a href="#">reset_network_interface_attribute</a>	Resets a network interface attribute
<a href="#">reset_snapshot_attribute</a>	Resets permission settings for the specified snapshot
<a href="#">restore_address_to_classic</a>	Restores an Elastic IP address that was previously moved to the EC2-VPC platform
<a href="#">revoke_client_vpn_ingress</a>	Removes an ingress authorization rule from a Client VPN endpoint
<a href="#">revoke_security_group_egress</a>	[VPC only] Removes the specified egress rules from a security group
<a href="#">revoke_security_group_ingress</a>	Removes the specified ingress rules from a security group
<a href="#">run_instances</a>	Launches the specified number of instances using an AMI for which you have an IAM instance profile
<a href="#">run_scheduled_instances</a>	Launches the specified Scheduled Instances
<a href="#">search_transit_gateway_routes</a>	Searches for routes in the specified transit gateway route table
<a href="#">start_instances</a>	Starts an Amazon EBS-backed instance that you've previously stopped

<a href="#">stop_instances</a>	Stops an Amazon EBS-backed instance
<a href="#">terminate_client_vpn_connections</a>	Terminates active Client VPN endpoint connections
<a href="#">terminate_instances</a>	Shuts down the specified instances
<a href="#">unassign_ipv6_addresses</a>	Unassigns one or more IPv6 addresses from a network interface
<a href="#">unassign_private_ip_addresses</a>	Unassigns one or more secondary private IP addresses from a network interface
<a href="#">unmonitor_instances</a>	Disables detailed monitoring for a running instance
<a href="#">update_security_group_rule_descriptions_egress</a>	[VPC only] Updates the description of an egress (outbound) security group rule
<a href="#">update_security_group_rule_descriptions_ingress</a>	Updates the description of an ingress (inbound) security group rule
<a href="#">withdraw_byoip_cidr</a>	Stops advertising an IPv4 address range that is provisioned as an address

## Examples

```
# This example allocates an Elastic IP address to use with an instance in
# a VPC.
svc <- ec2()
svc$allocate_address(
  Domain = "vpc"
)
```

---

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()
```

## Operations

[send\\_ssh\\_public\\_key](#)      Pushes an SSH public key to a particular OS user on a given EC2 instance for 60 seconds

## Examples

```
# 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 <- ec2instanceconnect()
svc$send_ssh_public_key(
```

```

    AvailabilityZone = "us-west-2a",
    InstanceId = "i-abcd1234",
    InstanceOSUser = "ec2-user",
    SSHPublicKey = "ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQ3F1Hqj2eqCdrGHuA6dRjfZXQ4HX51XEIRHa..."
)

```

---

 ecr

*Amazon EC2 Container Registry*


---

## Description

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

## Usage

```
ecr()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">batch_check_layer_availability</a>	Check the availability of multiple image layers in a specified registry and repository
<a href="#">batch_delete_image</a>	Deletes a list of specified images within a specified repository
<a href="#">batch_get_image</a>	Gets detailed information for specified images within a specified repository
<a href="#">complete_layer_upload</a>	Informs Amazon ECR that the image layer upload has completed for a specified registry, repository, and image
<a href="#">create_repository</a>	Creates an image repository
<a href="#">delete_lifecycle_policy</a>	Deletes the specified lifecycle policy
<a href="#">delete_repository</a>	Deletes an existing image repository
<a href="#">delete_repository_policy</a>	Deletes the repository policy from a specified repository
<a href="#">describe_images</a>	Returns metadata about the images in a repository, including image size, image tags, and creation time
<a href="#">describe_repositories</a>	Describes image repositories in a registry
<a href="#">get_authorization_token</a>	Retrieves a token that is valid for a specified registry for 12 hours
<a href="#">get_download_url_for_layer</a>	Retrieves the pre-signed Amazon S3 download URL corresponding to an image layer
<a href="#">get_lifecycle_policy</a>	Retrieves the specified lifecycle policy
<a href="#">get_lifecycle_policy_preview</a>	Retrieves the results of the specified lifecycle policy preview request
<a href="#">get_repository_policy</a>	Retrieves the repository policy for a specified repository
<a href="#">initiate_layer_upload</a>	Notify Amazon ECR that you intend to upload an image layer
<a href="#">list_images</a>	Lists all the image IDs for a given repository
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	List the tags for an Amazon ECR resource
<a href="#">put_image</a>	Creates or updates the image manifest and tags associated with an image
<a href="#">put_lifecycle_policy</a>	Creates or updates a lifecycle policy
<a href="#">set_repository_policy</a>	Applies a repository policy on a specified repository to control access permissions
<a href="#">start_lifecycle_policy_preview</a>	Starts a preview of the specified lifecycle policy
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Adds specified tags to a resource with the specified ARN
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Deletes specified tags from a resource
<a href="#">upload_layer_part</a>	Uploads an image layer part to Amazon ECR

## Examples

```
# This example deletes images with the tags precise and trusty in a
# repository called ubuntu in the default registry for an account.
svc <- ecr()
svc$batch_delete_image(
  imageIds = list(
    list(
      imageTag = "precise"
    )
  ),
  repositoryName = "ubuntu"
)
```

---

 ecs

*Amazon EC2 Container Service*


---

## 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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">create_cluster</a>	Creates a new Amazon ECS cluster
<a href="#">create_service</a>	Runs and maintains a desired number of tasks from a specified task definition
<a href="#">create_task_set</a>	Create a task set in the specified cluster and service
<a href="#">delete_account_setting</a>	Disables an account setting for a specified IAM user, IAM role, or the root user for an account



<code>delete_attributes</code>	Deletes one or more custom attributes from an Amazon ECS resource
<code>delete_cluster</code>	Deletes the specified cluster
<code>delete_service</code>	Deletes a specified service within a cluster
<code>delete_task_set</code>	Deletes a specified task set within a service
<code>deregister_container_instance</code>	Deregisters an Amazon ECS container instance from the specified cluster
<code>deregister_task_definition</code>	Deregisters the specified task definition by family and revision
<code>describe_clusters</code>	Describes one or more of your clusters
<code>describe_container_instances</code>	Describes Amazon Elastic Container Service container instances
<code>describe_services</code>	Describes the specified services running in your cluster
<code>describe_task_definition</code>	Describes a task definition
<code>describe_task_sets</code>	Describes the task sets in the specified cluster and service
<code>describe_tasks</code>	Describes a specified task or tasks
<code>discover_poll_endpoint</code>	This action is only used by the Amazon ECS agent, and it is not intended for use outside
<code>list_account_settings</code>	Lists the account settings for a specified principal
<code>list_attributes</code>	Lists the attributes for Amazon ECS resources within a specified target type and cluster
<code>list_clusters</code>	Returns a list of existing clusters
<code>list_container_instances</code>	Returns a list of container instances in a specified cluster
<code>list_services</code>	Lists the services that are running in a specified cluster
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	List the tags for an Amazon ECS resource
<code>list_task_definition_families</code>	Returns a list of task definition families that are registered to your account (which may include
<code>list_task_definitions</code>	Returns a list of task definitions that are registered to your account
<code>list_tasks</code>	Returns a list of tasks for a specified cluster
<code>put_account_setting</code>	Modifies an account setting
<code>put_account_setting_default</code>	Modifies an account setting for all IAM users on an account for whom no individual account
<code>put_attributes</code>	Create or update an attribute on an Amazon ECS resource
<code>register_container_instance</code>	This action is only used by the Amazon ECS agent, and it is not intended for use outside
<code>register_task_definition</code>	Registers a new task definition from the supplied family and containerDefinitions
<code>run_task</code>	Starts a new task using the specified task definition
<code>start_task</code>	Starts a new task from the specified task definition on the specified container instance or i
<code>stop_task</code>	Stops a running task
<code>submit_attachment_state_changes</code>	This action is only used by the Amazon ECS agent, and it is not intended for use outside
<code>submit_container_state_change</code>	This action is only used by the Amazon ECS agent, and it is not intended for use outside
<code>submit_task_state_change</code>	This action is only used by the Amazon ECS agent, and it is not intended for use outside
<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_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>	Modifies the parameters of a service
<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

```
# This example creates a cluster in your default region.
svc <- ecs()
svc$create_cluster(
  clusterName = "my_cluster"
```

)

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()

**Operations**

<a href="#">create_file_system</a>	Creates a new, empty file system
<a href="#">create_mount_target</a>	Creates a mount target for a file system
<a href="#">create_tags</a>	Creates or overwrites tags associated with a file system
<a href="#">delete_file_system</a>	Deletes a file system, permanently severing access to its contents
<a href="#">delete_mount_target</a>	Deletes the specified mount target
<a href="#">delete_tags</a>	Deletes the specified tags from a file system
<a href="#">describe_file_systems</a>	Returns the description of a specific Amazon EFS file system if either the file system
<a href="#">describe_lifecycle_configuration</a>	Returns the current LifecycleConfiguration object for the specified Amazon EFS fil
<a href="#">describe_mount_target_security_groups</a>	Returns the security groups currently in effect for a mount target
<a href="#">describe_mount_targets</a>	Returns the descriptions of all the current mount targets, or a specific mount target,
<a href="#">describe_tags</a>	Returns the tags associated with a file system
<a href="#">modify_mount_target_security_groups</a>	Modifies the set of security groups in effect for a mount target
<a href="#">put_lifecycle_configuration</a>	Enables lifecycle management by creating a new LifecycleConfiguration object
<a href="#">update_file_system</a>	Updates the throughput mode or the amount of provisioned throughput of an existin

**Examples**

```
# This operation creates a new file system with the default generalpurpose
# performance mode.
svc <- efs()
svc$create_file_system(
  CreationToken = "tokenstring",
  PerformanceMode = "generalPurpose",
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = "Name",
```

```

        Value = "MyFileSystem"
    )
)
)

```

---

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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">create_cluster</a>	Creates an Amazon EKS control plane
<a href="#">delete_cluster</a>	Deletes the Amazon EKS cluster control plane
<a href="#">describe_cluster</a>	Returns descriptive information about an Amazon EKS cluster
<a href="#">describe_update</a>	Returns descriptive information about an update against your Amazon EKS cluster
<a href="#">list_clusters</a>	Lists the Amazon EKS clusters in your AWS account in the specified Region
<a href="#">list_updates</a>	Lists the updates associated with an Amazon EKS cluster in your AWS account, in the specified Region
<a href="#">update_cluster_config</a>	Updates an Amazon EKS cluster configuration
<a href="#">update_cluster_version</a>	Updates an Amazon EKS cluster to the specified Kubernetes version

## Examples

```

# The following example creates an Amazon EKS cluster called prod.
svc <- eks()
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-AWSServiceRoleForAmazonEKS-J70N..."
)

```

---

 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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">add_tags_to_resource</a>	Adds up to 50 cost allocation tags to the named resource
<a href="#">authorize_cache_security_group_ingress</a>	Allows network ingress to a cache security group
<a href="#">batch_apply_update_action</a>	Apply the service update
<a href="#">batch_stop_update_action</a>	Stop the service update
<a href="#">copy_snapshot</a>	Makes a copy of an existing snapshot
<a href="#">create_cache_cluster</a>	Creates a cluster
<a href="#">create_cache_parameter_group</a>	Creates a new Amazon ElastiCache cache parameter group
<a href="#">create_cache_security_group</a>	Creates a new cache security group
<a href="#">create_cache_subnet_group</a>	Creates a new cache subnet group
<a href="#">create_replication_group</a>	Creates a Redis (cluster mode disabled) or a Redis (cluster mode enabled) replication group
<a href="#">create_snapshot</a>	Creates a copy of an entire cluster or replication group at a specific moment in time
<a href="#">decrease_replica_count</a>	Dynamically decreases the number of replicas in a Redis (cluster mode disabled) replication group
<a href="#">delete_cache_cluster</a>	Deletes a previously provisioned cluster
<a href="#">delete_cache_parameter_group</a>	Deletes the specified cache parameter group

<code>delete_cache_security_group</code>	Deletes a cache security group
<code>delete_cache_subnet_group</code>	Deletes a cache subnet group
<code>delete_replication_group</code>	Deletes an existing replication group
<code>delete_snapshot</code>	Deletes an existing snapshot
<code>describe_cache_clusters</code>	Returns information about all provisioned clusters if no cluster identifier is specified
<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_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 a specific reserved cache node offering
<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>increase_replica_count</code>	Dynamically increases the number of replicas in a Redis (cluster mode disabled) instance
<code>list_allowed_node_type_modifications</code>	Lists all available node types that you can scale your Redis cluster's or replication group's node types
<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_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 add or remove shards
<code>purchase_reserved_cache_nodes_offering</code>	Allows you to purchase a reserved cache node offering
<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>test_failover</code>	Represents the input of a TestFailover operation which tests automatic failover

## Examples

```

svc <- elasticcache()
svc$add_tags_to_resource(
  Foo = 123
)

```

## 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 <http://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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">abort_environment_update</a>	Cancels in-progress environment configuration update or application version update
<a href="#">apply_environment_managed_action</a>	Applies a scheduled managed action immediately
<a href="#">check_dns_availability</a>	Checks if the specified CNAME is available
<a href="#">compose_environments</a>	Create or update a group of environments that each run a separate component
<a href="#">create_application</a>	Creates an application that has one configuration template named default
<a href="#">create_application_version</a>	Creates an application version for the specified application
<a href="#">create_configuration_template</a>	Creates a configuration template
<a href="#">create_environment</a>	Launches an environment for the specified application using the specified configuration template
<a href="#">create_platform_version</a>	Create a new version of your custom platform
<a href="#">create_storage_location</a>	Creates a bucket in Amazon S3 to store application versions, logs, and other data
<a href="#">delete_application</a>	Deletes the specified application along with all associated versions and configurations
<a href="#">delete_application_version</a>	Deletes the specified version from the specified application
<a href="#">delete_configuration_template</a>	Deletes the specified configuration template
<a href="#">delete_environment_configuration</a>	Deletes the draft configuration associated with the running environment
<a href="#">delete_platform_version</a>	Deletes the specified version of a custom platform
<a href="#">describe_account_attributes</a>	Returns attributes related to AWS Elastic Beanstalk that are associated with your account
<a href="#">describe_application_versions</a>	Retrieve a list of application versions
<a href="#">describe_applications</a>	Returns the descriptions of existing applications
<a href="#">describe_configuration_options</a>	Describes the configuration options that are used in a particular configuration template
<a href="#">describe_configuration_settings</a>	Returns a description of the settings for the specified configuration set, that is, the configuration template
<a href="#">describe_environment_health</a>	Returns information about the overall health of the specified environment
<a href="#">describe_environment_managed_action_history</a>	Lists an environment's completed and failed managed actions
<a href="#">describe_environment_managed_actions</a>	Lists an environment's upcoming and in-progress managed actions
<a href="#">describe_environment_resources</a>	Returns AWS resources for this environment
<a href="#">describe_environments</a>	Returns descriptions for existing environments
<a href="#">describe_events</a>	Returns list of event descriptions matching criteria up to the last 6 weeks
<a href="#">describe_instances_health</a>	Retrieves detailed information about the health of instances in your AWS Elastic Beanstalk environment
<a href="#">describe_platform_version</a>	Describes the version of the platform
<a href="#">list_available_solution_stacks</a>	Returns a list of the available solution stack names, with the public version name

<code>list_platform_versions</code>	Lists the available platforms
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Returns the tags applied to an AWS Elastic Beanstalk resource
<code>rebuild_environment</code>	Deletes and recreates all of the AWS resources (for example: the Auto Scaling group)
<code>request_environment_info</code>	Initiates a request to compile the specified type of information of the deployment
<code>restart_app_server</code>	Causes the environment to restart the application container server running on the EC2 instances
<code>retrieve_environment_info</code>	Retrieves the compiled information from a RequestEnvironmentInfo request
<code>swap_environment_cnames</code>	Swaps the CNAMEs of two environments
<code>terminate_environment</code>	Terminates the specified environment
<code>update_application</code>	Updates the specified application to have the specified properties
<code>update_application_resource_lifecycle</code>	Modifies lifecycle settings for an application
<code>update_application_version</code>	Updates the specified application version to have the specified properties
<code>update_configuration_template</code>	Updates the specified configuration template to have the specified properties
<code>update_environment</code>	Updates the environment description, deploys a new application version, updates the environment configuration, and updates the environment configuration template
<code>update_tags_for_resource</code>	Update the list of tags applied to an AWS Elastic Beanstalk resource
<code>validate_configuration_settings</code>	Takes a set of configuration settings and either a configuration template or environment name

## Examples

```
# The following code aborts a running application version deployment for
# an environment named my-env:
svc <- elasticbeanstalk()
svc$abort_environment_update(
  EnvironmentName = "my-env"
)
```

---

elasticsearchservice *Amazon Elasticsearch Service*

---

## Description

Amazon Elasticsearch Configuration Service

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

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

## Usage

```
elasticsearchservice()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">add_tags</a>	Attaches tags to an existing Elasticsearch domain
<a href="#">cancel_elasticsearch_service_software_update</a>	Cancels a scheduled service software update for an Amazon ES domain
<a href="#">create_elasticsearch_domain</a>	Creates a new Elasticsearch domain
<a href="#">delete_elasticsearch_domain</a>	Permanently deletes the specified Elasticsearch domain and all of its data
<a href="#">delete_elasticsearch_service_role</a>	Deletes the service-linked role that Elasticsearch Service uses to manage domains
<a href="#">describe_elasticsearch_domain</a>	Returns domain configuration information about the specified Elasticsearch domain
<a href="#">describe_elasticsearch_domain_config</a>	Provides cluster configuration information about the specified Elasticsearch domain
<a href="#">describe_elasticsearch_domains</a>	Returns domain configuration information about the specified Elasticsearch domains
<a href="#">describe_elasticsearch_instance_type_limits</a>	Describe Elasticsearch Limits for a given InstanceType and Elasticsearch version
<a href="#">describe_reserved_elasticsearch_instance_offerings</a>	Lists available reserved Elasticsearch instance offerings
<a href="#">describe_reserved_elasticsearch_instances</a>	Returns information about reserved Elasticsearch instances for this account
<a href="#">get_compatible_elasticsearch_versions</a>	Returns a list of upgrade compatible Elasticsearch versions
<a href="#">get_upgrade_history</a>	Retrieves the complete history of the last 10 upgrades that were performed
<a href="#">get_upgrade_status</a>	Retrieves the latest status of the last upgrade or upgrade eligibility check
<a href="#">list_domain_names</a>	Returns the name of all Elasticsearch domains owned by the current user
<a href="#">list_elasticsearch_instance_types</a>	List all Elasticsearch instance types that are supported for given Elasticsearch version
<a href="#">list_elasticsearch_versions</a>	List all supported Elasticsearch versions
<a href="#">list_tags</a>	Returns all tags for the given Elasticsearch domain
<a href="#">purchase_reserved_elasticsearch_instance_offering</a>	Allows you to purchase reserved Elasticsearch instances
<a href="#">remove_tags</a>	Removes the specified set of tags from the specified Elasticsearch domain
<a href="#">start_elasticsearch_service_software_update</a>	Schedules a service software update for an Amazon ES domain
<a href="#">update_elasticsearch_domain_config</a>	Modifies the cluster configuration of the specified Elasticsearch domain
<a href="#">upgrade_elasticsearch_domain</a>	Allows you to either upgrade your domain or perform an Upgrade eligibility check

## Examples

```
svc <- elasticsearchservice()
svc$add_tags(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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 `CreateLoadBalancer`. Register your instances with the load balancer using `RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer`.

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

`e1b()`

## Operations

<code>add_tags</code>	Adds the specified tags to the specified load balancer
<code>apply_security_groups_to_load_balancer</code>	Associates one or more security groups with your load balancer in a virtual
<code>attach_load_balancer_to_subnets</code>	Adds one or more subnets to the set of configured subnets for the specified
<code>configure_health_check</code>	Specifies the health check settings to use when evaluating the health state o
<code>create_app_cookie_stickiness_policy</code>	Generates a stickiness policy with sticky session lifetimes that follow that o
<code>create_lb_cookie_stickiness_policy</code>	Generates a stickiness policy with sticky session lifetimes controlled by the
<code>create_load_balancer</code>	Creates a Classic Load Balancer
<code>create_load_balancer_listeners</code>	Creates one or more listeners for the specified load balancer
<code>create_load_balancer_policy</code>	Creates a policy with the specified attributes for the specified load balancer
<code>delete_load_balancer</code>	Deletes the specified load balancer
<code>delete_load_balancer_listeners</code>	Deletes the specified listeners from the specified load balancer
<code>delete_load_balancer_policy</code>	Deletes the specified policy from the specified load balancer
<code>deregister_instances_from_load_balancer</code>	Deregisters the specified instances from the specified load balancer
<code>describe_account_limits</code>	Describes the current Elastic Load Balancing resource limits for your AWS
<code>describe_instance_health</code>	Describes the state of the specified instances with respect to the specified lo
<code>describe_load_balancer_attributes</code>	Describes the attributes for the specified load balancer
<code>describe_load_balancer_policies</code>	Describes the specified policies
<code>describe_load_balancer_policy_types</code>	Describes the specified load balancer policy types or all load balancer polic
<code>describe_load_balancers</code>	Describes the specified the load balancers
<code>describe_tags</code>	Describes the tags associated with the specified load balancers
<code>detach_load_balancer_from_subnets</code>	Removes the specified subnets from the set of configured subnets for the lo
<code>disable_availability_zones_for_load_balancer</code>	Removes the specified Availability Zones from the set of Availability Zones
<code>enable_availability_zones_for_load_balancer</code>	Adds the specified Availability Zones to the set of Availability Zones for th
<code>modify_load_balancer_attributes</code>	Modifies the attributes of the specified load balancer
<code>register_instances_with_load_balancer</code>	Adds the specified instances to the specified load balancer
<code>remove_tags</code>	Removes one or more tags from the specified load balancer
<code>set_load_balancer_listener_ssl_certificate</code>	Sets the certificate that terminates the specified listener's SSL connections
<code>set_load_balancer_policies_for_backend_server</code>	Replaces the set of policies associated with the specified port on which the
<code>set_load_balancer_policies_of_listener</code>	Replaces the current set of policies for the specified load balancer port with

## Examples

```
# This example adds two tags to the specified load balancer.
svc <- elb()
svc$add_tags(
  LoadBalancerNames = list(
    "my-load-balancer"
  ),
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = "project",
      Value = "lima"
    ),
    list(
      Key = "department",
      Value = "digital-media"
    )
  )
)
```

---

elbv2

*Elastic Load Balancing*

---

## Description

A load balancer distributes incoming traffic across targets, such as your EC2 instances. This enables you to increase the availability of your application. The load balancer also monitors the health of its registered targets and ensures that it routes traffic only to healthy targets. You configure your load balancer to accept incoming traffic by specifying one or more listeners, which are configured with a protocol and port number for connections from clients to the load balancer. You configure a target group with a protocol and port number for connections from the load balancer to the targets, and with health check settings to be used when checking the health status of the targets.

Elastic Load Balancing supports the following types of load balancers: Application Load Balancers, Network Load Balancers, and Classic Load Balancers.

An Application Load Balancer makes routing and load balancing decisions at the application layer (HTTP/HTTPS). A Network Load Balancer makes routing and load balancing decisions at the transport layer (TCP/TLS). Both Application Load Balancers and Network Load Balancers can route requests to one or more ports on each EC2 instance or container instance in your virtual private cloud (VPC).

A Classic Load Balancer makes routing and load balancing decisions either at the transport layer (TCP/SSL) or the application layer (HTTP/HTTPS), and supports either EC2-Classic or a VPC. For more information, see the [Elastic Load Balancing User Guide](#).

This reference covers the 2015-12-01 API, which supports Application Load Balancers and Network Load Balancers. The 2012-06-01 API supports Classic Load Balancers.

To get started, complete the following tasks:

1. Create a load balancer using `CreateLoadBalancer`.

2. Create a target group using `CreateTargetGroup`.
3. Register targets for the target group using `RegisterTargets`.
4. Create one or more listeners for your load balancer using `CreateListener`.

To delete a load balancer and its related resources, complete the following tasks:

1. Delete the load balancer using `DeleteLoadBalancer`.
2. Delete the target group using `DeleteTargetGroup`.

All Elastic Load Balancing operations are idempotent, which means that they complete at most one time. If you repeat an operation, it succeeds.

## Usage

`e1bv2()`

## Operations

<a href="#">add_listener_certificates</a>	Adds the specified SSL server certificate to the certificate list for the specified HTTPS listener
<a href="#">add_tags</a>	Adds the specified tags to the specified Elastic Load Balancing resource
<a href="#">create_listener</a>	Creates a listener for the specified Application Load Balancer or Network Load Balancer
<a href="#">create_load_balancer</a>	Creates an Application Load Balancer or a Network Load Balancer
<a href="#">create_rule</a>	Creates a rule for the specified listener
<a href="#">create_target_group</a>	Creates a target group
<a href="#">delete_listener</a>	Deletes the specified listener
<a href="#">delete_load_balancer</a>	Deletes the specified Application Load Balancer or Network Load Balancer and its attached resources
<a href="#">delete_rule</a>	Deletes the specified rule
<a href="#">delete_target_group</a>	Deletes the specified target group
<a href="#">deregister_targets</a>	Deregisters the specified targets from the specified target group
<a href="#">describe_account_limits</a>	Describes the current Elastic Load Balancing resource limits for your AWS account
<a href="#">describe_listener_certificates</a>	Describes the default certificate and the certificate list for the specified HTTPS listener
<a href="#">describe_listeners</a>	Describes the specified listeners or the listeners for the specified Application Load Balancer or Network Load Balancer
<a href="#">describe_load_balancer_attributes</a>	Describes the attributes for the specified Application Load Balancer or Network Load Balancer
<a href="#">describe_load_balancers</a>	Describes the specified load balancers or all of your load balancers
<a href="#">describe_rules</a>	Describes the specified rules or the rules for the specified listener
<a href="#">describe_ssl_policies</a>	Describes the specified policies or all policies used for SSL negotiation
<a href="#">describe_tags</a>	Describes the tags for the specified resources
<a href="#">describe_target_group_attributes</a>	Describes the attributes for the specified target group
<a href="#">describe_target_groups</a>	Describes the specified target groups or all of your target groups
<a href="#">describe_target_health</a>	Describes the health of the specified targets or all of your targets
<a href="#">modify_listener</a>	Modifies the specified properties of the specified listener
<a href="#">modify_load_balancer_attributes</a>	Modifies the specified attributes of the specified Application Load Balancer or Network Load Balancer
<a href="#">modify_rule</a>	Modifies the specified rule
<a href="#">modify_target_group</a>	Modifies the health checks used when evaluating the health state of the targets in the specified target group
<a href="#">modify_target_group_attributes</a>	Modifies the specified attributes of the specified target group
<a href="#">register_targets</a>	Registers the specified targets with the specified target group
<a href="#">remove_listener_certificates</a>	Removes the specified certificate from the certificate list for the specified HTTPS listener
<a href="#">remove_tags</a>	Removes the specified tags from the specified Elastic Load Balancing resource
<a href="#">set_ip_address_type</a>	Sets the type of IP addresses used by the subnets of the specified Application Load Balancer

<a href="#">set_rule_priorities</a>	Sets the priorities of the specified rules
<a href="#">set_security_groups</a>	Associates the specified security groups with the specified Application Load Balancer
<a href="#">set_subnets</a>	Enables the Availability Zone for the specified public subnets for the specified Application Load Balancer

## Examples

```
# This example adds the specified tags to the specified load balancer.
svc <- elbv2()
svc$add_tags(
  ResourceArns = list(
    "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/5..."
  ),
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = "project",
      Value = "lima"
    ),
    list(
      Key = "department",
      Value = "digital-media"
    )
  )
)
```

---

 emr

*Amazon Elastic MapReduce*


---

## Description

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

## Usage

```
emr()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">add_instance_fleet</a>	Adds an instance fleet to a running cluster
<a href="#">add_instance_groups</a>	Adds one or more instance groups to a running cluster
<a href="#">add_job_flow_steps</a>	AddJobFlowSteps adds new steps to a running cluster
<a href="#">add_tags</a>	Adds tags to an Amazon EMR resource
<a href="#">cancel_steps</a>	Cancels a pending step or steps in a running cluster

<a href="#">create_security_configuration</a>	Creates a security configuration, which is stored in the service and can be specified when a
<a href="#">delete_security_configuration</a>	Deletes a security configuration
<a href="#">describe_cluster</a>	Provides cluster-level details including status, hardware and software configuration, VPC se
<a href="#">describe_job_flows</a>	This API is deprecated and will eventually be removed
<a href="#">describe_security_configuration</a>	Provides the details of a security configuration by returning the configuration JSON
<a href="#">describe_step</a>	Provides more detail about the cluster step
<a href="#">list_bootstrap_actions</a>	Provides information about the bootstrap actions associated with a cluster
<a href="#">list_clusters</a>	Provides the status of all clusters visible to this AWS account
<a href="#">list_instance_fleets</a>	Lists all available details about the instance fleets in a cluster
<a href="#">list_instance_groups</a>	Provides all available details about the instance groups in a cluster
<a href="#">list_instances</a>	Provides information for all active EC2 instances and EC2 instances terminated in the last 3
<a href="#">list_security_configurations</a>	Lists all the security configurations visible to this account, providing their creation dates an
<a href="#">list_steps</a>	Provides a list of steps for the cluster in reverse order unless you specify stepIds with the re
<a href="#">modify_instance_fleet</a>	Modifies the target On-Demand and target Spot capacities for the instance fleet with the spe
<a href="#">modify_instance_groups</a>	ModifyInstanceGroups modifies the number of nodes and configuration settings of an instan
<a href="#">put_auto_scaling_policy</a>	Creates or updates an automatic scaling policy for a core instance group or task instance gro
<a href="#">remove_auto_scaling_policy</a>	Removes an automatic scaling policy from a specified instance group within an EMR cluste
<a href="#">remove_tags</a>	Removes tags from an Amazon EMR resource
<a href="#">run_job_flow</a>	RunJobFlow creates and starts running a new cluster (job flow)
<a href="#">set_termination_protection</a>	SetTerminationProtection locks a cluster (job flow) so the EC2 instances in the cluster cann
<a href="#">set_visible_to_all_users</a>	Sets whether all AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) users under your account ca
<a href="#">terminate_job_flows</a>	TerminateJobFlows shuts a list of clusters (job flows) down

## Examples

```
svc <- emr()
svc$add_instance_fleet(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">activate_event_source</a>	Activates a partner event source that has been deactivated
<a href="#">create_event_bus</a>	Creates a new event bus within your account
<a href="#">create_partner_event_source</a>	Called by an SaaS partner to create a partner event source
<a href="#">deactivate_event_source</a>	An AWS customer uses this operation to temporarily stop receiving events from the specified partner event source
<a href="#">delete_event_bus</a>	Deletes the specified custom event bus or partner event bus
<a href="#">delete_partner_event_source</a>	This operation is used by SaaS partners to delete a partner event source
<a href="#">delete_rule</a>	Deletes the specified rule
<a href="#">describe_event_bus</a>	Displays details about an event bus in your account
<a href="#">describe_event_source</a>	This operation lists details about a partner event source that is shared with your account
<a href="#">describe_partner_event_source</a>	An SaaS partner can use this operation to list details about a partner event source that they have shared with your account
<a href="#">describe_rule</a>	Describes the specified rule
<a href="#">disable_rule</a>	Disables the specified rule
<a href="#">enable_rule</a>	Enables the specified rule
<a href="#">list_event_buses</a>	Lists all the event buses in your account, including the default event bus, custom event buses, and partner event buses
<a href="#">list_event_sources</a>	You can use this to see all the partner event sources that have been shared with your AWS account
<a href="#">list_partner_event_source_accounts</a>	An SaaS partner can use this operation to display the AWS account ID that a particular partner event source is shared with
<a href="#">list_partner_event_sources</a>	An SaaS partner can use this operation to list all the partner event source names that they have shared with your account
<a href="#">list_rule_names_by_target</a>	Lists the rules for the specified target
<a href="#">list_rules</a>	Lists your EventBridge rules
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	Displays the tags associated with an EventBridge resource
<a href="#">list_targets_by_rule</a>	Lists the targets assigned to the specified rule
<a href="#">put_events</a>	Sends custom events to EventBridge so that they can be matched to rules
<a href="#">put_partner_events</a>	This is used by SaaS partners to write events to a customer's partner event bus
<a href="#">put_permission</a>	Running PutPermission permits the specified AWS account or AWS organization to put events to the specified partner event bus
<a href="#">put_rule</a>	Creates or updates the specified rule
<a href="#">put_targets</a>	Adds the specified targets to the specified rule, or updates the targets if they're already assigned to the rule
<a href="#">remove_permission</a>	Revokes the permission of another AWS account to be able to put events to the specified partner event bus
<a href="#">remove_targets</a>	Removes the specified targets from the specified rule
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified EventBridge resource
<a href="#">test_event_pattern</a>	Tests whether the specified event pattern matches the provided event
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Removes one or more tags from the specified EventBridge resource

## Examples

```
svc <- eventbridge()
svc$activate_event_source(
```

```

    Foo = 123
  )

```

---

 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()
```

## Operations

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

## Examples

```

svc <- firehose()
svc$create_delivery_stream(
  Foo = 123
)

```

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](#).

**Usage**

```
fms()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">associate_admin_account</a>	Sets the AWS Firewall Manager administrator account
<a href="#">delete_notification_channel</a>	Deletes an AWS Firewall Manager association with the IAM role and the Amazon Simple Notif
<a href="#">delete_policy</a>	Permanently deletes an AWS Firewall Manager policy
<a href="#">disassociate_admin_account</a>	Disassociates the account that has been set as the AWS Firewall Manager administrator account
<a href="#">get_admin_account</a>	Returns the AWS Organizations master account that is associated with AWS Firewall Manager
<a href="#">get_compliance_detail</a>	Returns detailed compliance information about the specified member account
<a href="#">get_notification_channel</a>	Returns information about the Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) topic that is used to
<a href="#">get_policy</a>	Returns information about the specified AWS Firewall Manager policy
<a href="#">get_protection_status</a>	If you created a Shield Advanced policy, returns policy-level attack summary information in th
<a href="#">list_compliance_status</a>	Returns an array of PolicyComplianceStatus objects in the response
<a href="#">list_member_accounts</a>	Returns a MemberAccounts object that lists the member accounts in the administrator's AWS c
<a href="#">list_policies</a>	Returns an array of PolicySummary objects in the response
<a href="#">put_notification_channel</a>	Designates the IAM role and Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) topic that AWS Firew
<a href="#">put_policy</a>	Creates an AWS Firewall Manager policy

**Examples**

```
svc <- fms()
svc$associate_admin_account(
  Foo = 123
)
```

fsx

*Amazon FSx*



**Description**

Amazon FSx is a fully managed service that makes it easy for storage and application administrators to launch and use shared file storage.

**Usage**

```
fsx()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">create_backup</a>	Creates a backup of an existing Amazon FSx for Windows File Server file system
<a href="#">create_file_system</a>	Creates a new, empty Amazon FSx file system
<a href="#">create_file_system_from_backup</a>	Creates a new Amazon FSx file system from an existing Amazon FSx for Windows File S
<a href="#">delete_backup</a>	Deletes an Amazon FSx for Windows File Server backup, deleting its contents
<a href="#">delete_file_system</a>	Deletes a file system, deleting its contents
<a href="#">describe_backups</a>	Returns the description of specific Amazon FSx for Windows File Server backups, if a Ba
<a href="#">describe_file_systems</a>	Returns the description of specific Amazon FSx file systems, if a FileSystemIds value is p
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	Lists tags for an Amazon FSx file systems and backups in the case of Amazon FSx for Wi
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Tags an Amazon FSx resource
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	This action removes a tag from an Amazon FSx resource
<a href="#">update_file_system</a>	Updates a file system configuration

**Examples**

```
# This operation creates a new backup.
svc <- fsx()
svc$create_backup(
  FileSystemId = "fs-0498eed5fe91001ec",
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = "Name",
      Value = "MyBackup"
    )
  )
)
```

**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 stor- age 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()

## Operations

<a href="#">abort_multipart_upload</a>	This operation aborts a multipart upload identified by the upload ID
<a href="#">abort_vault_lock</a>	This operation aborts the vault locking process if the vault lock is not in the Locked state
<a href="#">add_tags_to_vault</a>	This operation adds the specified tags to a vault
<a href="#">complete_multipart_upload</a>	You call this operation to inform Amazon S3 Glacier (Glacier) that all the archive parts have been uploaded
<a href="#">complete_vault_lock</a>	This operation completes the vault locking process by transitioning the vault lock from the InProgress state to the Locked state
<a href="#">create_vault</a>	This operation creates a new vault with the specified name
<a href="#">delete_archive</a>	This operation deletes an archive from a vault
<a href="#">delete_vault</a>	This operation deletes a vault
<a href="#">delete_vault_access_policy</a>	This operation deletes the access policy associated with the specified vault
<a href="#">delete_vault_notifications</a>	This operation deletes the notification configuration set for a vault
<a href="#">describe_job</a>	This operation returns information about a job you previously initiated, including the job information
<a href="#">describe_vault</a>	This operation returns information about a vault, including the vault's Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
<a href="#">get_data_retrieval_policy</a>	This operation returns the current data retrieval policy for the account and region specified in the request
<a href="#">get_job_output</a>	This operation downloads the output of the job you initiated using InitiateJob
<a href="#">get_vault_access_policy</a>	This operation retrieves the access-policy subresource set on the vault; for more information, see <a href="#">Access Policies</a>
<a href="#">get_vault_lock</a>	This operation retrieves the following attributes from the lock-policy subresource set on the vault: <code>LockPolicyName</code> , <code>LockPolicyType</code> , <code>LockPolicyStatus</code> , and <code>LockPolicyCreationDate</code>
<a href="#">get_vault_notifications</a>	This operation retrieves the notification-configuration subresource of the specified vault
<a href="#">initiate_job</a>	This operation initiates a job of the specified type, which can be a select, an archival retrieval, or a multipart upload
<a href="#">initiate_multipart_upload</a>	This operation initiates a multipart upload
<a href="#">initiate_vault_lock</a>	This operation initiates the vault locking process by doing the following: - Installing a vault lock - Initiating a job to download the vault lock - Waiting for the job to complete
<a href="#">list_jobs</a>	This operation lists jobs for a vault, including jobs that are in-progress and jobs that have reached the final state
<a href="#">list_multipart_uploads</a>	This operation lists in-progress multipart uploads for the specified vault
<a href="#">list_parts</a>	This operation lists the parts of an archive that have been uploaded in a specific multipart upload

<a href="#">list_provisioned_capacity</a>	This operation lists the provisioned capacity units for the specified AWS account
<a href="#">list_tags_for_vault</a>	This operation lists all the tags attached to a vault
<a href="#">list_vaults</a>	This operation lists all vaults owned by the calling user's account
<a href="#">purchase_provisioned_capacity</a>	This operation purchases a provisioned capacity unit for an AWS account
<a href="#">remove_tags_from_vault</a>	This operation removes one or more tags from the set of tags attached to a vault
<a href="#">set_data_retrieval_policy</a>	This operation sets and then enacts a data retrieval policy in the region specified in the PUT
<a href="#">set_vault_access_policy</a>	This operation configures an access policy for a vault and will overwrite an existing policy
<a href="#">set_vault_notifications</a>	This operation configures notifications that will be sent when specific events happen to a vault
<a href="#">upload_archive</a>	This operation adds an archive to a vault
<a href="#">upload_multipart_part</a>	This operation uploads a part of an archive

## Examples

```
# The example deletes an in-progress multipart upload to a vault named
# my-vault:
svc <- glacier()
svc$abort_multipart_upload(
  accountId = "-",
  uploadId = "19gaRezEXAMPLES6Ry5YYdqthHOC_kGRCT03L9yetr220UmPtBYKk-0ssZtLqyFu7sY1_1R7vgFuJV...",
  vaultName = "my-vault"
)
```

---

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 network layer service in which you create accelerators to improve availability and performance for internet applications used by a global audience.

Global Accelerator provides you with static IP addresses that you associate with your accelerator. These IP addresses are anycast from the AWS edge network and distribute incoming application traffic across multiple endpoint resources in multiple AWS Regions, which increases the availability of your applications. Endpoints can be Elastic IP addresses, Network Load Balancers, and Application Load Balancers that are located in one AWS Region or multiple Regions.

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 directed to only healthy endpoints.

Global Accelerator includes components that work together to help you improve performance and availability for your applications:

**Static IP address**

: AWS Global Accelerator provides you with a set of static IP addresses which are anycast from the AWS edge network and serve as the single fixed entry points for your clients. If you already have Elastic Load Balancing or Elastic IP address resources set up for your applications, you can easily add those to Global Accelerator to allow the resources to be accessed by a Global Accelerator static IP address.

**Accelerator**

: An accelerator directs traffic to optimal endpoints over the AWS global network to improve availability and performance for your internet applications that have a global audience. Each accelerator includes one or more listeners.

**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, 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 protocol and port that you configure. 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. 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. 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 new releases across different AWS Regions, for example.

**Endpoint**

: An endpoint is an Elastic IP address, Network Load Balancer, or Application Load Balancer. Traffic is routed to endpoints based on several factors, including the geo-proximity to the user, the health of the endpoint, and the 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.

**Usage**

```
globalaccelerator()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">create_accelerator</a>	Create an accelerator
<a href="#">create_endpoint_group</a>	Create an endpoint group for the specified listener

<a href="#">create_listener</a>	Create a listener to process inbound connections from clients to an accelerator
<a href="#">delete_accelerator</a>	Delete an accelerator
<a href="#">delete_endpoint_group</a>	Delete an endpoint group from a listener
<a href="#">delete_listener</a>	Delete a listener from an accelerator
<a href="#">describe_accelerator</a>	Describe an accelerator
<a href="#">describe_accelerator_attributes</a>	Describe the attributes of an accelerator
<a href="#">describe_endpoint_group</a>	Describe an endpoint group
<a href="#">describe_listener</a>	Describe a listener
<a href="#">list_accelerators</a>	List the accelerators for an AWS account
<a href="#">list_endpoint_groups</a>	List the endpoint groups that are associated with a listener
<a href="#">list_listeners</a>	List the listeners for an accelerator
<a href="#">update_accelerator</a>	Update an accelerator
<a href="#">update_accelerator_attributes</a>	Update the attributes for an accelerator
<a href="#">update_endpoint_group</a>	Update an endpoint group
<a href="#">update_listener</a>	Update a listener

### Examples

```

svc <- globalaccelerator()
svc$create_accelerator(
  Foo = 123
)

```

---

glue

*AWS Glue*

---

### Description

Defines the public endpoint for the AWS Glue service.

### Usage

```
glue()
```

### Operations

<a href="#">batch_create_partition</a>	Creates one or more partitions in a batch operation
<a href="#">batch_delete_connection</a>	Deletes a list of connection definitions from the Data Catalog
<a href="#">batch_delete_partition</a>	Deletes one or more partitions in a batch operation
<a href="#">batch_delete_table</a>	Deletes multiple tables at once
<a href="#">batch_delete_table_version</a>	Deletes a specified batch of versions of a table
<a href="#">batch_get_crawlers</a>	Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of crawler names
<a href="#">batch_get_dev_endpoints</a>	Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of DevEndpoint names
<a href="#">batch_get_jobs</a>	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>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 schedule
<code>create_database</code>	Creates a new database in a Data Catalog
<code>create_dev_endpoint</code>	Creates a new DevEndpoint
<code>create_job</code>	Creates a new job definition
<code>create_partition</code>	Creates a new partition
<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_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 status is <code>STOPPED</code>
<code>delete_database</code>	Removes a specified Database from a Data Catalog
<code>delete_dev_endpoint</code>	Deletes a specified DevEndpoint
<code>delete_job</code>	Deletes a specified job definition
<code>delete_partition</code>	Deletes a specified partition
<code>delete_resource_policy</code>	Deletes a specified policy
<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_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_data_catalog_encryption_settings</code>	Retrieves the security configuration for a specified catalog
<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_dataflow_graph</code>	Transforms a Python script into a directed acyclic graph (DAG)
<code>get_dev_endpoint</code>	Retrieves information about a specified DevEndpoint
<code>get_dev_endpoints</code>	Retrieves all the DevEndpoints in this AWS account
<code>get_job</code>	Retrieves an existing job definition
<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_partition</code>	Retrieves information about a specified partition
<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_resource_policy</code>	Retrieves a specified resource policy
<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_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
<code>get_tables</code>	Retrieves the definitions of some or all of the tables in a given Database
<code>get_tags</code>	Retrieves a list of tags associated with a resource
<code>get_trigger</code>	Retrieves the definition of a trigger
<code>get_triggers</code>	Gets all the triggers associated with a job
<code>get_user_defined_function</code>	Retrieves a specified function definition from the Data Catalog
<code>get_user_defined_functions</code>	Retrieves a multiple function definitions from the Data Catalog
<code>get_workflow</code>	Retrieves resource metadata for a workflow
<code>get_workflow_run</code>	Retrieves the metadata for a given workflow run
<code>get_workflow_run_properties</code>	Retrieves the workflow run properties which were set during the run
<code>get_workflow_runs</code>	Retrieves metadata for all runs of a given workflow
<code>import_catalog_to_glue</code>	Imports an existing Athena Data Catalog to AWS Glue
<code>list_crawlers</code>	Retrieves the names of all crawler resources in this AWS account, or the resources with the specified prefix
<code>list_dev_endpoints</code>	Retrieves the names of all DevEndpoint resources in this AWS account, or the resources with the specified prefix
<code>list_jobs</code>	Retrieves the names of all job resources in this AWS account, or the resources with the specified prefix
<code>list_triggers</code>	Retrieves the names of all trigger resources in this AWS account, or the resources with the specified prefix
<code>list_workflows</code>	Lists names of workflows created in the account
<code>put_data_catalog_encryption_settings</code>	Sets the security configuration for a specified catalog
<code>put_resource_policy</code>	Sets the Data Catalog resource policy for access control
<code>put_workflow_run_properties</code>	Puts the specified workflow run properties for the given workflow run
<code>reset_job_bookmark</code>	Resets a bookmark entry
<code>start_crawler</code>	Starts a crawl using the specified crawler, regardless of what is scheduled
<code>start_crawler_schedule</code>	Changes the schedule state of the specified crawler to SCHEDULED, unless the crawler is already running
<code>start_job_run</code>	Starts a job run using a job definition
<code>start_trigger</code>	Starts an existing trigger
<code>start_workflow_run</code>	Starts a new run of the specified workflow
<code>stop_crawler</code>	If the specified crawler is running, stops the crawl
<code>stop_crawler_schedule</code>	Sets the schedule state of the specified crawler to NOT_SCHEDULED, but does not stop the crawler if it is already running
<code>stop_trigger</code>	Stops a specified trigger
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds tags to a resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes tags from a resource
<code>update_classifier</code>	Modifies an existing classifier (a GrokClassifier, an XMLClassifier, a JsonClassifier, or a RegexClassifier)
<code>update_connection</code>	Updates a connection definition in the Data Catalog
<code>update_crawler</code>	Updates a crawler
<code>update_crawler_schedule</code>	Updates the schedule of a crawler using a cron expression
<code>update_database</code>	Updates an existing database definition in a Data Catalog
<code>update_dev_endpoint</code>	Updates a specified DevEndpoint
<code>update_job</code>	Updates an existing job definition

<a href="#">update_partition</a>	Updates a partition
<a href="#">update_table</a>	Updates a metadata table in the Data Catalog
<a href="#">update_trigger</a>	Updates a trigger definition
<a href="#">update_user_defined_function</a>	Updates an existing function definition in the Data Catalog
<a href="#">update_workflow</a>	Updates an existing workflow

## Examples

```
svc <- glue()
svc$batch_create_partition(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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 and 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 serving malware or mining bitcoin. It also monitors AWS account access behavior for signs of compromise, such as unauthorized infrastructure deployments, like 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 [Amazon GuardDuty User Guide](#).

## Usage

```
guardduty()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">accept_invitation</a>	Accepts the invitation to be monitored by a master GuardDuty account
<a href="#">archive_findings</a>	Archives Amazon GuardDuty findings specified by the list of finding IDs
<a href="#">create_detector</a>	Creates a single Amazon GuardDuty detector
<a href="#">create_filter</a>	Creates a filter using the specified finding criteria
<a href="#">create_ip_set</a>	Creates a new IPSet - a list of trusted IP addresses that have been whitelisted for secure o
<a href="#">create_members</a>	Creates member accounts of the current AWS account by specifying a list of AWS accou
<a href="#">create_sample_findings</a>	Generates example findings of types specified by the list of finding types



<code>create_threat_intel_set</code>	Create a new ThreatIntelSet
<code>decline_invitations</code>	Declines invitations sent to the current member account by AWS account specified by the
<code>delete_detector</code>	Deletes a Amazon GuardDuty detector specified by the detector ID
<code>delete_filter</code>	Deletes the filter specified by the filter name
<code>delete_ip_set</code>	Deletes the IPSet specified by the IPSet ID
<code>delete_invitations</code>	Deletes invitations sent to the current member account by AWS accounts specified by the
<code>delete_members</code>	Deletes GuardDuty member accounts (to the current GuardDuty master account) specified
<code>delete_threat_intel_set</code>	Deletes ThreatIntelSet specified by the ThreatIntelSet ID
<code>disassociate_from_master_account</code>	Disassociates the current GuardDuty member account from its master account
<code>disassociate_members</code>	Disassociates GuardDuty member accounts (to the current GuardDuty master account) s
<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_ip_set</code>	Retrieves the IPSet specified by the IPSet ID
<code>get_invitations_count</code>	Returns the count of all GuardDuty membership invitations that were sent to the current
<code>get_master_account</code>	Provides the details for the GuardDuty master account to the current GuardDuty member
<code>get_members</code>	Retrieves GuardDuty member accounts (to the current GuardDuty master account) speci
<code>get_threat_intel_set</code>	Retrieves the ThreatIntelSet that is specified by the ThreatIntelSet ID
<code>invite_members</code>	Invites other AWS accounts (created as members of the current AWS account by Create
<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_ip_sets</code>	Lists the IPSets of the GuardDuty service specified by the detector ID
<code>list_invitations</code>	Lists all GuardDuty membership invitations that were sent to the current AWS account
<code>list_members</code>	Lists details about all member accounts for the current GuardDuty master account
<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>	Re-enables GuardDuty to monitor findings of the member accounts specified by the acco
<code>stop_monitoring_members</code>	Disables GuardDuty from monitoring findings of the member accounts specified by the a
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds tags to a resource
<code>unarchive_findings</code>	Unarchives Amazon GuardDuty findings specified by the list of finding IDs
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes tags from a resource
<code>update_detector</code>	Updates an 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 specified Amazon GuardDuty findings as useful or not useful
<code>update_ip_set</code>	Updates the IPSet specified by the IPSet ID
<code>update_threat_intel_set</code>	Updates the ThreatIntelSet specified by ThreatIntelSet ID

## Examples

```

svc <- guardduty()
svc$accept_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)

```

health

*AWS Health APIs and Notifications***Description****AWS Health**

The AWS Health API provides programmatic access to the AWS Health information that is presented in the [AWS Personal Health Dashboard](#). You can get information about events that affect your AWS resources:

- DescribeEvents: Summary information about events.
- DescribeEventDetails: Detailed information about one or more events.
- DescribeAffectedEntities: Information about AWS resources that are affected by one or more events.

In addition, these operations provide information about event types and summary counts of events or affected entities:

- DescribeEventTypes: Information about the kinds of events that AWS Health tracks.
- DescribeEventAggregates: A count of the number of events that meet specified criteria.
- DescribeEntityAggregates: A count of the number of affected entities that meet specified criteria.

The Health API requires a Business or Enterprise support plan from [AWS Support](#). Calling the Health API from an account that does not have a Business or Enterprise support plan causes a `SubscriptionRequiredException`.

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

See the [AWS Health User Guide](#) for information about how to use the API.

**Service Endpoint**

The HTTP endpoint for the AWS Health API is:

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

**Usage**

```
health()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">describe_affected_entities</a>	Returns a list of entities that have been affected by the specified events, based on the specified filter criteria.
<a href="#">describe_entity_aggregates</a>	Returns the number of entities that are affected by each of the specified events.
<a href="#">describe_event_aggregates</a>	Returns the number of events of each event type (issue, scheduled change, and account notification).
<a href="#">describe_event_details</a>	Returns detailed information about one or more specified events.
<a href="#">describe_event_types</a>	Returns the event types that meet the specified filter criteria.
<a href="#">describe_events</a>	Returns information about events that meet the specified filter criteria.

## Examples

```
svc <- health()
svc$describe_affected_entities(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

iam

*AWS Identity and Access Management*

---

## Description

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a web service that you can use to manage users and user permissions under your AWS account. This guide provides descriptions of IAM actions that you can call programmatically. For general information about IAM, see [AWS Identity and Access Management \(IAM\)](#). For the user guide for IAM, see [Using IAM](#).

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 IAM and AWS. For example, the SDKs take care of tasks such as cryptographically signing requests (see below), 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.

We recommend that you use the AWS SDKs to make programmatic API calls to IAM. However, you can also use the IAM Query API to make direct calls to the IAM web service. To learn more about the IAM Query API, see [Making Query Requests](#) in the *Using IAM* guide. IAM supports GET and POST requests for all actions. That is, the API does not 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.

### Signing Requests

Requests must be signed using an access key ID and a secret access key. We strongly recommend that you do not use your AWS account access key ID and secret access key for everyday work with IAM. You can use the access key ID and secret access key for an IAM user or you can use the AWS Security Token Service to generate temporary security credentials and use those to sign requests.

To sign requests, we recommend that you use [Signature Version 4](#). If you have an existing application that uses Signature Version 2, you do not have to update it to use Signature Version 4. However, some operations now require Signature Version 4. The documentation for operations that require version 4 indicate this requirement.

### Additional Resources

For more information, see the following:

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

- **IAM Best Practices.** This topic presents a list of suggestions for using the IAM service to help secure your AWS resources.
- **Signing AWS API Requests.** This set of topics walk you through the process of signing a request using an access key ID and secret access key.

## Usage

iam()

## Operations

<a href="#">add_client_id_to_open_id_connect_provider</a>	Adds a new client ID (also known as audience) to the list of client IDs a
<a href="#">add_role_to_instance_profile</a>	Adds the specified IAM role to the specified instance profile
<a href="#">add_user_to_group</a>	Adds the specified user to the specified group
<a href="#">attach_group_policy</a>	Attaches the specified managed policy to the specified IAM group
<a href="#">attach_role_policy</a>	Attaches the specified managed policy to the specified IAM role
<a href="#">attach_user_policy</a>	Attaches the specified managed policy to the specified user
<a href="#">change_password</a>	Changes the password of the IAM user who is calling this operation
<a href="#">create_access_key</a>	Creates a new AWS secret access key and corresponding AWS access k
<a href="#">create_account_alias</a>	Creates an alias for your AWS account
<a href="#">create_group</a>	Creates a new group
<a href="#">create_instance_profile</a>	Creates a new instance profile
<a href="#">create_login_profile</a>	Creates a password for the specified user, giving the user the ability to a
<a href="#">create_open_id_connect_provider</a>	Creates an IAM entity to describe an identity provider (IdP) that support
<a href="#">create_policy</a>	Creates a new managed policy for your AWS account
<a href="#">create_policy_version</a>	Creates a new version of the specified managed policy
<a href="#">create_role</a>	Creates a new role for your AWS account
<a href="#">create_saml_provider</a>	Creates an IAM resource that describes an identity provider (IdP) that s
<a href="#">create_service_linked_role</a>	Creates an IAM role that is linked to a specific AWS service
<a href="#">create_service_specific_credential</a>	Generates a set of credentials consisting of a user name and password th
<a href="#">create_user</a>	Creates a new IAM user for your AWS account
<a href="#">create_virtual_mfa_device</a>	Creates a new virtual MFA device for the AWS account
<a href="#">deactivate_mfa_device</a>	Deactivates the specified MFA device and removes it from association w
<a href="#">delete_access_key</a>	Deletes the access key pair associated with the specified IAM user
<a href="#">delete_account_alias</a>	Deletes the specified AWS account alias
<a href="#">delete_account_password_policy</a>	Deletes the password policy for the AWS account
<a href="#">delete_group</a>	Deletes the specified IAM group
<a href="#">delete_group_policy</a>	Deletes the specified inline policy that is embedded in the specified IAM
<a href="#">delete_instance_profile</a>	Deletes the specified instance profile
<a href="#">delete_login_profile</a>	Deletes the password for the specified IAM user, which terminates the u
<a href="#">delete_open_id_connect_provider</a>	Deletes an OpenID Connect identity provider (IdP) resource object in IA
<a href="#">delete_policy</a>	Deletes the specified managed policy
<a href="#">delete_policy_version</a>	Deletes the specified version from the specified managed policy
<a href="#">delete_role</a>	Deletes the specified role
<a href="#">delete_role_permissions_boundary</a>	Deletes the permissions boundary for the specified IAM role
<a href="#">delete_role_policy</a>	Deletes the specified inline policy that is embedded in the specified IAM
<a href="#">delete_saml_provider</a>	Deletes a SAML provider resource in IAM
<a href="#">delete_ssh_public_key</a>	Deletes the specified SSH public key

<code>delete_server_certificate</code>	Deletes the specified server certificate
<code>delete_service_linked_role</code>	Submits a service-linked role deletion request and returns a DeletionTask
<code>delete_service_specific_credential</code>	Deletes the specified service-specific credential
<code>delete_signing_certificate</code>	Deletes a signing certificate associated with the specified IAM user
<code>delete_user</code>	Deletes the specified IAM user
<code>delete_user_permissions_boundary</code>	Deletes the permissions boundary for the specified IAM user
<code>delete_user_policy</code>	Deletes the specified inline policy that is embedded in the specified IAM
<code>delete_virtual_mfa_device</code>	Deletes a virtual MFA device
<code>detach_group_policy</code>	Removes the specified managed policy from the specified IAM group
<code>detach_role_policy</code>	Removes the specified managed policy from the specified role
<code>detach_user_policy</code>	Removes the specified managed policy from the specified user
<code>enable_mfa_device</code>	Enables the specified MFA device and associates it with the specified IA
<code>generate_credential_report</code>	Generates a credential report for the AWS account
<code>generate_organizations_access_report</code>	Generates a report for service last accessed data for AWS Organizations
<code>generate_service_last_accessed_details</code>	Generates a report that includes details about when an IAM resource (us
<code>get_access_key_last_used</code>	Retrieves information about when the specified access key was last used
<code>get_account_authorization_details</code>	Retrieves information about all IAM users, groups, roles, and policies in
<code>get_account_password_policy</code>	Retrieves the password policy for the AWS account
<code>get_account_summary</code>	Retrieves information about IAM entity usage and IAM quotas in the A
<code>get_context_keys_for_custom_policy</code>	Gets a list of all of the context keys referenced in the input policies
<code>get_context_keys_for_principal_policy</code>	Gets a list of all of the context keys referenced in all the IAM policies th
<code>get_credential_report</code>	Retrieves a credential report for the AWS account
<code>get_group</code>	Returns a list of IAM users that are in the specified IAM group
<code>get_group_policy</code>	Retrieves the specified inline policy document that is embedded in the s
<code>get_instance_profile</code>	Retrieves information about the specified instance profile, including the
<code>get_login_profile</code>	Retrieves the user name and password-creation date for the specified IA
<code>get_open_id_connect_provider</code>	Returns information about the specified OpenID Connect (OIDC) provi
<code>get_organizations_access_report</code>	Retrieves the service last accessed data report for AWS Organizations th
<code>get_policy</code>	Retrieves information about the specified managed policy, including the
<code>get_policy_version</code>	Retrieves information about the specified version of the specified manag
<code>get_role</code>	Retrieves information about the specified role, including the role's path,
<code>get_role_policy</code>	Retrieves the specified inline policy document that is embedded with the
<code>get_saml_provider</code>	Returns the SAML provider metadocument that was uploaded when the
<code>get_ssh_public_key</code>	Retrieves the specified SSH public key, including metadata about the ke
<code>get_server_certificate</code>	Retrieves information about the specified server certificate stored in IAM
<code>get_service_last_accessed_details</code>	Retrieves a service last accessed report that was created using the Gener
<code>get_service_last_accessed_details_with_entities</code>	After you generate a group or policy report using the GenerateServiceL
<code>get_service_linked_role_deletion_status</code>	Retrieves the status of your service-linked role deletion
<code>get_user</code>	Retrieves information about the specified IAM user, including the user's
<code>get_user_policy</code>	Retrieves the specified inline policy document that is embedded in the s
<code>list_access_keys</code>	Returns information about the access key IDs associated with the specif
<code>list_account_aliases</code>	Lists the account alias associated with the AWS account (Note: you can
<code>list_attached_group_policies</code>	Lists all managed policies that are attached to the specified IAM group
<code>list_attached_role_policies</code>	Lists all managed policies that are attached to the specified IAM role
<code>list_attached_user_policies</code>	Lists all managed policies that are attached to the specified IAM user
<code>list_entities_for_policy</code>	Lists all IAM users, groups, and roles that the specified managed policy
<code>list_group_policies</code>	Lists the names of the inline policies that are embedded in the specified
<code>list_groups</code>	Lists the IAM groups that have the specified path prefix

<code>list_groups_for_user</code>	Lists the IAM groups that the specified IAM user belongs to
<code>list_instance_profiles</code>	Lists the instance profiles that have the specified path prefix
<code>list_instance_profiles_for_role</code>	Lists the instance profiles that have the specified associated IAM role
<code>list_mfa_devices</code>	Lists the MFA devices for an IAM user
<code>list_open_id_connect_providers</code>	Lists information about the IAM OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider resource objects
<code>list_policies</code>	Lists all the managed policies that are available in your AWS account, including those that are shared with you
<code>list_policies_granting_service_access</code>	Retrieves a list of policies that the IAM identity (user, group, or role) can use to access AWS services
<code>list_policy_versions</code>	Lists information about the versions of the specified managed policy, including the policy document
<code>list_role_policies</code>	Lists the names of the inline policies that are embedded in the specified IAM role
<code>list_role_tags</code>	Lists the tags that are attached to the specified role
<code>list_roles</code>	Lists the IAM roles that have the specified path prefix
<code>list_saml_providers</code>	Lists the SAML provider resource objects defined in IAM in the account
<code>list_ssh_public_keys</code>	Returns information about the SSH public keys associated with the specified IAM user
<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_user_policies</code>	Lists the names of the inline policies embedded in the specified IAM user
<code>list_user_tags</code>	Lists the tags that are attached to the specified user
<code>list_users</code>	Lists the IAM users that have the specified path prefix
<code>list_virtual_mfa_devices</code>	Lists the virtual MFA devices defined in the AWS account by assignment to an IAM user
<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 resources
<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_ssh_public_key</code>	Sets the status of an IAM user's SSH public key to active or inactive

<a href="#">update_server_certificate</a>	Updates the name and/or the path of the specified server certificate stored in the AWS IAM console
<a href="#">update_service_specific_credential</a>	Sets the status of a service-specific credential to Active or Inactive
<a href="#">update_signing_certificate</a>	Changes the status of the specified user signing certificate from active to inactive
<a href="#">update_user</a>	Updates the name and/or the path of the specified IAM user
<a href="#">upload_ssh_public_key</a>	Uploads an SSH public key and associates it with the specified IAM user
<a href="#">upload_server_certificate</a>	Uploads a server certificate entity for the AWS account
<a href="#">upload_signing_certificate</a>	Uploads an X.509 certificate to the AWS IAM console

### Examples

```
# 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 <- iam()
svc$add_client_id_to_open_id_connect_provider(
  ClientID = "my-application-ID",
  OpenIDConnectProviderArn = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/server.example.com"
)
```

---

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()
```

### Operations

<a href="#">add_attributes_to_findings</a>	Assigns attributes (key and value pairs) to the findings that are specified by the ARNs of the findings
<a href="#">create_assessment_target</a>	Creates a new assessment target using the ARN of the resource group that is generated by the assessment target generator
<a href="#">create_assessment_template</a>	Creates an assessment template for the assessment target that is specified by the ARN of the assessment target
<a href="#">create_exclusions_preview</a>	Starts the generation of an exclusions preview for the specified assessment template
<a href="#">create_resource_group</a>	Creates a resource group using the specified set of tags (key and value pairs) that are used to identify resources
<a href="#">delete_assessment_run</a>	Deletes the assessment run that is specified by the ARN of the assessment run
<a href="#">delete_assessment_target</a>	Deletes the assessment target that is specified by the ARN of the assessment target
<a href="#">delete_assessment_template</a>	Deletes the assessment template that is specified by the ARN of the assessment template
<a href="#">describe_assessment_runs</a>	Describes the assessment runs that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment runs
<a href="#">describe_assessment_targets</a>	Describes the assessment targets that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment targets
<a href="#">describe_assessment_templates</a>	Describes the assessment templates that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment templates

<a href="#">describe_cross_account_access_role</a>	Describes the IAM role that enables Amazon Inspector to access your AWS account
<a href="#">describe_exclusions</a>	Describes the exclusions that are specified by the exclusions' ARNs
<a href="#">describe_findings</a>	Describes the findings that are specified by the ARNs of the findings
<a href="#">describe_resource_groups</a>	Describes the resource groups that are specified by the ARNs of the resource groups
<a href="#">describe_rules_packages</a>	Describes the rules packages that are specified by the ARNs of the rules packages
<a href="#">get_assessment_report</a>	Produces an assessment report that includes detailed and comprehensive results of a sp
<a href="#">get_exclusions_preview</a>	Retrieves the exclusions preview (a list of ExclusionPreview objects) specified by the p
<a href="#">get_telemetry_metadata</a>	Information about the data that is collected for the specified assessment run
<a href="#">list_assessment_run_agents</a>	Lists the agents of the assessment runs that are specified by the ARNs of the assessme
<a href="#">list_assessment_runs</a>	Lists the assessment runs that correspond to the assessment templates that are specifi
<a href="#">list_assessment_targets</a>	Lists the ARNs of the assessment targets within this AWS account
<a href="#">list_assessment_templates</a>	Lists the assessment templates that correspond to the assessment targets that are specifi
<a href="#">list_event_subscriptions</a>	Lists all the event subscriptions for the assessment template that is specified by the AR
<a href="#">list_exclusions</a>	List exclusions that are generated by the assessment run
<a href="#">list_findings</a>	Lists findings that are generated by the assessment runs that are specified by the ARNs
<a href="#">list_rules_packages</a>	Lists all available Amazon Inspector rules packages
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	Lists all tags associated with an assessment template
<a href="#">preview_agents</a>	Previews the agents installed on the EC2 instances that are part of the specified assessm
<a href="#">register_cross_account_access_role</a>	Registers the IAM role that grants Amazon Inspector access to AWS Services needed t
<a href="#">remove_attributes_from_findings</a>	Removes entire attributes (key and value pairs) from the findings that are specified by t
<a href="#">set_tags_for_resource</a>	Sets tags (key and value pairs) to the assessment template that is specified by the ARN
<a href="#">start_assessment_run</a>	Starts the assessment run specified by the ARN of the assessment template
<a href="#">stop_assessment_run</a>	Stops the assessment run that is specified by the ARN of the assessment run
<a href="#">subscribe_to_event</a>	Enables the process of sending Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) notification
<a href="#">unsubscribe_from_event</a>	Disables the process of sending Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) notificatio
<a href="#">update_assessment_target</a>	Updates the assessment target that is specified by the ARN of the assessment target

## Examples

```
# Assigns attributes (key and value pairs) to the findings that are
# specified by the ARNs of the findings.
svc <- inspector()
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/0-811VIE0D/run/0-Z0..."
  )
)
```



kafka

*Managed Streaming for Kafka***Description**

Managed Streaming for Kafka

**Usage**

kafka()

**Operations**

<a href="#">create_cluster</a>	Creates a new MSK cluster
<a href="#">create_configuration</a>	Creates a new MSK configuration
<a href="#">delete_cluster</a>	Deletes the MSK cluster specified by the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in the request
<a href="#">describe_cluster</a>	Returns a description of the MSK cluster whose Amazon Resource Name (ARN) is specified
<a href="#">describe_cluster_operation</a>	Returns a description of the cluster operation specified by the ARN
<a href="#">describe_configuration</a>	Returns a description of this MSK configuration
<a href="#">describe_configuration_revision</a>	Returns a description of this revision of the configuration
<a href="#">get_bootstrap_brokers</a>	A list of brokers that a client application can use to bootstrap
<a href="#">list_cluster_operations</a>	Returns a list of all the operations that have been performed on the specified MSK cluster
<a href="#">list_clusters</a>	Returns a list of all the MSK clusters in the current Region
<a href="#">list_configuration_revisions</a>	Returns a list of all the MSK configurations in this Region
<a href="#">list_configurations</a>	Returns a list of all the MSK configurations in this Region
<a href="#">list_nodes</a>	Returns a list of the broker nodes in the cluster
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	Returns a list of the tags associated with the specified resource
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Adds tags to the specified MSK resource
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Removes the tags associated with the keys that are provided in the query
<a href="#">update_broker_storage</a>	Updates the EBS storage associated with MSK brokers
<a href="#">update_cluster_configuration</a>	Updates the cluster with the configuration that is specified in the request body

**Examples**

```
svc <- kafka()
svc$create_cluster(
  Foo = 123
)
```

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()
```

**Operations**

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

**Examples**

```
svc <- kinesis()
svc$add_tags_to_stream(
  Foo = 123
)
```

## Description

### Overview

This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics API, which only supports SQL applications. Version 2 of the API supports SQL and Java applications. For more information about version 2, see [Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics API V2 Documentation](#).

This is the *Amazon Kinesis Analytics v1 API Reference*. The [Amazon Kinesis Analytics Developer Guide](#) provides additional information.

## Usage

```
kinesisanalytics()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option</a>	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
<a href="#">add_application_input</a>	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
<a href="#">add_application_input_processing_configuration</a>	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
<a href="#">add_application_output</a>	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
<a href="#">add_application_reference_data_source</a>	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
<a href="#">create_application</a>	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
<a href="#">delete_application</a>	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
<a href="#">delete_application_cloud_watch_logging_option</a>	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
<a href="#">delete_application_input_processing_configuration</a>	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
<a href="#">delete_application_output</a>	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
<a href="#">delete_application_reference_data_source</a>	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
<a href="#">describe_application</a>	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
<a href="#">discover_input_schema</a>	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
<a href="#">list_applications</a>	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	Retrieves the list of key-value tags assigned to the application
<a href="#">start_application</a>	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
<a href="#">stop_application</a>	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Adds one or more key-value tags to a Kinesis Analytics application
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Removes one or more tags from a Kinesis Analytics application
<a href="#">update_application</a>	This documentation is for version 1 of the Amazon Kinesis Data Analyt

## Examples

```
svc <- kinesisanalytics()
svc$add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option(
  Foo = 123
```

)

---

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 SQL or Java. The service enables you to quickly author and run SQL or Java code against streaming sources to perform time series analytics, feed real-time dashboards, and create real-time metrics.

## Usage

```
kinesisanalyticsv2()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option</a>	Adds an Amazon CloudWatch log stream to monitor application configuration
<a href="#">add_application_input</a>	Adds a streaming source to your SQL-based Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics application
<a href="#">add_application_input_processing_configuration</a>	Adds an InputProcessingConfiguration to an SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application
<a href="#">add_application_output</a>	Adds an external destination to your SQL-based Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics application
<a href="#">add_application_reference_data_source</a>	Adds a reference data source to an existing SQL-based Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics application
<a href="#">create_application</a>	Creates an Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics application
<a href="#">create_application_snapshot</a>	Creates a snapshot of the application's state data
<a href="#">delete_application</a>	Deletes the specified application
<a href="#">delete_application_cloud_watch_logging_option</a>	Deletes an Amazon CloudWatch log stream from an Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics application
<a href="#">delete_application_input_processing_configuration</a>	Deletes an InputProcessingConfiguration from an input
<a href="#">delete_application_output</a>	Deletes the output destination configuration from your SQL-based Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics application
<a href="#">delete_application_reference_data_source</a>	Deletes a reference data source configuration from the specified SQL-based Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics application
<a href="#">delete_application_snapshot</a>	Deletes a snapshot of application state
<a href="#">describe_application</a>	Returns information about a specific Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics application
<a href="#">describe_application_snapshot</a>	Returns information about a snapshot of application state data
<a href="#">discover_input_schema</a>	Infers a schema for an SQL-based Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics application
<a href="#">list_application_snapshots</a>	Lists information about the current application snapshots
<a href="#">list_applications</a>	Returns a list of Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics applications in your account
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	Retrieves the list of key-value tags assigned to the application
<a href="#">start_application</a>	Starts the specified Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics application
<a href="#">stop_application</a>	Stops the application from processing data
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Adds one or more key-value tags to a Kinesis Analytics application
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Removes one or more tags from a Kinesis Analytics application
<a href="#">update_application</a>	Updates an existing Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics application

## Examples

```
svc <- kinesisanalyticsv2()
svc$add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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 DeveloperGuide](#).

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
- GenerateDataKey
- GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext

### Usage

kms()

### Operations

<a href="#">cancel_key_deletion</a>	Cancels the deletion of a customer master key (CMK)
<a href="#">connect_custom_key_store</a>	Connects or reconnects a custom key store to its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster
<a href="#">create_alias</a>	Creates a display name for a customer managed customer master key (CMK)
<a href="#">create_custom_key_store</a>	Creates a custom key store that is associated with an AWS CloudHSM cluster that you own
<a href="#">create_grant</a>	Adds a grant to a customer master key (CMK)
<a href="#">create_key</a>	Creates a customer managed customer master key (CMK) in your AWS account
<a href="#">decrypt</a>	Decrypts ciphertext
<a href="#">delete_alias</a>	Deletes the specified alias
<a href="#">delete_custom_key_store</a>	Deletes a custom key store
<a href="#">delete_imported_key_material</a>	Deletes key material that you previously imported
<a href="#">describe_custom_key_stores</a>	Gets information about custom key stores in the account and region
<a href="#">describe_key</a>	Provides detailed information about the specified customer master key (CMK)
<a href="#">disable_key</a>	Sets the state of a customer master key (CMK) to disabled, thereby preventing its use
<a href="#">disable_key_rotation</a>	Disables automatic rotation of the key material for the specified customer master key (CMK)
<a href="#">disconnect_custom_key_store</a>	Disconnects the custom key store from its associated AWS CloudHSM cluster
<a href="#">enable_key</a>	Sets the key state of a customer master key (CMK) to enabled
<a href="#">enable_key_rotation</a>	Enables automatic rotation of the key material for the specified customer master key (CMK)
<a href="#">encrypt</a>	Encrypts plaintext into ciphertext by using a customer master key (CMK)
<a href="#">generate_data_key</a>	Generates a unique data key
<a href="#">generate_data_key_without_plaintext</a>	Generates a unique data key
<a href="#">generate_random</a>	Returns a random byte string that is cryptographically secure
<a href="#">get_key_policy</a>	Gets a key policy attached to the specified customer master key (CMK)
<a href="#">get_key_rotation_status</a>	Gets a Boolean value that indicates whether automatic rotation of the key material is enabled
<a href="#">get_parameters_for_import</a>	Returns the items you need in order to import key material into AWS KMS from your external key store
<a href="#">import_key_material</a>	Imports key material into an existing AWS KMS customer master key (CMK) that was created from an external key store
<a href="#">list_aliases</a>	Gets a list of aliases in the caller's AWS account and region
<a href="#">list_grants</a>	Gets a list of all grants for the specified customer master key (CMK)

<a href="#">list_key_policies</a>	Gets the names of the key policies that are attached to a customer master key (CMK)
<a href="#">list_keys</a>	Gets a list of all customer master keys (CMKs) in the caller's AWS account and region
<a href="#">list_resource_tags</a>	Returns a list of all tags for the specified customer master key (CMK)
<a href="#">list_retirable_grants</a>	Returns a list of all grants for which the grant's RetiringPrincipal matches the one specified
<a href="#">put_key_policy</a>	Attaches a key policy to the specified customer master key (CMK)
<a href="#">re_encrypt</a>	Encrypts data on the server side with a new customer master key (CMK) without exporting the data
<a href="#">retire_grant</a>	Retires a grant
<a href="#">revoke_grant</a>	Revokes the specified grant for the specified customer master key (CMK)
<a href="#">schedule_key_deletion</a>	Schedules the deletion of a customer master key (CMK)
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Adds or edits tags for a customer master key (CMK)
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Removes the specified tags from the specified customer master key (CMK)
<a href="#">update_alias</a>	Associates an existing alias with a different customer master key (CMK)
<a href="#">update_custom_key_store</a>	Changes the properties of a custom key store
<a href="#">update_key_description</a>	Updates the description of a customer master key (CMK)

## Examples

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

---

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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">add_layer_version_permission</a>	Adds permissions to the resource-based policy of a version of an AWS Lambda layer
<a href="#">add_permission</a>	Grants an AWS service or another account permission to use a function
<a href="#">create_alias</a>	Creates an alias for a Lambda function version
<a href="#">create_event_source_mapping</a>	Creates a mapping between an event source and an AWS Lambda function
<a href="#">create_function</a>	Creates a Lambda function

<code>delete_alias</code>	Deletes a Lambda function alias
<code>delete_event_source_mapping</code>	Deletes an event source mapping
<code>delete_function</code>	Deletes a Lambda function
<code>delete_function_concurrency</code>	Removes a concurrent execution limit from a function
<code>delete_layer_version</code>	Deletes a version of an AWS Lambda layer
<code>get_account_settings</code>	Retrieves details about your account's limits and usage in an AWS Region
<code>get_alias</code>	Returns details about a Lambda function alias
<code>get_event_source_mapping</code>	Returns details about an event source mapping
<code>get_function</code>	Returns information about the function or function version, with a link to download the code
<code>get_function_configuration</code>	Returns the version-specific settings of a Lambda function or version
<code>get_layer_version</code>	Returns information about a version of an AWS Lambda layer, with a link to download the code
<code>get_layer_version_by_arn</code>	Returns information about a version of an AWS Lambda layer, with a link to download the code
<code>get_layer_version_policy</code>	Returns the permission policy for a version of an AWS Lambda layer
<code>get_policy</code>	Returns the resource-based IAM policy for a function, version, or alias
<code>invoke</code>	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_event_source_mappings</code>	Lists event source mappings
<code>list_functions</code>	Returns a list of Lambda functions, with the version-specific configuration of each
<code>list_layer_versions</code>	Lists the versions of an AWS Lambda layer
<code>list_layers</code>	Lists AWS Lambda layers and shows information about the latest version of each
<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_concurrency</code>	Sets the maximum number of simultaneous executions for a function, and reserves capacity
<code>remove_layer_version_permission</code>	Removes a statement from the permissions policy for a version of an AWS Lambda layer
<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_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

## Examples

```
# This example adds a permission for an S3 bucket to invoke a Lambda
# function.
svc <- lambda()
svc$add_permission(
  Action = "lambda:InvokeFunction",
  FunctionName = "MyFunction",
  Principal = "s3.amazonaws.com",
  SourceAccount = "123456789012",
  SourceArn = "arn:aws:s3:::examplebucket/*",
  StatementId = "ID-1"
```



)

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()

**Operations**

<a href="#">create_bot_version</a>	Creates a new version of the bot based on the \$LATEST version
<a href="#">create_intent_version</a>	Creates a new version of an intent based on the \$LATEST version of the intent
<a href="#">create_slot_type_version</a>	Creates a new version of a slot type based on the \$LATEST version of the specified slot type
<a href="#">delete_bot</a>	Deletes all versions of the bot, including the \$LATEST version
<a href="#">delete_bot_alias</a>	Deletes an alias for the specified bot
<a href="#">delete_bot_channel_association</a>	Deletes the association between an Amazon Lex bot and a messaging platform
<a href="#">delete_bot_version</a>	Deletes a specific version of a bot
<a href="#">delete_intent</a>	Deletes all versions of the intent, including the \$LATEST version
<a href="#">delete_intent_version</a>	Deletes a specific version of an intent
<a href="#">delete_slot_type</a>	Deletes all versions of the slot type, including the \$LATEST version
<a href="#">delete_slot_type_version</a>	Deletes a specific version of a slot type
<a href="#">delete_utterances</a>	Deletes stored utterances
<a href="#">get_bot</a>	Returns metadata information for a specific bot
<a href="#">get_bot_alias</a>	Returns information about an Amazon Lex bot alias
<a href="#">get_bot_aliases</a>	Returns a list of aliases for a specified Amazon Lex bot
<a href="#">get_bot_channel_association</a>	Returns information about the association between an Amazon Lex bot and a messaging platform
<a href="#">get_bot_channel_associations</a>	Returns a list of all of the channels associated with the specified bot
<a href="#">get_bot_versions</a>	Gets information about all of the versions of a bot
<a href="#">get_bots</a>	Returns bot information as follows: - If you provide the nameContains field, the response includes only bots whose names contain the specified string.
<a href="#">get_builtin_intent</a>	Returns information about a built-in intent
<a href="#">get_builtin_intents</a>	Gets a list of built-in intents that meet the specified criteria
<a href="#">get_builtin_slot_types</a>	Gets a list of built-in slot types that meet the specified criteria
<a href="#">get_export</a>	Exports the contents of a Amazon Lex resource in a specified format
<a href="#">get_import</a>	Gets information about an import job started with the StartImport operation
<a href="#">get_intent</a>	Returns information about an intent
<a href="#">get_intent_versions</a>	Gets information about all of the versions of an intent
<a href="#">get_intents</a>	Returns intent information as follows: - If you specify the nameContains field, returns the intents whose names contain the specified string.

<code>get_slot_type</code>	Returns information about a specific version of a slot type
<code>get_slot_type_versions</code>	Gets information about all versions of a slot type
<code>get_slot_types</code>	Returns slot type information as follows: - If you specify the nameContains field, returns the
<code>get_utterances_view</code>	Use the GetUtterancesView operation to get information about the utterances that your user
<code>put_bot</code>	Creates an Amazon Lex conversational bot or replaces an existing bot
<code>put_bot_alias</code>	Creates an alias for the specified version of the bot or replaces an alias for the specified bot
<code>put_intent</code>	Creates an intent or replaces an existing intent
<code>put_slot_type</code>	Creates a custom slot type or replaces an existing custom slot type
<code>start_import</code>	Starts a job to import a resource to Amazon Lex

## Examples

```
# This example shows how to get configuration information for a bot.
svc <- lexmodelbuildingservice()
svc$get_bot(
  name = "DocOrderPizza",
  versionOrAlias = "$LATEST"
)
```

---

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()
```

## Operations

<code>post_content</code>	Sends user input (text or speech) to Amazon Lex
<code>post_text</code>	Sends user input (text-only) to Amazon Lex

**Examples**

```
svc <- lexruntimeservice()
svc$post_content(
  Foo = 123
)
```

licensemanager

AWS License Manager

**Description**

*This is the AWS License Manager API Reference.* It provides descriptions, syntax, and usage examples for each of the actions and data types for License Manager. The topic for each action shows the Query API request parameters and the XML response. You can also view the XML request elements in the WSDL.

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](#).

**Usage**

```
licensemanager()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">create_license_configuration</a>	Creates a new license configuration object
<a href="#">delete_license_configuration</a>	Deletes an existing license configuration
<a href="#">get_license_configuration</a>	Returns a detailed description of a license configuration
<a href="#">get_service_settings</a>	Gets License Manager settings for a region
<a href="#">list_associations_for_license_configuration</a>	Lists the resource associations for a license configuration
<a href="#">list_license_configurations</a>	Lists license configuration objects for an account, each containing the name, de
<a href="#">list_license_specifications_for_resource</a>	Returns the license configuration for a resource
<a href="#">list_resource_inventory</a>	Returns a detailed list of resources
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	Lists tags attached to a resource
<a href="#">list_usage_for_license_configuration</a>	Lists all license usage records for a license configuration, displaying license con
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Attach one of more tags to any resource
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Remove tags from a resource
<a href="#">update_license_configuration</a>	Modifies the attributes of an existing license configuration object
<a href="#">update_license_specifications_for_resource</a>	Adds or removes license configurations for a specified AWS resource
<a href="#">update_service_settings</a>	Updates License Manager service settings

**Examples**

```
svc <- licensemanager()
```

```
svc$create_license_configuration(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

lightsail

*Amazon Lightsail*


---

## Description

Amazon Lightsail is the easiest way to get started with AWS for developers who just need virtual private servers. Lightsail includes everything you need to launch your project quickly - a virtual machine, a managed database, SSD-based storage, data transfer, DNS management, and a static IP - for a low, predictable price. You manage those Lightsail servers through the Lightsail console or by using the API or command-line interface (CLI).

For more information about Lightsail concepts and tasks, see the [Lightsail Dev Guide](#).

To use the Lightsail API or the CLI, you will need to use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to generate access keys. For details about how to set this up, see the [Lightsail Dev Guide](#).

## Usage

```
lightsail()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">allocate_static_ip</a>	Allocates a static IP address
<a href="#">attach_disk</a>	Attaches a block storage disk to a running or stopped Lightsail instance and
<a href="#">attach_instances_to_load_balancer</a>	Attaches one or more Lightsail instances to a load balancer
<a href="#">attach_load_balancer_tls_certificate</a>	Attaches a Transport Layer Security (TLS) certificate to your load balancer
<a href="#">attach_static_ip</a>	Attaches a static IP address to a specific Amazon Lightsail instance
<a href="#">close_instance_public_ports</a>	Closes the public ports on a specific Amazon Lightsail instance
<a href="#">copy_snapshot</a>	Copies an instance or disk snapshot from one AWS Region to another in An
<a href="#">create_cloud_formation_stack</a>	Creates an AWS CloudFormation stack, which creates a new Amazon EC2
<a href="#">create_disk</a>	Creates a block storage disk that can be attached to a Lightsail instance in th
<a href="#">create_disk_from_snapshot</a>	Creates a block storage disk from a disk snapshot that can be attached to a L
<a href="#">create_disk_snapshot</a>	Creates a snapshot of a block storage disk
<a href="#">create_domain</a>	Creates a domain resource for the specified domain (e
<a href="#">create_domain_entry</a>	Creates one of the following entry records associated with the domain: Add
<a href="#">create_instance_snapshot</a>	Creates a snapshot of a specific virtual private server, or <i>instance</i>
<a href="#">create_instances</a>	Creates one or more Amazon Lightsail virtual private servers, or <i>instances</i>
<a href="#">create_instances_from_snapshot</a>	Uses a specific snapshot as a blueprint for creating one or more new instanc
<a href="#">create_key_pair</a>	Creates an SSH key pair
<a href="#">create_load_balancer</a>	Creates a Lightsail load balancer
<a href="#">create_load_balancer_tls_certificate</a>	Creates a Lightsail load balancer TLS certificate
<a href="#">create_relational_database</a>	Creates a new database in Amazon Lightsail
<a href="#">create_relational_database_from_snapshot</a>	Creates a new database from an existing database snapshot in Amazon Ligh

<a href="#">create_relational_database_snapshot</a>	Creates a snapshot of your database in Amazon Lightsail
<a href="#">delete_disk</a>	Deletes the specified block storage disk
<a href="#">delete_disk_snapshot</a>	Deletes the specified disk snapshot
<a href="#">delete_domain</a>	Deletes the specified domain recordset and all of its domain records
<a href="#">delete_domain_entry</a>	Deletes a specific domain entry
<a href="#">delete_instance</a>	Deletes a specific Amazon Lightsail virtual private server, or <i>instance</i>
<a href="#">delete_instance_snapshot</a>	Deletes a specific snapshot of a virtual private server (or <i>instance</i> )
<a href="#">delete_key_pair</a>	Deletes a specific SSH key pair
<a href="#">delete_known_host_keys</a>	Deletes the known host key or certificate used by the Amazon Lightsail browser
<a href="#">delete_load_balancer</a>	Deletes a Lightsail load balancer and all its associated SSL/TLS certificates
<a href="#">delete_load_balancer_tls_certificate</a>	Deletes an SSL/TLS certificate associated with a Lightsail load balancer
<a href="#">delete_relational_database</a>	Deletes a database in Amazon Lightsail
<a href="#">delete_relational_database_snapshot</a>	Deletes a database snapshot in Amazon Lightsail
<a href="#">detach_disk</a>	Detaches a stopped block storage disk from a Lightsail instance
<a href="#">detach_instances_from_load_balancer</a>	Detaches the specified instances from a Lightsail load balancer
<a href="#">detach_static_ip</a>	Detaches a static IP from the Amazon Lightsail instance to which it is attached
<a href="#">download_default_key_pair</a>	Downloads the default SSH key pair from the user's account
<a href="#">export_snapshot</a>	Exports an Amazon Lightsail instance or block storage disk snapshot to Amazon S3
<a href="#">get_active_names</a>	Returns the names of all active (not deleted) resources
<a href="#">get_blueprints</a>	Returns the list of available instance images, or <i>blueprints</i>
<a href="#">get_bundles</a>	Returns the list of bundles that are available for purchase
<a href="#">get_cloud_formation_stack_records</a>	Returns the CloudFormation stack record created as a result of the create operation
<a href="#">get_disk</a>	Returns information about a specific block storage disk
<a href="#">get_disk_snapshot</a>	Returns information about a specific block storage disk snapshot
<a href="#">get_disk_snapshots</a>	Returns information about all block storage disk snapshots in your AWS account
<a href="#">get_disks</a>	Returns information about all block storage disks in your AWS account and all regions
<a href="#">get_domain</a>	Returns information about a specific domain recordset
<a href="#">get_domains</a>	Returns a list of all domains in the user's account
<a href="#">get_export_snapshot_records</a>	Returns the export snapshot record created as a result of the export snapshot operation
<a href="#">get_instance</a>	Returns information about a specific Amazon Lightsail instance, which is a virtual private server
<a href="#">get_instance_access_details</a>	Returns temporary SSH keys you can use to connect to a specific virtual private server
<a href="#">get_instance_metric_data</a>	Returns the data points for the specified Amazon Lightsail instance metric, or <i>metric</i>
<a href="#">get_instance_port_states</a>	Returns the port states for a specific virtual private server, or <i>instance</i>
<a href="#">get_instance_snapshot</a>	Returns information about a specific instance snapshot
<a href="#">get_instance_snapshots</a>	Returns all instance snapshots for the user's account
<a href="#">get_instance_state</a>	Returns the state of a specific instance
<a href="#">get_instances</a>	Returns information about all Amazon Lightsail virtual private servers, or <i>instances</i>
<a href="#">get_key_pair</a>	Returns information about a specific key pair
<a href="#">get_key_pairs</a>	Returns information about all key pairs in the user's account
<a href="#">get_load_balancer</a>	Returns information about the specified Lightsail load balancer
<a href="#">get_load_balancer_metric_data</a>	Returns information about health metrics for your Lightsail load balancer
<a href="#">get_load_balancer_tls_certificates</a>	Returns information about the TLS certificates that are associated with the specified load balancer
<a href="#">get_load_balancers</a>	Returns information about all load balancers in an account
<a href="#">get_operation</a>	Returns information about a specific operation
<a href="#">get_operations</a>	Returns information about all operations
<a href="#">get_operations_for_resource</a>	Gets operations for a specific resource (e.g., <i>instance</i> )
<a href="#">get_regions</a>	Returns a list of all valid regions for Amazon Lightsail
<a href="#">get_relational_database</a>	Returns information about a specific database in Amazon Lightsail

<code>get_relational_database_blueprints</code>	Returns a list of available database blueprints in Amazon Lightsail
<code>get_relational_database_bundles</code>	Returns the list of bundles that are available in Amazon Lightsail
<code>get_relational_database_events</code>	Returns a list of events for a specific database in Amazon Lightsail
<code>get_relational_database_log_events</code>	Returns a list of log events for a database in Amazon Lightsail
<code>get_relational_database_log_streams</code>	Returns a list of available log streams for a specific database in Amazon Lightsail
<code>get_relational_database_master_user_password</code>	Returns the current, previous, or pending versions of the master user password for a database in Amazon Lightsail
<code>get_relational_database_metric_data</code>	Returns the data points of the specified metric for a database in Amazon Lightsail
<code>get_relational_database_parameters</code>	Returns all of the runtime parameters offered by the underlying database software in Amazon Lightsail
<code>get_relational_database_snapshot</code>	Returns information about a specific database snapshot in Amazon Lightsail
<code>get_relational_database_snapshots</code>	Returns information about all of your database snapshots in Amazon Lightsail
<code>get_relational_databases</code>	Returns information about all of your databases in Amazon Lightsail
<code>get_static_ip</code>	Returns information about a specific static IP
<code>get_static_ips</code>	Returns information about all static IPs in the user's account
<code>import_key_pair</code>	Imports a public SSH key from a specific key pair
<code>is_vpc_peered</code>	Returns a Boolean value indicating whether your Lightsail VPC is peered with the user's default VPC
<code>open_instance_public_ports</code>	Adds public ports to an Amazon Lightsail instance
<code>peer_vpc</code>	Tries to peer the Lightsail VPC with the user's default VPC
<code>put_instance_public_ports</code>	Sets the specified open ports for an Amazon Lightsail instance, and closes all other ports
<code>reboot_instance</code>	Restarts a specific instance
<code>reboot_relational_database</code>	Restarts a specific database in Amazon Lightsail
<code>release_static_ip</code>	Deletes a specific static IP from your account
<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>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_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

```

svc <- lightsail()
svc$allocate_static_ip(
  Foo = 123
)

```

**Description**

Definition of the public APIs exposed by Amazon Machine Learning

**Usage**

```
machinelearning()
```

**Operations**

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

**Examples**

```
svc <- machinelearning()
svc$add_tags(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

 macie

*Amazon Macie*


---

### Description

Amazon Macie is a security service that uses machine learning to automatically discover, classify, and protect sensitive data in AWS. Macie 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 [Macie User Guide](#).

### Usage

```
macie()
```

### Operations

<a href="#">associate_member_account</a>	Associates a specified AWS account with Amazon Macie as a member account
<a href="#">associate_s3_resources</a>	Associates specified S3 resources with Amazon Macie for monitoring and data classification
<a href="#">disassociate_member_account</a>	Removes the specified member account from Amazon Macie
<a href="#">disassociate_s3_resources</a>	Removes specified S3 resources from being monitored by Amazon Macie
<a href="#">list_member_accounts</a>	Lists all Amazon Macie member accounts for the current Amazon Macie master account
<a href="#">list_s3_resources</a>	Lists all the S3 resources associated with Amazon Macie
<a href="#">update_s3_resources</a>	Updates the classification types for the specified S3 resources

### Examples

```
svc <- macie()
svc$associate_member_account(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

 marketplacecommerceanalytics

*AWS Marketplace Commerce Analytics*


---

### Description

Provides AWS Marketplace business intelligence data on-demand.

### Usage

```
marketplacecommerceanalytics()
```



## 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

```
svc <- marketplacecommerceanalytics()
svc$generate_data_set(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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()
```

## Operations

[get\\_entitlements](#) GetEntitlements retrieves entitlement values for a given product

## Examples

```
svc <- marketplaceentitlementservice()
svc$get_entitlements(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

 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.

### Submitting Metering Records

- *MeterUsage*- Submits the metering record for a Marketplace product. MeterUsage is called from an EC2 instance.
- *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. Calling RegisterUsage from containers running outside of Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECR) isn't supported. Free and BYOL products for ECS 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()

## Operations

<a href="#">batch_meter_usage</a>	BatchMeterUsage is called from a SaaS application listed on the AWS Marketplace to post metering records
<a href="#">meter_usage</a>	API to emit metering records
<a href="#">register_usage</a>	Paid container software products sold through AWS Marketplace must integrate with the AWS Marketplace
<a href="#">resolve_customer</a>	ResolveCustomer is called by a SaaS application during the registration process

**Examples**

```

svc <- marketplacemetering()
svc$batch_meter_usage(
  Foo = 123
)

```

mq

*AmazonMQ***Description**

Amazon MQ is a managed message broker service for Apache ActiveMQ 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()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">create_broker</a>	Creates a broker
<a href="#">create_configuration</a>	Creates a new configuration for the specified configuration name
<a href="#">create_tags</a>	Add a tag to a resource
<a href="#">create_user</a>	Creates an ActiveMQ user
<a href="#">delete_broker</a>	Deletes a broker
<a href="#">delete_tags</a>	Removes a tag from a resource
<a href="#">delete_user</a>	Deletes an ActiveMQ user
<a href="#">describe_broker</a>	Returns information about the specified broker
<a href="#">describe_broker_engine_types</a>	Describe available engine types and versions
<a href="#">describe_broker_instance_options</a>	Describe available broker instance options
<a href="#">describe_configuration</a>	Returns information about the specified configuration
<a href="#">describe_configuration_revision</a>	Returns the specified configuration revision for the specified configuration
<a href="#">describe_user</a>	Returns information about an ActiveMQ user
<a href="#">list_brokers</a>	Returns a list of all brokers
<a href="#">list_configuration_revisions</a>	Returns a list of all revisions for the specified configuration
<a href="#">list_configurations</a>	Returns a list of all configurations
<a href="#">list_tags</a>	Lists tags for a resource
<a href="#">list_users</a>	Returns a list of all ActiveMQ users
<a href="#">reboot_broker</a>	Reboots a broker
<a href="#">update_broker</a>	Adds a pending configuration change to a broker
<a href="#">update_configuration</a>	Updates the specified configuration
<a href="#">update_user</a>	Updates the information for an ActiveMQ user

**Examples**

```

svc <- mq()
svc$create_broker(
  Foo = 123
)

```

mturk

*Amazon Mechanical Turk***Description**

Amazon Mechanical Turk API Reference

**Usage**

```
mturk()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">accept_qualification_request</a>	The AcceptQualificationRequest operation approves a Worker's request for a Quali
<a href="#">approve_assignment</a>	The ApproveAssignment operation approves the results of a completed assignment
<a href="#">associate_qualification_with_worker</a>	The AssociateQualificationWithWorker operation gives a Worker a Qualification
<a href="#">create_additional_assignments_for_hit</a>	The CreateAdditionalAssignmentsForHIT operation increases the maximum number
<a href="#">create_hit</a>	The CreateHIT operation creates a new Human Intelligence Task (HIT)
<a href="#">create_hit_type</a>	The CreateHITType operation creates a new HIT type
<a href="#">create_hit_with_hit_type</a>	The CreateHITWithHITType operation creates a new Human Intelligence Task (HI
<a href="#">create_qualification_type</a>	The CreateQualificationType operation creates a new Qualification type, which is r
<a href="#">create_worker_block</a>	The CreateWorkerBlock operation allows you to prevent a Worker from working on
<a href="#">delete_hit</a>	The DeleteHIT operation is used to delete HIT that is no longer needed
<a href="#">delete_qualification_type</a>	The DeleteQualificationType deletes a Qualification type and deletes any HIT types
<a href="#">delete_worker_block</a>	The DeleteWorkerBlock operation allows you to reinstate a blocked Worker to wor
<a href="#">disassociate_qualification_from_worker</a>	The DisassociateQualificationFromWorker revokes a previously granted Qualificati
<a href="#">get_account_balance</a>	The GetAccountBalance operation retrieves the amount of money in your Amazon
<a href="#">get_assignment</a>	The GetAssignment operation retrieves the details of the specified Assignment
<a href="#">get_file_upload_url</a>	The GetFileUploadURL operation generates and returns a temporary URL
<a href="#">get_hit</a>	The GetHIT operation retrieves the details of the specified HIT
<a href="#">get_qualification_score</a>	The GetQualificationScore operation returns the value of a Worker's Qualification f
<a href="#">get_qualification_type</a>	The GetQualificationTypeoperation retrieves information about a Qualification type
<a href="#">list_assignments_for_hit</a>	The ListAssignmentsForHIT operation retrieves completed assignments for a HIT
<a href="#">list_bonus_payments</a>	The ListBonusPayments operation retrieves the amounts of bonuses you have paid
<a href="#">list_hi_ts</a>	The ListHITs operation returns all of a Requester's HITs
<a href="#">list_hi_ts_for_qualification_type</a>	The ListHITsForQualificationType operation returns the HITs that use the given Qu
<a href="#">list_qualification_requests</a>	The ListQualificationRequests operation retrieves requests for Qualifications of a p

[list\\_qualification\\_types](#)  
[list\\_review\\_policy\\_results\\_for\\_hit](#)  
[list\\_reviewable\\_hits](#)  
[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 ListReviewPolicyResultsForHIT operation retrieves the computed results and t...  
 The ListReviewableHITs operation retrieves the HITs with Status equal to Reviewa...  
 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

```

svc <- mturk()
svc$accept_qualification_request(
  Foo = 123
)

```

---

 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()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">add_role_to_db_cluster</a>	Associates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from an Neptune I
<a href="#">add_source_identifier_to_subscription</a>	Adds a source identifier to an existing event notification subscription
<a href="#">add_tags_to_resource</a>	Adds metadata tags to an Amazon Neptune resource
<a href="#">apply_pending_maintenance_action</a>	Applies a pending maintenance action to a resource (for example, to a DB inst
<a href="#">copy_db_cluster_parameter_group</a>	Copies the specified DB cluster parameter group
<a href="#">copy_db_cluster_snapshot</a>	Copies a snapshot of a DB cluster
<a href="#">copy_db_parameter_group</a>	Copies the specified DB parameter group
<a href="#">create_db_cluster</a>	Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB cluster
<a href="#">create_db_cluster_parameter_group</a>	Creates a new DB cluster parameter group
<a href="#">create_db_cluster_snapshot</a>	Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster
<a href="#">create_db_instance</a>	Creates a new DB instance
<a href="#">create_db_parameter_group</a>	Creates a new DB parameter group
<a href="#">create_db_subnet_group</a>	Creates a new DB subnet group
<a href="#">create_event_subscription</a>	Creates an event notification subscription
<a href="#">delete_db_cluster</a>	The DeleteDBCluster action deletes a previously provisioned DB cluster
<a href="#">delete_db_cluster_parameter_group</a>	Deletes a specified DB cluster parameter group
<a href="#">delete_db_cluster_snapshot</a>	Deletes a DB cluster snapshot
<a href="#">delete_db_instance</a>	The DeleteDBInstance action deletes a previously provisioned DB instance
<a href="#">delete_db_parameter_group</a>	Deletes a specified DBParameterGroup
<a href="#">delete_db_subnet_group</a>	Deletes a DB subnet group
<a href="#">delete_event_subscription</a>	Deletes an event notification subscription
<a href="#">describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups</a>	Returns a list of DBClusterParameterGroup descriptions
<a href="#">describe_db_cluster_parameters</a>	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB cluster parameter group
<a href="#">describe_db_cluster_snapshot_attributes</a>	Returns a list of DB cluster snapshot attribute names and values for a manual I
<a href="#">describe_db_cluster_snapshots</a>	Returns information about DB cluster snapshots
<a href="#">describe_db_clusters</a>	Returns information about provisioned DB clusters
<a href="#">describe_db_engine_versions</a>	Returns a list of the available DB engines
<a href="#">describe_db_instances</a>	Returns information about provisioned instances
<a href="#">describe_db_parameter_groups</a>	Returns a list of DBParameterGroup descriptions
<a href="#">describe_db_parameters</a>	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB parameter group
<a href="#">describe_db_subnet_groups</a>	Returns a list of DBSubnetGroup descriptions
<a href="#">describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters</a>	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the cluster da
<a href="#">describe_engine_default_parameters</a>	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the specified
<a href="#">describe_event_categories</a>	Displays a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for a spe
<a href="#">describe_event_subscriptions</a>	Lists all the subscription descriptions for a customer account
<a href="#">describe_events</a>	Returns events related to DB instances, DB security groups, DB snapshots, and
<a href="#">describe_orderable_db_instance_options</a>	Returns a list of orderable DB instance options for the specified engine
<a href="#">describe_pending_maintenance_actions</a>	Returns a list of resources (for example, DB instances) that have at least one p
<a href="#">describe_valid_db_instance_modifications</a>	You can call DescribeValidDBInstanceModifications to learn what modificatio
<a href="#">failover_db_cluster</a>	Forces a failover for a DB cluster
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	Lists all tags on an Amazon Neptune resource
<a href="#">modify_db_cluster</a>	Modify a setting for a DB cluster
<a href="#">modify_db_cluster_parameter_group</a>	Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group

<a href="#">modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute</a>	Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a mar
<a href="#">modify_db_instance</a>	Modifies settings for a DB instance
<a href="#">modify_db_parameter_group</a>	Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group
<a href="#">modify_db_subnet_group</a>	Modifies an existing DB subnet group
<a href="#">modify_event_subscription</a>	Modifies an existing event notification subscription
<a href="#">promote_read_replica_db_cluster</a>	Not supported
<a href="#">reboot_db_instance</a>	You might need to reboot your DB instance, usually for maintenance reasons
<a href="#">remove_role_from_db_cluster</a>	Disassociates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from a DB clus
<a href="#">remove_source_identifier_from_subscription</a>	Removes a source identifier from an existing event notification subscription
<a href="#">remove_tags_from_resource</a>	Removes metadata tags from an Amazon Neptune resource
<a href="#">reset_db_cluster_parameter_group</a>	Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group to the default value
<a href="#">reset_db_parameter_group</a>	Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group to the engine/system default
<a href="#">restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot</a>	Creates a new DB cluster from a DB snapshot or DB cluster snapshot
<a href="#">restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time</a>	Restores a DB cluster to an arbitrary point in time

## Examples

```
svc <- neptune()
svc$add_role_to_db_cluster(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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

## Chef Versions

When you call `CreateStack`, `CloneStack`, or `UpdateStack` 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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">assign_instance</a>	Assign a registered instance to a layer
<a href="#">assign_volume</a>	Assigns one of the stack's registered Amazon EBS volumes to a specified instance
<a href="#">associate_elastic_ip</a>	Associates one of the stack's registered Elastic IP addresses with a specified instance
<a href="#">attach_elastic_load_balancer</a>	Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer to a specified layer
<a href="#">clone_stack</a>	Creates a clone of a specified stack
<a href="#">create_app</a>	Creates an app for a specified stack



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

<a href="#">set_load_based_auto_scaling</a>	Specify the load-based auto scaling configuration for a specified layer
<a href="#">set_permission</a>	Specifies a user's permissions
<a href="#">set_time_based_auto_scaling</a>	Specify the time-based auto scaling configuration for a specified instance
<a href="#">start_instance</a>	Starts a specified instance
<a href="#">start_stack</a>	Starts a stack's instances
<a href="#">stop_instance</a>	Stops a specified instance
<a href="#">stop_stack</a>	Stops a specified stack
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Apply cost-allocation tags to a specified stack or layer in AWS OpsWorks Stacks
<a href="#">unassign_instance</a>	Unassigns a registered instance from all layers that are using the instance
<a href="#">unassign_volume</a>	Unassigns an assigned Amazon EBS volume
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Removes tags from a specified stack or layer
<a href="#">update_app</a>	Updates a specified app
<a href="#">update_elastic_ip</a>	Updates a registered Elastic IP address's name
<a href="#">update_instance</a>	Updates a specified instance
<a href="#">update_layer</a>	Updates a specified layer
<a href="#">update_my_user_profile</a>	Updates a user's SSH public key
<a href="#">update_rds_db_instance</a>	Updates an Amazon RDS instance
<a href="#">update_stack</a>	Updates a specified stack
<a href="#">update_user_profile</a>	Updates a specified user profile
<a href="#">update_volume</a>	Updates an Amazon EBS volume's name or mount point

## Examples

```

svc <- opsworks()
svc$assign_instance(
  Foo = 123
)

```

---

opsworkscm

*AWS OpsWorks for Chef Automate*

---

## Description

### AWS OpsWorks CM

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

### Throttling limits

All API operations allow for five requests per second with a burst of 10 requests per second.

### Usage

```
opsworkscm()
```

### Operations

<a href="#">associate_node</a>	Associates a new node with the server
<a href="#">create_backup</a>	Creates an application-level backup of a server
<a href="#">create_server</a>	Creates and immediately starts a new server
<a href="#">delete_backup</a>	Deletes a backup
<a href="#">delete_server</a>	Deletes the server and the underlying AWS CloudFormation stacks (including the server's
<a href="#">describe_account_attributes</a>	Describes your OpsWorks-CM account attributes

<a href="#">describe_backups</a>	Describes backups
<a href="#">describe_events</a>	Describes events for a specified server
<a href="#">describe_node_association_status</a>	Returns the current status of an existing association or disassociation request
<a href="#">describe_servers</a>	Lists all configuration management servers that are identified with your account
<a href="#">disassociate_node</a>	Disassociates a node from an AWS OpsWorks CM server, and removes the node from the
<a href="#">export_server_engine_attribute</a>	Exports a specified server engine attribute as a base64-encoded string
<a href="#">restore_server</a>	Restores a backup to a server that is in a CONNECTION_LOST, HEALTHY, RUNNING
<a href="#">start_maintenance</a>	Manually starts server maintenance
<a href="#">update_server</a>	Updates settings for a server
<a href="#">update_server_engine_attributes</a>	Updates engine-specific attributes on a specified server

## Examples

```
svc <- opsworkscm()
svc$associate_node(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

organizations

*AWS Organizations*

---

## Description

AWS Organizations API Reference

AWS Organizations is a web service that enables you to consolidate your multiple AWS accounts into an *organization* and centrally manage your accounts and their resources.

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

### API Version

This version of the Organizations API Reference documents the Organizations API version 2016-11-28.

As an alternative to using the API directly, 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, and more). The SDKs provide a convenient way to create programmatic access to AWS Organizations. For example, the SDKs take care of cryptographically signing requests, 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 Organizations. However, you also can use the Organizations Query API to make direct calls to the Organizations web service. To learn more about the Organizations Query API, see [Making Query Requests](#) in the *AWS Organizations User Guide*. Organizations supports GET and POST requests for all actions. That is, the API does not 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.

### Signing Requests

When you send HTTP requests to AWS, you must sign the requests so that AWS can identify who sent them. You sign requests with your AWS access key, which consists of an access key ID and a secret access key. We strongly recommend that you do not create an access key for your root account. Anyone who has the access key for your root account has unrestricted access to all the resources in your account. Instead, create an access key for an IAM user account that has administrative privileges. As another option, use AWS Security Token Service to generate temporary security credentials, and use those credentials to sign requests.

To sign requests, we recommend that you use [Signature Version 4](#). If you have an existing application that uses Signature Version 2, you do not have to update it to use Signature Version 4. However, some operations now require Signature Version 4. The documentation for operations that require version 4 indicate this requirement.

When you use the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI) or one of the AWS SDKs to make requests to AWS, these tools automatically sign the requests for you with the access key that you specify when you configure the tools.

In this release, each organization can have only one root. In a future release, a single organization will support multiple roots.

### Support and Feedback for AWS Organizations

We welcome your feedback. Send your comments to [feedback-awsorganizations@amazon.com](mailto:feedback-awsorganizations@amazon.com) or post your feedback and questions in the [AWS Organizations support forum](#). For more information about the AWS support forums, see [Forums Help](#).

### Endpoint to Call When Using the CLI or the AWS API

For the current release of Organizations, you must specify the us-east-1 region for all AWS API and CLI calls. You can do this in the CLI by using these parameters and commands:

- Use the following parameter with each command to specify both the endpoint and its region:  
`--endpoint-url https://organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com`
- Use the default endpoint, but configure your default region with this command:  
`aws configure set default.region us-east-1`
- Use the following parameter with each command to specify the endpoint:  
`--region us-east-1`

For the various SDKs used to call the APIs, see the documentation for the SDK of interest to learn how to direct the requests to a specific endpoint. For more information, see [Regions and Endpoints](#) in the *AWS General Reference*.

### How examples are presented

The JSON returned by the AWS Organizations service as response to your requests is returned as a single long string without line breaks or formatting whitespace. Both line breaks and whitespace are included in the examples in this guide to improve readability. When example input parameters also would result in long strings that would extend beyond the screen, we insert line breaks to enhance readability. You should always submit the input as a single JSON text string.

### Recording API Requests

AWS Organizations 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 collected by AWS CloudTrail, you can determine which requests were successfully made to Organizations, who made the request, when it was made, and so on. For more about AWS Organizations and its support for AWS CloudTrail, see [Logging AWS Organizations Events with AWS CloudTrail](#) in the *AWS Organizations User Guide*. To learn more about CloudTrail, including how to turn it on and find your log files, see the [AWS CloudTrail User Guide](#).

## Usage

```
organizations()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">accept_handshake</a>	Sends a response to the originator of a handshake agreeing to the action proposed
<a href="#">attach_policy</a>	Attaches a policy to a root, an organizational unit (OU), or an individual account
<a href="#">cancel_handshake</a>	Cancels a handshake
<a href="#">create_account</a>	Creates an AWS account that is automatically a member of the organization whose
<a href="#">create_gov_cloud_account</a>	This action is available if all of the following are true: - You're authorized to crea
<a href="#">create_organization</a>	Creates an AWS organization
<a href="#">create_organizational_unit</a>	Creates an organizational unit (OU) within a root or parent OU
<a href="#">create_policy</a>	Creates a policy of a specified type that you can attach to a root, an organizationa
<a href="#">decline_handshake</a>	Declines a handshake request
<a href="#">delete_organization</a>	Deletes the organization
<a href="#">delete_organizational_unit</a>	Deletes an organizational unit (OU) from a root or another OU
<a href="#">delete_policy</a>	Deletes the specified policy from your organization
<a href="#">describe_account</a>	Retrieves AWS Organizations-related information about the specified account
<a href="#">describe_create_account_status</a>	Retrieves the current status of an asynchronous request to create an account
<a href="#">describe_handshake</a>	Retrieves information about a previously requested handshake
<a href="#">describe_organization</a>	Retrieves information about the organization that the user's account belongs to
<a href="#">describe_organizational_unit</a>	Retrieves information about an organizational unit (OU)
<a href="#">describe_policy</a>	Retrieves information about a policy
<a href="#">detach_policy</a>	Detaches a policy from a target root, organizational unit (OU), or account
<a href="#">disable_aws_service_access</a>	Disables the integration of an AWS service (the service that is specified by Servic
<a href="#">disable_policy_type</a>	Disables an organizational control policy type in a root
<a href="#">enable_aws_service_access</a>	Enables the integration of an AWS service (the service that is specified by Servic
<a href="#">enable_all_features</a>	Enables all features in an organization
<a href="#">enable_policy_type</a>	Enables a policy type in a root
<a href="#">invite_account_to_organization</a>	Sends an invitation to another account to join your organization as a member acco
<a href="#">leave_organization</a>	Removes a member account from its parent organization
<a href="#">list_aws_service_access_for_organization</a>	Returns a list of the AWS services that you enabled to integrate with your organiz
<a href="#">list_accounts</a>	Lists all the accounts in the organization
<a href="#">list_accounts_for_parent</a>	Lists the accounts in an organization that are contained by the specified target roo
<a href="#">list_children</a>	Lists all of the organizational units (OUs) or accounts that are contained in the sp
<a href="#">list_create_account_status</a>	Lists the account creation requests that match the specified status that is currentl
<a href="#">list_handshakes_for_account</a>	Lists the current handshakes that are associated with the account of the requestin
<a href="#">list_handshakes_for_organization</a>	Lists the handshakes that are associated with the organization that the requestin
<a href="#">list_organizational_units_for_parent</a>	Lists the organizational units (OUs) in a parent organizational unit or root

<a href="#">list_parents</a>	Lists the root or organizational units (OUs) that serve as the immediate parent of
<a href="#">list_policies</a>	Retrieves the list of all policies in an organization of a specified type
<a href="#">list_policies_for_target</a>	Lists the policies that are directly attached to the specified target root, organization
<a href="#">list_roots</a>	Lists the roots that are defined in the current organization
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	Lists tags for the specified resource
<a href="#">list_targets_for_policy</a>	Lists all the roots, organizational units (OUs), and accounts that the specified poli
<a href="#">move_account</a>	Moves an account from its current source parent root or organizational unit (OU)
<a href="#">remove_account_from_organization</a>	Removes the specified account from the organization
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Adds one or more tags to the specified resource
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Removes a tag from the specified resource
<a href="#">update_organizational_unit</a>	Renames the specified organizational unit (OU)
<a href="#">update_policy</a>	Updates an existing policy with a new name, description, or content

## Examples

```
# 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 <- organizations()
svc$accept_handshake(
  HandshakeId = "h-examplehandshakeid111"
)
```

---

personalize

*Amazon Personalize*

---

## Description

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

## Usage

```
personalize()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">create_campaign</a>	Creates a campaign by deploying a solution version
<a href="#">create_dataset</a>	Creates an empty dataset and adds it to the specified dataset group
<a href="#">create_dataset_group</a>	Creates an empty dataset group
<a href="#">create_dataset_import_job</a>	Creates a job that imports training data from your data source (an Amazon S3 bucket) to an
<a href="#">create_event_tracker</a>	Creates an event tracker that you use when sending event data to the specified dataset group
<a href="#">create_schema</a>	Creates an Amazon Personalize schema from the specified schema string

<code>create_solution</code>	Creates the configuration for training a model
<code>create_solution_version</code>	Trains or retrains an active solution
<code>delete_campaign</code>	Removes a campaign by deleting the solution deployment
<code>delete_dataset</code>	Deletes a dataset
<code>delete_dataset_group</code>	Deletes a dataset group
<code>delete_event_tracker</code>	Deletes the event tracker
<code>delete_schema</code>	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_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_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_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_recipes</code>	Returns a list of available recipes
<code>list_schemas</code>	Returns the list of schemas associated with the account
<code>list_solution_versions</code>	Returns a list of solution versions for the given solution
<code>list_solutions</code>	Returns a list of solutions that use the given dataset group
<code>update_campaign</code>	Updates a campaign by either deploying a new solution or changing the value of the campaign

## Examples

```

svc <- personalize()
svc$create_campaign(
  Foo = 123
)

```

---

personalizeevents

*Amazon Personalize Events*

---

## Description

Amazon Personalize Events



**Usage**

```
personalizeevents()
```

**Operations**

[put\\_events](#) Records user interaction event data

**Examples**

```
svc <- personalizeevents()  
svc$put_events(  
  Foo = 123  
)
```

---

personalizeruntime     *Amazon Personalize Runtime*

---

**Description**

Amazon Personalize Runtime

**Usage**

```
personalizeruntime()
```

**Operations**

[get\\_personalized\\_ranking](#) Re-ranks a list of recommended items for the given user  
[get\\_recommendations](#) Returns a list of recommended items

**Examples**

```
svc <- personalizeruntime()  
svc$get_personalized_ranking(  
  Foo = 123  
)
```

pi

*AWS Performance Insights***Description**

AWS Performance Insights enables you to monitor and explore different dimensions of database load based on data captured from a running RDS instance. The guide provides detailed information about Performance Insights data types, parameters and errors. For more information about Performance Insights capabilities see [Using Amazon RDS Performance Insights](#) in the *Amazon RDS User Guide*.

The AWS Performance Insights API provides visibility into the performance of your RDS instance, when Performance Insights is enabled for supported engine types. While Amazon CloudWatch provides the authoritative source for AWS service vended monitoring metrics, AWS Performance Insights offers a domain-specific view of database load measured as Average Active Sessions and provided to API consumers as a 2-dimensional time-series dataset. The time dimension of the data provides DB load data for each time point in the queried time range, and each time point decomposes overall load in relation to the requested dimensions, such as SQL, Wait-event, User or Host, measured at that time point.

**Usage**

pi()

**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**

```
svc <- pi()
svc$describe_dimension_keys(
  Foo = 123
)
```

pinpoint

*Amazon Pinpoint***Description**

Doc Engage API - Amazon Pinpoint API

**Usage**

```
pinpoint()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">create_app</a>	Creates an application
<a href="#">create_campaign</a>	Creates a new campaign for an application or updates the settings of an existing campaign
<a href="#">create_export_job</a>	Creates a new export job for an application
<a href="#">create_import_job</a>	Creates a new import job for an application
<a href="#">create_segment</a>	Creates a new segment for an application or updates the configuration, dimension, and name of an existing segment
<a href="#">delete_adm_channel</a>	Disables the ADM channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
<a href="#">delete_apns_channel</a>	Disables the APNs channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
<a href="#">delete_apns_sandbox_channel</a>	Disables the APNs sandbox channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
<a href="#">delete_apns_voip_channel</a>	Disables the APNs VoIP channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
<a href="#">delete_apns_voip_sandbox_channel</a>	Disables the APNs VoIP sandbox channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
<a href="#">delete_app</a>	Deletes an application
<a href="#">delete_baidu_channel</a>	Disables the Baidu channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
<a href="#">delete_campaign</a>	Deletes a campaign from an application
<a href="#">delete_email_channel</a>	Disables the email channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
<a href="#">delete_endpoint</a>	Deletes an endpoint from an application
<a href="#">delete_event_stream</a>	Deletes the event stream for an application
<a href="#">delete_gcm_channel</a>	Disables the GCM channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
<a href="#">delete_segment</a>	Deletes a segment from an application
<a href="#">delete_sms_channel</a>	Disables the SMS channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
<a href="#">delete_user_endpoints</a>	Deletes all the endpoints that are associated with a specific user ID
<a href="#">delete_voice_channel</a>	Disables the voice channel for an application and deletes any existing settings for the channel
<a href="#">get_adm_channel</a>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the ADM channel for an application
<a href="#">get_apns_channel</a>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs channel for an application
<a href="#">get_apns_sandbox_channel</a>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs sandbox channel for an application
<a href="#">get_apns_voip_channel</a>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs VoIP channel for an application
<a href="#">get_apns_voip_sandbox_channel</a>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the APNs VoIP sandbox channel for an application
<a href="#">get_app</a>	Retrieves information about an application
<a href="#">get_application_settings</a>	Retrieves information about the settings for an application
<a href="#">get_apps</a>	Retrieves information about all of your applications
<a href="#">get_baidu_channel</a>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the Baidu Cloud Push channel for an application
<a href="#">get_campaign</a>	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for a campaign
<a href="#">get_campaign_activities</a>	Retrieves information about the activity performed by a campaign
<a href="#">get_campaign_version</a>	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for a specific version of a campaign
<a href="#">get_campaign_versions</a>	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for all versions of a campaign
<a href="#">get_campaigns</a>	Retrieves information about the status, configuration, and other settings for all the campaigns in an application
<a href="#">get_channels</a>	Retrieves information about the history and status of each channel for an application
<a href="#">get_email_channel</a>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the email channel for an application
<a href="#">get_endpoint</a>	Retrieves information about the settings and attributes of a specific endpoint for an application
<a href="#">get_event_stream</a>	Retrieves information about the event stream settings for an application
<a href="#">get_export_job</a>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of a specific export job for an application
<a href="#">get_export_jobs</a>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of all the export jobs for an application
<a href="#">get_gcm_channel</a>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the GCM channel for an application
<a href="#">get_import_job</a>	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 applica
<code>get_segment</code>	Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for a spec
<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_segment_version</code>	Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for a spec
<code>get_segment_versions</code>	Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for all ver
<code>get_segments</code>	Retrieves information about the configuration, dimension, and other settings for all the
<code>get_sms_channel</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the SMS channel for an applicati
<code>get_user_endpoints</code>	Retrieves information about all the endpoints that are associated with a specific user ID
<code>get_voice_channel</code>	Retrieves information about the status and settings of the voice channel for an applicati
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Retrieves all the tags (keys and values) that are associated with an application, campaig
<code>phone_number_validate</code>	Retrieves information about a phone number
<code>put_event_stream</code>	Creates a new event stream for an application or updates the settings of an existing eve
<code>put_events</code>	Creates a new event to record for endpoints, or creates or updates endpoint data that ex
<code>remove_attributes</code>	Removes one or more attributes, of the same attribute type, from all the endpoints that
<code>send_messages</code>	Creates and sends a direct message
<code>send_users_messages</code>	Creates and sends a message to a list of users
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds one or more tags (keys and values) to an application, campaign, or segment
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes one or more tags (keys and values) from an application, campaign, or segmen
<code>update_adm_channel</code>	Updates the ADM channel settings for an application
<code>update_apns_channel</code>	Updates the APNs channel settings for an application
<code>update_apns_sandbox_channel</code>	Updates the APNs sandbox channel settings for an application
<code>update_apns_voip_channel</code>	Updates the APNs VoIP channel settings for an application
<code>update_apns_voip_sandbox_channel</code>	Updates the settings for the APNs VoIP sandbox channel for an application
<code>update_application_settings</code>	Updates the settings for an application
<code>update_baidu_channel</code>	Updates the settings of the Baidu channel for an application
<code>update_campaign</code>	Updates the settings for a campaign
<code>update_email_channel</code>	Updates the status and settings of the email channel for an application
<code>update_endpoint</code>	Creates a new endpoint for an application or updates the settings and attributes of an ex
<code>update_endpoints_batch</code>	Creates a new batch of endpoints for an application or updates the settings and attribut
<code>update_gcm_channel</code>	Updates the status and settings of the GCM channel for an application
<code>update_segment</code>	Creates a new segment for an application or updates the configuration, dimension, and
<code>update_sms_channel</code>	Updates the status and settings of the SMS channel for an application
<code>update_voice_channel</code>	Updates the status and settings of the voice channel for an application

## Examples

```

svc <- pinpoint()
svc$create_app(
  Foo = 123
)

```

## Description

This document contains reference information for the [Amazon Pinpoint](#) Email API, version 1.0. This document is best used in conjunction with the [Amazon Pinpoint Developer Guide](#).

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 Regions and Endpoints](#) 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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">create_configuration_set</a>	Create a configuration set
<a href="#">create_configuration_set_event_destination</a>	Create an event destination
<a href="#">create_dedicated_ip_pool</a>	Create a new pool of dedicated IP addresses
<a href="#">create_deliverability_test_report</a>	Create a new predictive inbox placement test
<a href="#">create_email_identity</a>	Verifies an email identity for use with Amazon Pinpoint
<a href="#">delete_configuration_set</a>	Delete an existing configuration set
<a href="#">delete_configuration_set_event_destination</a>	Delete an event destination
<a href="#">delete_dedicated_ip_pool</a>	Delete a dedicated IP pool
<a href="#">delete_email_identity</a>	Deletes an email identity that you previously verified for use with Amazon Pinpoint
<a href="#">get_account</a>	Obtain information about the email-sending status and capabilities of your Amazon Pinpoint account
<a href="#">get_blacklist_reports</a>	Retrieve a list of the blacklists that your dedicated IP addresses appear on
<a href="#">get_configuration_set</a>	Get information about an existing configuration set, including the dedicated IP addresses
<a href="#">get_configuration_set_event_destinations</a>	Retrieve a list of event destinations that are associated with a configuration set
<a href="#">get_dedicated_ip</a>	Get information about a dedicated IP address, including the name of the dedicated IP pool
<a href="#">get_dedicated_ips</a>	List the dedicated IP addresses that are associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account
<a href="#">get_deliverability_dashboard_options</a>	Retrieve information about the status of the Deliverability dashboard for your Amazon Pinpoint account
<a href="#">get_deliverability_test_report</a>	Retrieve the results of a predictive inbox placement test
<a href="#">get_domain_deliverability_campaign</a>	Retrieve all the deliverability data for a specific campaign
<a href="#">get_domain_statistics_report</a>	Retrieve inbox placement and engagement rates for the domains that you use with Amazon Pinpoint
<a href="#">get_email_identity</a>	Provides information about a specific identity associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account
<a href="#">list_configuration_sets</a>	List all of the configuration sets associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account
<a href="#">list_dedicated_ip_pools</a>	List all of the dedicated IP pools that exist in your Amazon Pinpoint account
<a href="#">list_deliverability_test_reports</a>	Show a list of the predictive inbox placement tests that you've performed, regardless of their status
<a href="#">list_domain_deliverability_campaigns</a>	Retrieve deliverability data for all the campaigns that used a specific domain

<a href="#">list_email_identities</a>	Returns a list of all of the email identities that are associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	Retrieve a list of the tags (keys and values) that are associated with a specified resource
<a href="#">put_account_dedicated_ip_warmup_attributes</a>	Enable or disable the automatic warm-up feature for dedicated IP addresses
<a href="#">put_account_sending_attributes</a>	Enable or disable the ability of your account to send email
<a href="#">put_configuration_set_delivery_options</a>	Associate a configuration set with a dedicated IP pool
<a href="#">put_configuration_set_reputation_options</a>	Enable or disable collection of reputation metrics for emails that you send using a configuration set
<a href="#">put_configuration_set_sending_options</a>	Enable or disable email sending for messages that use a particular configuration set
<a href="#">put_configuration_set_tracking_options</a>	Specify a custom domain to use for open and click tracking elements in email messages
<a href="#">put_dedicated_ip_in_pool</a>	Move a dedicated IP address to an existing dedicated IP pool
<a href="#">put_dedicated_ip_warmup_attributes</a>	Put dedicated ip warmup attributes
<a href="#">put_deliverability_dashboard_option</a>	Enable or disable the Deliverability dashboard for your Amazon Pinpoint account
<a href="#">put_email_identity_dkim_attributes</a>	Used to enable or disable DKIM authentication for an email identity
<a href="#">put_email_identity_feedback_attributes</a>	Used to enable or disable feedback forwarding for an identity
<a href="#">put_email_identity_mail_from_attributes</a>	Used to enable or disable the custom Mail-From domain configuration for an identity
<a href="#">send_email</a>	Sends an email message
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Add one or more tags (keys and values) to a specified resource
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Remove one or more tags (keys and values) from a specified resource
<a href="#">update_configuration_set_event_destination</a>	Update the configuration of an event destination for a configuration set

## Examples

```
svc <- pinpointemail()
svc$create_configuration_set(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

pinpointSMSvoice      *Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice Service*

---

## Description

Pinpoint SMS and Voice Messaging public facing APIs

## Usage

```
pinpointSMSvoice()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">create_configuration_set</a>	Create a new configuration set
<a href="#">create_configuration_set_event_destination</a>	Create a new event destination in a configuration set
<a href="#">delete_configuration_set</a>	Deletes an existing configuration set
<a href="#">delete_configuration_set_event_destination</a>	Deletes an event destination in a configuration set
<a href="#">get_configuration_set_event_destinations</a>	Obtain information about an event destination, including the types of events it receives

<a href="#">list_configuration_sets</a>	List all of the configuration sets associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account
<a href="#">send_voice_message</a>	Create a new voice message and send it to a recipient's phone number
<a href="#">update_configuration_set_event_destination</a>	Update an event destination in a configuration set

## Examples

```
svc <- pinpointSMSvoice()
svc$create_configuration_set(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

polly

*Amazon Polly*

---

## Description

Amazon Polly is a web service that makes it easy to synthesize speech from text.

The Amazon Polly service provides API operations for synthesizing high-quality speech from plain text and Speech Synthesis Markup Language (SSML), along with managing pronunciations lexicons that enable you to get the best results for your application domain.

## Usage

```
polly()
```

## Operations

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

## Examples

```
# Deletes a specified pronunciation lexicon stored in an AWS Region.
svc <- polly()
```

```

svc$delete_lexicon(
  Name = "example"
)

```

---

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 `GetAttributeValues` to see what values are available for an attribute. With the service code and an attribute name and value, you can use `GetProducts` 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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">describe_services</a>	Returns the metadata for one service or a list of the metadata for all services
<a href="#">get_attribute_values</a>	Returns a list of attribute values
<a href="#">get_products</a>	Returns a list of all products that match the filter criteria

## Examples

```

svc <- pricing()
svc$describe_services(
  FormatVersion = "aws_v1",

```



```

    MaxResults = 1L,
    ServiceCode = "AmazonEC2"
  )

```

quicksight

*Amazon QuickSight***Description**

Amazon QuickSight API Reference

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

**Usage**

```
quicksight()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">create_group</a>	Creates an Amazon QuickSight group
<a href="#">create_group_membership</a>	Adds an Amazon QuickSight user to an Amazon QuickSight group
<a href="#">delete_group</a>	Removes a user group from Amazon QuickSight
<a href="#">delete_group_membership</a>	Removes a user from a group so that the user is no longer a member of the group
<a href="#">delete_user</a>	Deletes the Amazon QuickSight user that is associated with the identity of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user
<a href="#">delete_user_by_principal_id</a>	Deletes a user identified by its principal ID
<a href="#">describe_group</a>	Returns an Amazon QuickSight group's description and Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
<a href="#">describe_user</a>	Returns information about a user, given the user name
<a href="#">get_dashboard_embed_url</a>	Generates a server-side embeddable URL and authorization code
<a href="#">list_group_memberships</a>	Lists member users in a group
<a href="#">list_groups</a>	Lists all user groups in Amazon QuickSight
<a href="#">list_user_groups</a>	Lists the Amazon QuickSight groups that an Amazon QuickSight user is a member of
<a href="#">list_users</a>	Returns a list of all of the Amazon QuickSight users belonging to this account
<a href="#">register_user</a>	Creates an Amazon QuickSight user, whose identity is associated with the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user
<a href="#">update_group</a>	Changes a group description
<a href="#">update_user</a>	Updates an Amazon QuickSight user

**Examples**

```

svc <- quicksight()
svc$create_group(
  Foo = 123
)

```

---

 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 resource. The following principals are supported:

- The ID of an AWS account
- The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an OU from AWS Organizations
- The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an organization from AWS Organizations

If you specify an AWS account that doesn't exist in the same organization as the account that owns the resource share, the owner of the specified account receives an invitation to accept the resource share. After the owner accepts the invitation, they can access the resources in the resource share. An administrator of the specified account can use IAM policies to restrict access resources in the resource share.

## Usage

ram()

## Operations

<a href="#">accept_resource_share_invitation</a>	Accepts an invitation to a resource share from another AWS account
<a href="#">associate_resource_share</a>	Associates the specified resource share with the specified principals and resources
<a href="#">create_resource_share</a>	Creates a resource share
<a href="#">delete_resource_share</a>	Deletes the specified resource share
<a href="#">disassociate_resource_share</a>	Disassociates the specified principals or resources from the specified resource share
<a href="#">enable_sharing_with_aws_organization</a>	Enables resource sharing within your organization
<a href="#">get_resource_policies</a>	Gets the policies for the specifies resources
<a href="#">get_resource_share_associations</a>	Gets the associations for the specified resource share
<a href="#">get_resource_share_invitations</a>	Gets the specified invitations for resource sharing
<a href="#">get_resource_shares</a>	Gets the specified resource shares or all of your resource shares
<a href="#">list_principals</a>	Lists the principals with access to the specified resource
<a href="#">list_resources</a>	Lists the resources that the specified principal can access
<a href="#">reject_resource_share_invitation</a>	Rejects an invitation to a resource share from another AWS account
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Adds the specified tags to the specified resource share
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Removes the specified tags from the specified resource share
<a href="#">update_resource_share</a>	Updates the specified resource share

## Examples

```
svc <- ram()
svc$accept_resource_share_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

rds

*Amazon Relational Database Service*

---

## Description

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient, resizable 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. Note that 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()
```

**Operations**

<code>add_role_to_db_cluster</code>	Associates an Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from an Amazon A
<code>add_role_to_db_instance</code>	Associates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role with a DB in
<code>add_source_identifier_to_subscription</code>	Adds a source identifier to an existing RDS event notification subscription
<code>add_tags_to_resource</code>	Adds metadata tags to an Amazon RDS resource
<code>apply_pending_maintenance_action</code>	Applies a pending maintenance action to a resource (for example, to a DB inst
<code>authorize_db_security_group_ingress</code>	Enables ingress to a DBSecurityGroup using one of two forms of authorization
<code>backtrack_db_cluster</code>	Backtracks a DB cluster to a specific time, without creating a new DB cluster
<code>copy_db_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Copies the specified DB cluster parameter group
<code>copy_db_cluster_snapshot</code>	Copies a snapshot of a DB cluster
<code>copy_db_parameter_group</code>	Copies the specified DB parameter group
<code>copy_db_snapshot</code>	Copies the specified DB snapshot
<code>copy_option_group</code>	Copies the specified option group
<code>create_db_cluster</code>	Creates a new Amazon Aurora DB cluster
<code>create_db_cluster_endpoint</code>	Creates a new custom endpoint and associates it with an Amazon Aurora DB c
<code>create_db_cluster_parameter_group</code>	Creates a new DB cluster parameter group
<code>create_db_cluster_snapshot</code>	Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster
<code>create_db_instance</code>	Creates a new DB instance
<code>create_db_instance_read_replica</code>	Creates a new DB instance that acts as a Read Replica for an existing source D
<code>create_db_parameter_group</code>	Creates a new DB parameter group
<code>create_db_security_group</code>	Creates a new DB security group
<code>create_db_snapshot</code>	Creates a DBSnapshot
<code>create_db_subnet_group</code>	Creates a new DB subnet group
<code>create_event_subscription</code>	Creates an RDS event notification subscription
<code>create_global_cluster</code>	Creates an Aurora global database spread across multiple regions
<code>create_option_group</code>	Creates a new option group
<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 based on the source instance's DbiResourceId valu
<code>delete_db_parameter_group</code>	Deletes a specified DB parameter group
<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_option_group</code>	Deletes an existing option group
<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_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_cluster_snapshot_attributes</code>	Returns a list of DB cluster snapshot attribute names and values for a manual I
<code>describe_db_cluster_snapshots</code>	Returns information about DB cluster snapshots
<code>describe_db_clusters</code>	Returns information about provisioned Aurora DB clusters
<code>describe_db_engine_versions</code>	Returns a list of the available DB engines

<a href="#">describe_db_instance_automated_backups</a>	Displays backups for both current and deleted instances
<a href="#">describe_db_instances</a>	Returns information about provisioned RDS instances
<a href="#">describe_db_log_files</a>	Returns a list of DB log files for the DB instance
<a href="#">describe_db_parameter_groups</a>	Returns a list of DBParameterGroup descriptions
<a href="#">describe_db_parameters</a>	Returns the detailed parameter list for a particular DB parameter group
<a href="#">describe_db_security_groups</a>	Returns a list of DBSecurityGroup descriptions
<a href="#">describe_db_snapshot_attributes</a>	Returns a list of DB snapshot attribute names and values for a manual DB snapshot
<a href="#">describe_db_snapshots</a>	Returns information about DB snapshots
<a href="#">describe_db_subnet_groups</a>	Returns a list of DBSubnetGroup descriptions
<a href="#">describe_engine_default_cluster_parameters</a>	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the cluster default parameter group
<a href="#">describe_engine_default_parameters</a>	Returns the default engine and system parameter information for the specified instance
<a href="#">describe_event_categories</a>	Displays a list of categories for all event source types, or, if specified, for a specific event source type
<a href="#">describe_event_subscriptions</a>	Lists all the subscription descriptions for a customer account
<a href="#">describe_events</a>	Returns events related to DB instances, DB security groups, DB snapshots, and Aurora global database clusters
<a href="#">describe_global_clusters</a>	Returns information about Aurora global database clusters
<a href="#">describe_option_group_options</a>	Describes all available options
<a href="#">describe_option_groups</a>	Describes the available option groups
<a href="#">describe_orderable_db_instance_options</a>	Returns a list of orderable DB instance options for the specified engine
<a href="#">describe_pending_maintenance_actions</a>	Returns a list of resources (for example, DB instances) that have at least one pending maintenance action
<a href="#">describe_reserved_db_instances</a>	Returns information about reserved DB instances for this account, or about a specific reserved instance offering
<a href="#">describe_reserved_db_instances_offerings</a>	Lists available reserved DB instance offerings
<a href="#">describe_source_regions</a>	Returns a list of the source AWS Regions where the current AWS Region can connect to
<a href="#">describe_valid_db_instance_modifications</a>	You can call DescribeValidDBInstanceModifications to learn what modifications are valid for a DB instance
<a href="#">download_db_log_file_portion</a>	Downloads all or a portion of the specified log file, up to 1 MB in size
<a href="#">failover_db_cluster</a>	Forces a failover for a DB cluster
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	Lists all tags on an Amazon RDS resource
<a href="#">modify_current_db_cluster_capacity</a>	Set the capacity of an Aurora Serverless DB cluster to a specific value
<a href="#">modify_db_cluster</a>	Modify a setting for an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
<a href="#">modify_db_cluster_endpoint</a>	Modifies the properties of an endpoint in an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
<a href="#">modify_db_cluster_parameter_group</a>	Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group
<a href="#">modify_db_cluster_snapshot_attribute</a>	Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a manual DB snapshot
<a href="#">modify_db_instance</a>	Modifies settings for a DB instance
<a href="#">modify_db_parameter_group</a>	Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group
<a href="#">modify_db_snapshot</a>	Updates a manual DB snapshot, which can be encrypted or not encrypted, with a new attribute
<a href="#">modify_db_snapshot_attribute</a>	Adds an attribute and values to, or removes an attribute and values from, a manual DB snapshot
<a href="#">modify_db_subnet_group</a>	Modifies an existing DB subnet group
<a href="#">modify_event_subscription</a>	Modifies an existing RDS event notification subscription
<a href="#">modify_global_cluster</a>	Modify a setting for an Amazon Aurora global cluster
<a href="#">modify_option_group</a>	Modifies an existing option group
<a href="#">promote_read_replica</a>	Promotes a Read Replica DB instance to a standalone DB instance
<a href="#">promote_read_replica_db_cluster</a>	Promotes a Read Replica DB cluster to a standalone DB cluster
<a href="#">purchase_reserved_db_instances_offering</a>	Purchases a reserved DB instance offering
<a href="#">reboot_db_instance</a>	You might need to reboot your DB instance, usually for maintenance reasons
<a href="#">remove_from_global_cluster</a>	Detaches an Aurora secondary cluster from an Aurora global database cluster
<a href="#">remove_role_from_db_cluster</a>	Disassociates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
<a href="#">remove_role_from_db_instance</a>	Disassociates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role from a DB instance
<a href="#">remove_source_identifier_from_subscription</a>	Removes a source identifier from an existing RDS event notification subscription
<a href="#">remove_tags_from_resource</a>	Removes metadata tags from an Amazon RDS resource

<a href="#">reset_db_cluster_parameter_group</a>	Modifies the parameters of a DB cluster parameter group to the default value
<a href="#">reset_db_parameter_group</a>	Modifies the parameters of a DB parameter group to the engine/system default
<a href="#">restore_db_cluster_from_s3</a>	Creates an Amazon Aurora DB cluster from data stored in an Amazon S3 bucket
<a href="#">restore_db_cluster_from_snapshot</a>	Creates a new DB cluster from a DB snapshot or DB cluster snapshot
<a href="#">restore_db_cluster_to_point_in_time</a>	Restores a DB cluster to an arbitrary point in time
<a href="#">restore_db_instance_from_db_snapshot</a>	Creates a new DB instance from a DB snapshot
<a href="#">restore_db_instance_from_s3</a>	Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) supports importing MySQL data from an Amazon S3 bucket
<a href="#">restore_db_instance_to_point_in_time</a>	Restores a DB instance to an arbitrary point in time
<a href="#">revoke_db_security_group_ingress</a>	Revokes ingress from a DBSecurityGroup for previously authorized IP ranges
<a href="#">start_activity_stream</a>	Starts a database activity stream to monitor activity on the database
<a href="#">start_db_cluster</a>	Starts an Amazon Aurora DB cluster that was stopped using the AWS console
<a href="#">start_db_instance</a>	Starts an Amazon RDS DB instance that was stopped using the AWS console
<a href="#">stop_activity_stream</a>	Stops a database activity stream that was started using the AWS console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS SDK
<a href="#">stop_db_cluster</a>	Stops an Amazon Aurora DB cluster
<a href="#">stop_db_instance</a>	Stops an Amazon RDS DB instance

## Examples

```
svc <- rds()
svc$add_role_to_db_cluster(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

rdsdataservice	<i>AWS RDS DataService</i>
----------------	----------------------------

---

## 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*.

## Usage

```
rdsdataservice()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">batch_execute_statement</a>	Runs a batch SQL statement over an array of data
<a href="#">begin_transaction</a>	Starts a SQL transaction
<a href="#">commit_transaction</a>	Ends a SQL transaction started with the BeginTransaction operation and commits the changes
<a href="#">execute_sql</a>	Runs one or more SQL statements
<a href="#">execute_statement</a>	Runs a SQL statement against a database
<a href="#">rollback_transaction</a>	Performs a rollback of a transaction

**Examples**

```

svc <- rdsdataservice()
svc$batch_execute_statement(
  Foo = 123
)

```

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()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">accept_reserved_node_exchange</a>	Exchanges a DC1 Reserved Node for a DC2 Reserved Node with no changes to t
<a href="#">authorize_cluster_security_group_ingress</a>	Adds an inbound (ingress) rule to an Amazon Redshift security group
<a href="#">authorize_snapshot_access</a>	Authorizes the specified AWS customer account to restore the specified snapshot
<a href="#">batch_delete_cluster_snapshots</a>	Deletes a set of cluster snapshots
<a href="#">batch_modify_cluster_snapshots</a>	Modifies the settings for a list of snapshots
<a href="#">cancel_resize</a>	Cancels a resize operation
<a href="#">copy_cluster_snapshot</a>	Copies the specified automated cluster snapshot to a new manual cluster snapshot
<a href="#">create_cluster</a>	Creates a new cluster



<a href="#">create_cluster_parameter_group</a>	Creates an Amazon Redshift parameter group
<a href="#">create_cluster_security_group</a>	Creates a new Amazon Redshift security group
<a href="#">create_cluster_snapshot</a>	Creates a manual snapshot of the specified cluster
<a href="#">create_cluster_subnet_group</a>	Creates a new Amazon Redshift subnet group
<a href="#">create_event_subscription</a>	Creates an Amazon Redshift event notification subscription
<a href="#">create_hsm_client_certificate</a>	Creates an HSM client certificate that an Amazon Redshift cluster will use to connect to an Amazon Key Management Service (KMS) key
<a href="#">create_hsm_configuration</a>	Creates an HSM configuration that contains the information required by an Amazon Redshift cluster to connect to an Amazon Key Management Service (KMS) key
<a href="#">create_snapshot_copy_grant</a>	Creates a snapshot copy grant that permits Amazon Redshift to use a customer master key (CMK) to encrypt snapshots
<a href="#">create_snapshot_schedule</a>	Creates a new snapshot schedule
<a href="#">create_tags</a>	Adds one or more tags to a specified resource
<a href="#">delete_cluster</a>	Deletes a previously provisioned cluster
<a href="#">delete_cluster_parameter_group</a>	Deletes a specified Amazon Redshift parameter group
<a href="#">delete_cluster_security_group</a>	Deletes an Amazon Redshift security group
<a href="#">delete_cluster_snapshot</a>	Deletes the specified manual snapshot
<a href="#">delete_cluster_subnet_group</a>	Deletes the specified cluster subnet group
<a href="#">delete_event_subscription</a>	Deletes an Amazon Redshift event notification subscription
<a href="#">delete_hsm_client_certificate</a>	Deletes the specified HSM client certificate
<a href="#">delete_hsm_configuration</a>	Deletes the specified Amazon Redshift HSM configuration
<a href="#">delete_snapshot_copy_grant</a>	Deletes the specified snapshot copy grant
<a href="#">delete_snapshot_schedule</a>	Deletes a snapshot schedule
<a href="#">delete_tags</a>	Deletes a tag or tags from a resource
<a href="#">describe_account_attributes</a>	Returns a list of attributes attached to an account
<a href="#">describe_cluster_db_revisions</a>	Returns an array of ClusterDbRevision objects
<a href="#">describe_cluster_parameter_groups</a>	Returns a list of Amazon Redshift parameter groups, including parameter groups that are associated with the specified cluster
<a href="#">describe_cluster_parameters</a>	Returns a detailed list of parameters contained within the specified Amazon Redshift parameter group
<a href="#">describe_cluster_security_groups</a>	Returns information about Amazon Redshift security groups
<a href="#">describe_cluster_snapshots</a>	Returns one or more snapshot objects, which contain metadata about your cluster snapshots
<a href="#">describe_cluster_subnet_groups</a>	Returns one or more cluster subnet group objects, which contain metadata about your cluster subnet groups
<a href="#">describe_cluster_tracks</a>	Returns a list of all the available maintenance tracks
<a href="#">describe_cluster_versions</a>	Returns descriptions of the available Amazon Redshift cluster versions
<a href="#">describe_clusters</a>	Returns properties of provisioned clusters including general cluster properties, cluster status, and cluster configuration
<a href="#">describe_default_cluster_parameters</a>	Returns a list of parameter settings for the specified parameter group family
<a href="#">describe_event_categories</a>	Displays a list of event categories for all event source types, or for a specified source type
<a href="#">describe_event_subscriptions</a>	Lists descriptions of all the Amazon Redshift event notification subscriptions for a specified event source type
<a href="#">describe_events</a>	Returns events related to clusters, security groups, snapshots, and parameter groups
<a href="#">describe_hsm_client_certificates</a>	Returns information about the specified HSM client certificate
<a href="#">describe_hsm_configurations</a>	Returns information about the specified Amazon Redshift HSM configuration
<a href="#">describe_logging_status</a>	Describes whether information, such as queries and connection attempts, is being logged for the specified cluster
<a href="#">describe_orderable_cluster_options</a>	Returns a list of orderable cluster options
<a href="#">describe_reserved_node_offerings</a>	Returns a list of the available reserved node offerings by Amazon Redshift with their respective attributes
<a href="#">describe_reserved_nodes</a>	Returns the descriptions of the reserved nodes
<a href="#">describe_resize</a>	Returns information about the last resize operation for the specified cluster
<a href="#">describe_snapshot_copy_grants</a>	Returns a list of snapshot copy grants owned by the AWS account in the destination region
<a href="#">describe_snapshot_schedules</a>	Returns a list of snapshot schedules
<a href="#">describe_storage</a>	Returns the total amount of snapshot usage and provisioned storage for a user in a region
<a href="#">describe_table_restore_status</a>	Lists the status of one or more table restore requests made using the RestoreTableFromS3 API
<a href="#">describe_tags</a>	Returns a list of tags
<a href="#">disable_logging</a>	Stops logging information, such as queries and connection attempts, for the specified cluster

<a href="#">disable_snapshot_copy</a>	Disables the automatic copying of snapshots from one region to another region for a cluster
<a href="#">enable_logging</a>	Starts logging information, such as queries and connection attempts, for the specified cluster
<a href="#">enable_snapshot_copy</a>	Enables the automatic copy of snapshots from one region to another region for a cluster
<a href="#">get_cluster_credentials</a>	Returns a database user name and temporary password with temporary authorization
<a href="#">get_reserved_node_exchange_offerings</a>	Returns an array of DC2 ReservedNodeOfferings that matches the payment type, payment option, and availability zone
<a href="#">modify_cluster</a>	Modifies the settings for a cluster
<a href="#">modify_cluster_db_revision</a>	Modifies the database revision of a cluster
<a href="#">modify_cluster_iam_roles</a>	Modifies the list of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles that can be used by the cluster
<a href="#">modify_cluster_maintenance</a>	Modifies the maintenance settings of a cluster
<a href="#">modify_cluster_parameter_group</a>	Modifies the parameters of a parameter group
<a href="#">modify_cluster_snapshot</a>	Modifies the settings for a snapshot
<a href="#">modify_cluster_snapshot_schedule</a>	Modifies a snapshot schedule for a cluster
<a href="#">modify_cluster_subnet_group</a>	Modifies a cluster subnet group to include the specified list of VPC subnets
<a href="#">modify_event_subscription</a>	Modifies an existing Amazon Redshift event notification subscription
<a href="#">modify_snapshot_copy_retention_period</a>	Modifies the number of days to retain snapshots in the destination AWS Region
<a href="#">modify_snapshot_schedule</a>	Modifies a snapshot schedule
<a href="#">purchase_reserved_node_offering</a>	Allows you to purchase reserved nodes
<a href="#">reboot_cluster</a>	Reboots a cluster
<a href="#">reset_cluster_parameter_group</a>	Sets one or more parameters of the specified parameter group to their default values
<a href="#">resize_cluster</a>	Changes the size of the cluster
<a href="#">restore_from_cluster_snapshot</a>	Creates a new cluster from a snapshot
<a href="#">restore_table_from_cluster_snapshot</a>	Creates a new table from a table in an Amazon Redshift cluster snapshot
<a href="#">revoke_cluster_security_group_ingress</a>	Revokes an ingress rule in an Amazon Redshift security group for a previously authorized IP address
<a href="#">revoke_snapshot_access</a>	Removes the ability of the specified AWS customer account to restore the specified snapshot
<a href="#">rotate_encryption_key</a>	Rotates the encryption keys for a cluster

## Examples

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

---

rekognition

*Amazon Rekognition*

---

## Description

This is the Amazon Rekognition API reference.

## Usage

```
rekognition()
```

## Operations

<code>compare_faces</code>	Compares a face in the <i>source</i> input image with each of the 100 largest faces detected in the <i>target</i> image
<code>create_collection</code>	Creates a collection in an AWS Region
<code>create_stream_processor</code>	Creates an Amazon Rekognition stream processor that you can use to detect and recognize faces
<code>delete_collection</code>	Deletes the specified collection
<code>delete_faces</code>	Deletes faces from a collection
<code>delete_stream_processor</code>	Deletes the stream processor identified by Name
<code>describe_collection</code>	Describes the specified collection
<code>describe_stream_processor</code>	Provides information about a stream processor created by <code>CreateStreamProcessor</code>
<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 explicit or suggestive adult content in a specified JPEG or PNG format 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 Video analysis
<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 content moderation 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>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 largest face
<code>start_celebrity_recognition</code>	Starts asynchronous recognition of celebrities in a stored video
<code>start_content_moderation</code>	Starts asynchronous detection of explicit or suggestive adult 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_stream_processor</code>	Starts processing a stream processor
<code>stop_stream_processor</code>	Stops a running stream processor that was created by <code>CreateStreamProcessor</code>

## Examples

```
# This operation compares the largest face detected in the source image
# with each face detected in the target image.
svc <- rekognition()
svc$compare_faces(
  SimilarityThreshold = 90L,
  SourceImage = list(
    S3Object = list(
      Bucket = "mybucket",
      Name = "mysourceimage"
    )
  )
)
```

```
),  
  TargetImage = list(  
    S3object = list(  
      Bucket = "mybucket",  
      Name = "mytargetimage"  
    )  
  )  
)
```

---

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()
```

## Operations

<code>create_group</code>	Creates a group with a specified name, description, and resource query
<code>delete_group</code>	Deletes a specified resource group
<code>get_group</code>	Returns information about a specified resource group
<code>get_group_query</code>	Returns the resource query associated with the specified resource group
<code>get_tags</code>	Returns a list of tags that are associated with a resource group, specified by an ARN
<code>list_group_resources</code>	Returns a list of ARNs of resources that are members of a specified resource group
<code>list_groups</code>	Returns a list of existing resource groups in your account
<code>search_resources</code>	Returns a list of AWS resource identifiers that matches a specified query
<code>tag</code>	Adds tags to a resource group with the specified ARN
<code>untag</code>	Deletes specified tags from a specified resource
<code>update_group</code>	Updates an existing group with a new or changed description
<code>update_group_query</code>	Updates the resource query of a group

## Examples

```
svc <- resourcegroups()
svc$create_group(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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.

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 make full use of the resource groups tagging API operations, you might need additional IAM permissions, including permission to access the resources of individual services as well as permission to view and apply tags to those resources. For more information, see [Obtaining Permissions for Resource Groups and Tag Editor](#).

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

- Alexa for Business (a4b)
- API Gateway
- AWS AppStream
- AWS AppSync
- Amazon Athena
- Amazon Aurora
- AWS Certificate Manager
- AWS Certificate Manager Private CA
- Amazon Cloud Directory
- AWS CloudFormation
- Amazon CloudFront
- AWS CloudHSM
- AWS CloudTrail
- Amazon CloudWatch (alarms only)
- Amazon CloudWatch Events
- Amazon CloudWatch Logs
- AWS CodeBuild
- AWS CodeStar
- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon Cognito User Pools
- Amazon Comprehend
- AWS Config
- AWS Data Pipeline
- AWS Database Migration Service
- AWS Datasync
- AWS Direct Connect
- AWS Directory Service
- Amazon DynamoDB
- Amazon EBS
- Amazon EC2
- Amazon ECR

- Amazon ECS
- AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- Amazon Elastic File System
- Elastic Load Balancing
- Amazon ElastiCache
- Amazon Elasticsearch Service
- AWS Elemental MediaLive
- AWS Elemental MediaPackage
- AWS Elemental MediaTailor
- Amazon EMR
- Amazon FSx
- Amazon Glacier
- AWS Glue
- Amazon Inspector
- AWS IoT Analytics
- AWS IoT Core
- AWS IoT Device Defender
- AWS IoT Device Management
- AWS IoT Greengrass
- AWS Key Management Service
- Amazon Kinesis
- Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics
- Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
- AWS Lambda
- AWS License Manager
- Amazon Machine Learning
- Amazon MQ
- Amazon MSK
- Amazon Neptune
- AWS OpsWorks
- 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
- AWS Secrets Manager
- AWS Service Catalog
- Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
- Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS)
- AWS Simple System Manager (SSM)
- AWS Step Functions
- AWS Storage Gateway
- AWS Transfer for SFTP
- Amazon VPC
- Amazon WorkSpaces

### Usage

```
resourcegroupstaggingapi()
```

### Operations

<a href="#">get_resources</a>	Returns all the tagged or previously tagged resources that are located in the specified region for the AWS account
<a href="#">get_tag_keys</a>	Returns all tag keys in the specified region for the AWS account
<a href="#">get_tag_values</a>	Returns all tag values for the specified key in the specified region for the AWS account
<a href="#">tag_resources</a>	Applies one or more tags to the specified resources
<a href="#">untag_resources</a>	Removes the specified tags from the specified resources

### Examples

```
svc <- resourcegroupstaggingapi()
svc$get_resources(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

route53

*Amazon Route 53*

---

### Description

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

### Usage

```
route53()
```



## Operations

<code>associate_vpc_with_hosted_zone</code>	Associates an Amazon VPC with a private hosted zone
<code>change_resource_record_sets</code>	Creates, changes, or deletes a resource record set, which contains authoritative DNS information for a hosted zone
<code>change_tags_for_resource</code>	Adds, edits, or deletes tags for a health check or a hosted zone
<code>create_health_check</code>	Creates a new health check
<code>create_hosted_zone</code>	Creates a new public or private hosted zone
<code>create_query_logging_config</code>	Creates a configuration for DNS query logging
<code>create_reusable_delegation_set</code>	Creates a delegation set (a group of four name servers) that can be reused by multiple hosted zones
<code>create_traffic_policy</code>	Creates a traffic policy, which you use to create multiple DNS resource record sets in a specified hosted zone based on the settings in the traffic policy
<code>create_traffic_policy_instance</code>	Creates resource record sets in a specified hosted zone based on the settings in a specified traffic policy
<code>create_traffic_policy_version</code>	Creates a new version of an existing traffic policy
<code>create_vpc_association_authorization</code>	Authorizes the AWS account that created a specified VPC to submit an AssociateVPCWithHostedZone request to the current AWS account
<code>delete_health_check</code>	Deletes a health check
<code>delete_hosted_zone</code>	Deletes a hosted zone
<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 creates for the instance
<code>delete_vpc_association_authorization</code>	Removes authorization to submit an AssociateVPCWithHostedZone request to the current AWS account
<code>disassociate_vpc_from_hosted_zone</code>	Disassociates a VPC from a Amazon Route 53 private 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 specified 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 <a href="https://ip-ranges.amazonaws.com/ip-ranges.json">https://ip-ranges.amazonaws.com/ip-ranges.json</a>
<code>get_geo_location</code>	Gets information about whether a specified geographic location is supported for a 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 specified 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 four 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_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

<a href="#">list_traffic_policy_instances</a>	Gets information about the traffic policy instances that you created by using the
<a href="#">list_traffic_policy_instances_by_hosted_zone</a>	Gets information about the traffic policy instances that you created in a specified
<a href="#">list_traffic_policy_instances_by_policy</a>	Gets information about the traffic policy instances that you created by using a
<a href="#">list_traffic_policy_versions</a>	Gets information about all of the versions for a specified traffic policy
<a href="#">list_vpc_association_authorizations</a>	Gets a list of the VPCs that were created by other accounts and that can be ass
<a href="#">test_dns_answer</a>	Gets the value that Amazon Route 53 returns in response to a DNS request for
<a href="#">update_health_check</a>	Updates an existing health check
<a href="#">update_hosted_zone_comment</a>	Updates the comment for a specified hosted zone
<a href="#">update_traffic_policy_comment</a>	Updates the comment for a specified traffic policy version
<a href="#">update_traffic_policy_instance</a>	Updates the resource record sets in a specified hosted zone that were created b

## Examples

```
# The following example associates the VPC with ID vpc-1a2b3c4d with the
# hosted zone with ID Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE.
svc <- route53()
svc$associate_vpc_with_hosted_zone(
  Comment = "",
  HostedZoneId = "Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE",
  VPC = list(
    VPCId = "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
    VPCRegion = "us-east-2"
  )
)
```

---

route53domains

*Amazon Route 53 Domains*

---

## Description

Amazon Route 53 API actions let you register domain names and perform related operations.

## Usage

```
route53domains()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">check_domain_availability</a>	This operation checks the availability of one domain name
<a href="#">check_domain_transferability</a>	Checks whether a domain name can be transferred to Amazon Route 53
<a href="#">delete_tags_for_domain</a>	This operation deletes the specified tags for a domain
<a href="#">disable_domain_auto_renew</a>	This operation disables automatic renewal of domain registration for the specified domain
<a href="#">disable_domain_transfer_lock</a>	This operation removes the transfer lock on the domain (specifically the clientTransferProhibit
<a href="#">enable_domain_auto_renew</a>	This operation configures Amazon Route 53 to automatically renew the specified domain
<a href="#">enable_domain_transfer_lock</a>	This operation sets the transfer lock on the domain (specifically the clientTransferProhibit

<a href="#">get_contact_reachability_status</a>	For operations that require confirmation that the email address for the registrant contact is reachable
<a href="#">get_domain_detail</a>	This operation returns detailed information about a specified domain that is associated with the current AWS account
<a href="#">get_domain_suggestions</a>	The GetDomainSuggestions operation returns a list of suggested domain names given a specified domain name
<a href="#">get_operation_detail</a>	This operation returns the current status of an operation that is not completed
<a href="#">list_domains</a>	This operation returns all the domain names registered with Amazon Route 53 for the current AWS account
<a href="#">list_operations</a>	This operation returns the operation IDs of operations that are not yet complete
<a href="#">list_tags_for_domain</a>	This operation returns all of the tags that are associated with the specified domain
<a href="#">register_domain</a>	This operation registers a domain
<a href="#">renew_domain</a>	This operation renews a domain for the specified number of years
<a href="#">resend_contact_reachability_email</a>	For operations that require confirmation that the email address for the registrant contact is reachable
<a href="#">retrieve_domain_auth_code</a>	This operation returns the AuthCode for the domain
<a href="#">transfer_domain</a>	This operation transfers a domain from another registrar to Amazon Route 53
<a href="#">update_domain_contact</a>	This operation updates the contact information for a particular domain
<a href="#">update_domain_contact_privacy</a>	This operation updates the specified domain contact's privacy setting
<a href="#">update_domain_nameservers</a>	This operation replaces the current set of name servers for the domain with the specified set
<a href="#">update_tags_for_domain</a>	This operation adds or updates tags for a specified domain
<a href="#">view_billing</a>	Returns all the domain-related billing records for the current AWS account for a specified domain

## Examples

```
svc <- route53domains()
svc$check_domain_availability(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

route53resolver

*Amazon Route 53 Resolver*

---

## Description

Here's how you set up to query an Amazon Route 53 private hosted zone from your network:

1. Connect your network to a VPC using AWS Direct Connect or a VPN.
2. Run the following AWS CLI command to create a Resolver endpoint:
 

```
create-resolver-endpoint --name [endpoint_name] --direction INBOUND --creator-request-id
[unique_string] --security-group-ids [security_group_with_inbound_rules]
--ip-addresses SubnetId=[subnet_id] SubnetId=[subnet_id_in_different_AZ]
```

 Note the resolver endpoint ID that appears in the response. You'll use it in step 3.
3. Get the IP addresses for the Resolver endpoints:
 

```
get-resolver-endpoint --resolver-endpoint-id [resolver_endpoint_id]
```
4. In your network configuration, define the IP addresses that you got in step 3 as DNS servers. You can now query instance names in your VPCs and the names of records in your private hosted zone.

You can also perform the following operations using the AWS CLI:

- `list-resolver-endpoints`: List all endpoints. The syntax includes options for pagination and filtering.
- `update-resolver-endpoints`: Add IP addresses to an endpoint or remove IP addresses from an endpoint.

To delete an endpoint, use the following AWS CLI command:

```
delete-resolver-endpoint --resolver-endpoint-id \[resolver_endpoint_id\]
```

## Usage

```
route53resolver()
```

## Operations

<code>associate_resolver_endpoint_ip_address</code>	Adds IP addresses to an inbound or an outbound resolver endpoint
<code>associate_resolver_rule</code>	Associates a resolver rule with a VPC
<code>create_resolver_endpoint</code>	Creates a resolver endpoint
<code>create_resolver_rule</code>	For DNS queries that originate in your VPCs, specifies which resolver endpoint
<code>delete_resolver_endpoint</code>	Deletes a resolver endpoint
<code>delete_resolver_rule</code>	Deletes a resolver rule
<code>disassociate_resolver_endpoint_ip_address</code>	Removes IP addresses from an inbound or an outbound resolver endpoint
<code>disassociate_resolver_rule</code>	Removes the association between a specified resolver rule and a specified VPC
<code>get_resolver_endpoint</code>	Gets information about a specified resolver endpoint, such as whether it's an inbound or outbound
<code>get_resolver_rule</code>	Gets information about a specified resolver rule, such as the domain name that the rule applies to
<code>get_resolver_rule_association</code>	Gets information about an association between a specified resolver rule and a VPC
<code>get_resolver_rule_policy</code>	Gets information about a resolver rule policy
<code>list_resolver_endpoint_ip_addresses</code>	Gets the IP addresses for a specified resolver endpoint
<code>list_resolver_endpoints</code>	Lists all the resolver endpoints that were created using the current AWS account
<code>list_resolver_rule_associations</code>	Lists the associations that were created between resolver rules and VPCs using the current AWS account
<code>list_resolver_rules</code>	Lists the resolver rules that were created using the current AWS account
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists the tags that you associated with the specified resource
<code>put_resolver_rule_policy</code>	Specifies the Resolver operations and resources that you want to allow another AWS account to perform
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds one or more tags to a specified resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes one or more tags from a specified resource
<code>update_resolver_endpoint</code>	Updates the name of an inbound or an outbound resolver endpoint
<code>update_resolver_rule</code>	Updates settings for a specified resolver rule

## Examples

```
svc <- route53resolver()
svc$associate_resolver_endpoint_ip_address(
  Foo = 123
)
```

**Description**

Amazon Simple Storage Service

**Usage**

s3()

**Operations**

<a href="#">abort_multipart_upload</a>	Aborts a multipart upload
<a href="#">complete_multipart_upload</a>	Completes a multipart upload by assembling previously uploaded parts
<a href="#">copy_object</a>	Creates a copy of an object that is already stored in Amazon S3
<a href="#">create_bucket</a>	Creates a new bucket
<a href="#">create_multipart_upload</a>	Initiates a multipart upload and returns an upload ID
<a href="#">delete_bucket</a>	Deletes the bucket
<a href="#">delete_bucket_analytics_configuration</a>	Deletes an analytics configuration for the bucket (specified by the analytics configuration ID)
<a href="#">delete_bucket_cors</a>	Deletes the CORS configuration information set for the bucket
<a href="#">delete_bucket_encryption</a>	Deletes the server-side encryption configuration from the bucket
<a href="#">delete_bucket_inventory_configuration</a>	Deletes an inventory configuration (identified by the inventory ID) from the bucket
<a href="#">delete_bucket_lifecycle</a>	Deletes the lifecycle configuration from the bucket
<a href="#">delete_bucket_metrics_configuration</a>	Deletes a metrics configuration (specified by the metrics configuration ID) from the bucket
<a href="#">delete_bucket_policy</a>	Deletes the policy from the bucket
<a href="#">delete_bucket_replication</a>	Deletes the replication configuration from the bucket
<a href="#">delete_bucket_tagging</a>	Deletes the tags from the bucket
<a href="#">delete_bucket_website</a>	This operation removes the website configuration from the bucket
<a href="#">delete_object</a>	Removes the null version (if there is one) of an object and inserts a delete marker, w
<a href="#">delete_object_tagging</a>	Removes the tag-set from an existing object
<a href="#">delete_objects</a>	This operation enables you to delete multiple objects from a bucket using a single H
<a href="#">delete_public_access_block</a>	Removes the PublicAccessBlock configuration from an Amazon S3 bucket
<a href="#">get_bucket_accelerate_configuration</a>	Returns the accelerate configuration of a bucket
<a href="#">get_bucket_acl</a>	Gets the access control policy for the bucket
<a href="#">get_bucket_analytics_configuration</a>	Gets an analytics configuration for the bucket (specified by the analytics configuration ID)
<a href="#">get_bucket_cors</a>	Returns the CORS configuration for the bucket
<a href="#">get_bucket_encryption</a>	Returns the server-side encryption configuration of a bucket
<a href="#">get_bucket_inventory_configuration</a>	Returns an inventory configuration (identified by the inventory ID) from the bucket
<a href="#">get_bucket_lifecycle</a>	No longer used, see the <code>GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration</code> operation
<a href="#">get_bucket_lifecycle_configuration</a>	Returns the lifecycle configuration information set on the bucket
<a href="#">get_bucket_location</a>	Returns the region the bucket resides in
<a href="#">get_bucket_logging</a>	Returns the logging status of a bucket and the permissions users have to view and m
<a href="#">get_bucket_metrics_configuration</a>	Gets a metrics configuration (specified by the metrics configuration ID) from the bu
<a href="#">get_bucket_notification</a>	No longer used, see the <code>GetBucketNotificationConfiguration</code> operation
<a href="#">get_bucket_notification_configuration</a>	Returns the notification configuration of a bucket

<a href="#">get_bucket_policy</a>	Returns the policy of a specified bucket
<a href="#">get_bucket_policy_status</a>	Retrieves the policy status for an Amazon S3 bucket, indicating whether the bucket is public
<a href="#">get_bucket_replication</a>	Returns the replication configuration of a bucket
<a href="#">get_bucket_request_payment</a>	Returns the request payment configuration of a bucket
<a href="#">get_bucket_tagging</a>	Returns the tag set associated with the bucket
<a href="#">get_bucket_versioning</a>	Returns the versioning state of a bucket
<a href="#">get_bucket_website</a>	Returns the website configuration for a bucket
<a href="#">get_object</a>	Retrieves objects from Amazon S3
<a href="#">get_object_acl</a>	Returns the access control list (ACL) of an object
<a href="#">get_object_legal_hold</a>	Gets an object's current Legal Hold status
<a href="#">get_object_lock_configuration</a>	Gets the object lock configuration for a bucket
<a href="#">get_object_retention</a>	Retrieves an object's retention settings
<a href="#">get_object_tagging</a>	Returns the tag-set of an object
<a href="#">get_object_torrent</a>	Return torrent files from a bucket
<a href="#">get_public_access_block</a>	Retrieves the PublicAccessBlock configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket
<a href="#">head_bucket</a>	This operation is useful to determine if a bucket exists and you have permission to access it
<a href="#">head_object</a>	The HEAD operation retrieves metadata from an object without returning the object's body
<a href="#">list_bucket_analytics_configurations</a>	Lists the analytics configurations for the bucket
<a href="#">list_bucket_inventory_configurations</a>	Returns a list of inventory configurations for the bucket
<a href="#">list_bucket_metrics_configurations</a>	Lists the metrics configurations for the bucket
<a href="#">list_buckets</a>	Returns a list of all buckets owned by the authenticated sender of the request
<a href="#">list_multipart_uploads</a>	This operation lists in-progress multipart uploads
<a href="#">list_object_versions</a>	Returns metadata about all of the versions of objects in a bucket
<a href="#">list_objects</a>	Returns some or all (up to 1000) of the objects in a bucket
<a href="#">list_objects_v2</a>	Returns some or all (up to 1000) of the objects in a bucket
<a href="#">list_parts</a>	Lists the parts that have been uploaded for a specific multipart upload
<a href="#">put_bucket_accelerate_configuration</a>	Sets the accelerate configuration of an existing bucket
<a href="#">put_bucket_acl</a>	Sets the permissions on a bucket using access control lists (ACL)
<a href="#">put_bucket_analytics_configuration</a>	Sets an analytics configuration for the bucket (specified by the analytics configuration ID)
<a href="#">put_bucket_cors</a>	Sets the CORS configuration for a bucket
<a href="#">put_bucket_encryption</a>	Creates a new server-side encryption configuration (or replaces an existing one, if present)
<a href="#">put_bucket_inventory_configuration</a>	Adds an inventory configuration (identified by the inventory ID) from the bucket
<a href="#">put_bucket_lifecycle</a>	No longer used, see the PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration operation
<a href="#">put_bucket_lifecycle_configuration</a>	Sets lifecycle configuration for your bucket
<a href="#">put_bucket_logging</a>	Set the logging parameters for a bucket and to specify permissions for who can view the logs
<a href="#">put_bucket_metrics_configuration</a>	Sets a metrics configuration (specified by the metrics configuration ID) for the bucket
<a href="#">put_bucket_notification</a>	No longer used, see the PutBucketNotificationConfiguration operation
<a href="#">put_bucket_notification_configuration</a>	Enables notifications of specified events for a bucket
<a href="#">put_bucket_policy</a>	Applies an Amazon S3 bucket policy to an Amazon S3 bucket
<a href="#">put_bucket_replication</a>	Creates a replication configuration or replaces an existing one
<a href="#">put_bucket_request_payment</a>	Sets the request payment configuration for a bucket
<a href="#">put_bucket_tagging</a>	Sets the tags for a bucket
<a href="#">put_bucket_versioning</a>	Sets the versioning state of an existing bucket
<a href="#">put_bucket_website</a>	Set the website configuration for a bucket
<a href="#">put_object</a>	Adds an object to a bucket
<a href="#">put_object_acl</a>	uses the acl subresource to set the access control list (ACL) permissions for an object
<a href="#">put_object_legal_hold</a>	Applies a Legal Hold configuration to the specified object
<a href="#">put_object_lock_configuration</a>	Places an object lock configuration on the specified bucket

<a href="#">put_object_retention</a>	Places an Object Retention configuration on an object
<a href="#">put_object_tagging</a>	Sets the supplied tag-set to an object that already exists in a bucket
<a href="#">put_public_access_block</a>	Creates or modifies the PublicAccessBlock configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket
<a href="#">restore_object</a>	Restores an archived copy of an object back into Amazon S3
<a href="#">select_object_content</a>	This operation filters the contents of an Amazon S3 object based on a simple Structure
<a href="#">upload_part</a>	Uploads a part in a multipart upload
<a href="#">upload_part_copy</a>	Uploads a part by copying data from an existing object as data source

## Examples

```
# The following example aborts a multipart upload.
svc <- s3()
svc$abort_multipart_upload(
  Bucket = "examplebucket",
  Key = "bigobject",
  UploadId = "xadc0B_7YPB0JuoFiQ9cz4P3Pe6FIZw04f7wN93uHsNBEw97p15eNwzExg0LAT2dUN91c0mrEQHDsP..."
)
```

---

s3control

*AWS S3 Control*

---

## Description

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

## Usage

```
s3control()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">create_job</a>	Creates an Amazon S3 batch operations job
<a href="#">delete_public_access_block</a>	Deletes the block public access configuration for the specified account
<a href="#">describe_job</a>	Retrieves the configuration parameters and status for a batch operations job
<a href="#">get_public_access_block</a>	Get public access block
<a href="#">list_jobs</a>	Lists current jobs and jobs that have ended within the last 30 days for the AWS account making
<a href="#">put_public_access_block</a>	Put public access block
<a href="#">update_job_priority</a>	Updates an existing job's priority
<a href="#">update_job_status</a>	Updates the status for the specified job

**Examples**

```
svc <- s3control()
svc$create_job(
  Foo = 123
)
```

sagemaker

*Amazon SageMaker Service***Description**

Provides APIs for creating and managing Amazon SageMaker resources.

**Usage**

```
sagemaker()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">add_tags</a>	Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified Amazon SageMaker resource.
<a href="#">create_algorithm</a>	Create a machine learning algorithm that you can use in Amazon SageMaker.
<a href="#">create_code_repository</a>	Creates a Git repository as a resource in your Amazon SageMaker account.
<a href="#">create_compilation_job</a>	Starts a model compilation job.
<a href="#">create_endpoint</a>	Creates an endpoint using the endpoint configuration specified in the request.
<a href="#">create_endpoint_config</a>	Creates an endpoint configuration that Amazon SageMaker hosting service uses to manage the endpoint.
<a href="#">create_hyper_parameter_tuning_job</a>	Starts a hyperparameter tuning job.
<a href="#">create_labeling_job</a>	Creates a job that uses workers to label the data objects in your input data.
<a href="#">create_model</a>	Creates a model in Amazon SageMaker.
<a href="#">create_model_package</a>	Creates a model package that you can use to create Amazon SageMaker endpoints.
<a href="#">create_notebook_instance</a>	Creates an Amazon SageMaker notebook instance.
<a href="#">create_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config</a>	Creates a lifecycle configuration that you can associate with a notebook instance.
<a href="#">create_presigned_notebook_instance_url</a>	Returns a URL that you can use to connect to the Jupyter server from a notebook instance.
<a href="#">create_training_job</a>	Starts a model training job.
<a href="#">create_transform_job</a>	Starts a transform job.
<a href="#">create_workteam</a>	Creates a new work team for labeling your data.
<a href="#">delete_algorithm</a>	Removes the specified algorithm from your account.
<a href="#">delete_code_repository</a>	Deletes the specified Git repository from your account.
<a href="#">delete_endpoint</a>	Deletes an endpoint.
<a href="#">delete_endpoint_config</a>	Deletes an endpoint configuration.
<a href="#">delete_model</a>	Deletes a model.
<a href="#">delete_model_package</a>	Deletes a model package.
<a href="#">delete_notebook_instance</a>	Deletes an Amazon SageMaker notebook instance.
<a href="#">delete_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config</a>	Deletes a notebook instance lifecycle configuration.
<a href="#">delete_tags</a>	Deletes the specified tags from an Amazon SageMaker resource.
<a href="#">delete_workteam</a>	Deletes an existing work team.



<code>describe_algorithm</code>	Returns a description of the specified algorithm that is in your account
<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_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_hyper_parameter_tuning_job</code>	Gets a description of a hyperparameter tuning job
<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_package</code>	Returns a description of the specified model package, which is used to c
<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_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_workteam</code>	Gets information about a specific work team
<code>get_search_suggestions</code>	An auto-complete API for the search functionality in the Amazon Sage
<code>list_algorithms</code>	Lists the machine learning algorithms that have been created
<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_endpoint_configs</code>	Lists endpoint configurations
<code>list_endpoints</code>	Lists endpoints
<code>list_hyper_parameter_tuning_jobs</code>	Gets a list of HyperParameterTuningJobSummary objects that describe
<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_packages</code>	Lists the model packages that have been created
<code>list_models</code>	Lists models created with the CreateModel API
<code>list_notebook_instance_lifecycle_configs</code>	Lists notebook instance lifestyle configurations created with the Create
<code>list_notebook_instances</code>	Returns a list of the Amazon SageMaker notebook instances in the requ
<code>list_subscribed_workteams</code>	Gets a list of the work teams that you are subscribed to in the AWS Mar
<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 job
<code>list_transform_jobs</code>	Lists transform jobs
<code>list_workteams</code>	Gets a list of work teams that you have defined in a region
<code>render_ui_template</code>	Renders the UI template so that you can preview the worker's experien
<code>search</code>	Finds Amazon SageMaker resources that match a search query
<code>start_notebook_instance</code>	Launches an ML compute instance with the latest version of the library
<code>stop_compilation_job</code>	Stops a model compilation 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_notebook_instance</code>	Terminates the ML compute instance
<code>stop_training_job</code>	Stops a training job
<code>stop_transform_job</code>	Stops a transform job
<code>update_code_repository</code>	Updates the specified Git repository with the specified values
<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_notebook_instance</code>	Updates a notebook instance
<code>update_notebook_instance_lifecycle_config</code>	Updates a notebook instance lifecycle configuration created with the Cr

[update\\_workteam](#)

Updates an existing work team with new member definitions or descrip

### Examples

```
svc <- sagemaker()
svc$add_tags(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

`sagemakerruntime`*Amazon SageMaker Runtime*

---

### Description

The Amazon SageMaker runtime API.

### Usage

```
sagemakerruntime()
```

### Operations

[invoke\\_endpoint](#) After you deploy a model into production using Amazon SageMaker hosting services, your client applicati

### Examples

```
svc <- sagemakerruntime()
svc$invoke_endpoint(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

`secretsmanager`*AWS Secrets Manager*

---

### Description

AWS Secrets Manager API Reference

AWS Secrets Manager is a web service that enables 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 directly, 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 take care of cryptographically signing requests, 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 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 supports GET and POST requests for all actions. That is, the API 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](mailto: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 that the service returns as a response to HTTP query requests are single, long strings without line breaks or white space formatting. The JSON shown in the examples is formatted with both line breaks and white space to improve readability. When example input parameters would also result in long strings that extend beyond the screen, we 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 which requests were successfully made to Secrets Manager, who made the request, when it was made, and so on. For more about AWS Secrets Manager and its 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 how to turn it on and find your log files, see the [AWS CloudTrail User Guide](#).

## Usage

```
secretsmanager()
```

## Operations

[cancel\\_rotate\\_secret](#)

Disables automatic scheduled rotation and cancels the rotation of a secret if one is currently in

<code>create_secret</code>	Creates a new secret
<code>delete_resource_policy</code>	Deletes the resource-based permission policy that's attached to the secret
<code>delete_secret</code>	Deletes an entire secret and all of its versions
<code>describe_secret</code>	Retrieves the details of a secret
<code>get_random_password</code>	Generates a random password of the specified complexity
<code>get_resource_policy</code>	Retrieves the JSON text of the resource-based policy document that's attached to the specified
<code>get_secret_value</code>	Retrieves the contents of the encrypted fields SecretString or SecretBinary from the specified v
<code>list_secret_version_ids</code>	Lists all of the versions attached to the specified secret
<code>list_secrets</code>	Lists all of the secrets that are stored by Secrets Manager in the AWS account
<code>put_resource_policy</code>	Attaches the contents of the specified resource-based permission policy to a secret
<code>put_secret_value</code>	Stores a new encrypted secret value in the specified secret
<code>restore_secret</code>	Cancels the scheduled deletion of a secret by removing the DeletedDate time stamp
<code>rotate_secret</code>	Configures and starts the asynchronous process of rotating this secret
<code>tag_resource</code>	Attaches one or more tags, each consisting of a key name and a value, to the specified secret
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes one or more tags from the specified secret
<code>update_secret</code>	Modifies many of the details of the specified secret
<code>update_secret_version_stage</code>	Modifies the staging labels attached to a version of a secret

## Examples

```
# 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 <- secretsmanager()
svc$cancel_rotate_secret(
  SecretId = "MyTestDatabaseSecret"
)
```

---

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 compliance status of your environment based on CIS AWS Foundations compliance checks. 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 CreateMembers 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 invite was sent from.

## Usage

securityhub()

## 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
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 master account
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 Region
describe_products	Returns information about the products available that you can subscribe to and integrate with Security Hub
disable_import_findings_for_product	Disables the integration of the specified product with Security Hub
disable_security_hub	Disables Security Hub in your account only in the current Region
disassociate_from_master_account	Disassociates the current Security Hub member account from the associated master account
disassociate_members	Disassociates the specified member accounts from the associated master account
enable_import_findings_for_product	Enables the integration of a partner product with Security Hub
enable_security_hub	Enables Security Hub for your account in the current Region or the Region you specify
get_enabled_standards	Returns a list of the standards that are currently enabled
get_findings	Returns a list of findings that match the specified criteria
get_insight_results	Lists the results of the Security Hub insight that the insight ARN specifies
get_insights	Lists and describes insights that insight ARNs specify
get_invitations_count	Returns the count of all Security Hub membership invitations that were sent to the current AWS account
get_master_account	Provides the details for the Security Hub master account to the current member account
get_members	Returns the details on the Security Hub member accounts that the account IDs specify
invite_members	Invites other AWS accounts to become member accounts for the Security Hub master account
list_enabled_products_for_import	Lists all findings-generating solutions (products) whose findings you have subscribed to
list_invitations	Lists all Security Hub membership invitations that were sent to the current AWS account
list_members	Lists details about all member accounts for the current Security Hub master account
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of tags associated with a resource
tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to a resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from a resource
update_action_target	Updates the name and description of a custom action target in Security Hub
update_findings	Updates the Note and RecordState of the Security Hub-aggregated findings that the finding ARN specifies
update_insight	Updates the Security Hub insight that the insight ARN specifies

## Examples

```
svc <- securityhub()
svc$accept_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

serverlessapplicationrepository

*AWSServerlessApplicationRepository*

---

## Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Usage

```
serverlessapplicationrepository()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">create_application</a>	Creates an application, optionally including an AWS SAM file to create the first applica
<a href="#">create_application_version</a>	Creates an application version
<a href="#">create_cloud_formation_change_set</a>	Creates an AWS CloudFormation change set for the given application
<a href="#">create_cloud_formation_template</a>	Creates an AWS CloudFormation template
<a href="#">delete_application</a>	Deletes the specified application
<a href="#">get_application</a>	Gets the specified application
<a href="#">get_application_policy</a>	Retrieves the policy for the application
<a href="#">get_cloud_formation_template</a>	Gets the specified AWS CloudFormation template
<a href="#">list_application_dependencies</a>	Retrieves the list of applications nested in the containing application
<a href="#">list_application_versions</a>	Lists versions for the specified application
<a href="#">list_applications</a>	Lists applications owned by the requester
<a href="#">put_application_policy</a>	Sets the permission policy for an application
<a href="#">update_application</a>	Updates the specified application

**Examples**

```

svc <- serverlessapplicationrepository()
svc$create_application(
  Foo = 123
)

```

---

 servicecatalog

*AWS Service Catalog*


---

**Description**

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

**Usage**

```
servicecatalog()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">accept_portfolio_share</a>	Accepts an offer to share the specified portfolio
<a href="#">associate_budget_with_resource</a>	Associates the specified budget with the specified resource
<a href="#">associate_principal_with_portfolio</a>	Associates the specified principal ARN with the specified portfolio
<a href="#">associate_product_with_portfolio</a>	Associates the specified product with the specified portfolio
<a href="#">associate_service_action_with_provisioning_artifact</a>	Associates a self-service action with a provisioning artifact
<a href="#">associate_tag_option_with_resource</a>	Associate the specified TagOption with the specified portfolio

<a href="#">batch_associate_service_action_with_provisioning_artifact</a>	Associates multiple self-service actions with provisioning artifacts
<a href="#">batch_disassociate_service_action_from_provisioning_artifact</a>	Disassociates a batch of self-service actions from the specified provisioning artifact
<a href="#">copy_product</a>	Copies the specified source product to the specified target product
<a href="#">create_constraint</a>	Creates a constraint
<a href="#">create_portfolio</a>	Creates a portfolio
<a href="#">create_portfolio_share</a>	Shares the specified portfolio with the specified account or organization
<a href="#">create_product</a>	Creates a product
<a href="#">create_provisioned_product_plan</a>	Creates a plan
<a href="#">create_provisioning_artifact</a>	Creates a provisioning artifact (also known as a version) for a product
<a href="#">create_service_action</a>	Creates a self-service action
<a href="#">create_tag_option</a>	Creates a TagOption
<a href="#">delete_constraint</a>	Deletes the specified constraint
<a href="#">delete_portfolio</a>	Deletes the specified portfolio
<a href="#">delete_portfolio_share</a>	Stops sharing the specified portfolio with the specified account or organization
<a href="#">delete_product</a>	Deletes the specified product
<a href="#">delete_provisioned_product_plan</a>	Deletes the specified plan
<a href="#">delete_provisioning_artifact</a>	Deletes the specified provisioning artifact (also known as a version)
<a href="#">delete_service_action</a>	Deletes a self-service action
<a href="#">delete_tag_option</a>	Deletes the specified TagOption
<a href="#">describe_constraint</a>	Gets information about the specified constraint
<a href="#">describe_copy_product_status</a>	Gets the status of the specified copy product operation
<a href="#">describe_portfolio</a>	Gets information about the specified portfolio
<a href="#">describe_portfolio_share_status</a>	Gets the status of the specified portfolio share operation
<a href="#">describe_product</a>	Gets information about the specified product
<a href="#">describe_product_as_admin</a>	Gets information about the specified product
<a href="#">describe_product_view</a>	Gets information about the specified product
<a href="#">describe_provisioned_product</a>	Gets information about the specified provisioned product
<a href="#">describe_provisioned_product_plan</a>	Gets information about the resource changes for the specified plan
<a href="#">describe_provisioning_artifact</a>	Gets information about the specified provisioning artifact (also known as a version)
<a href="#">describe_provisioning_parameters</a>	Gets information about the configuration required to provision a product
<a href="#">describe_record</a>	Gets information about the specified request operation
<a href="#">describe_service_action</a>	Describes a self-service action
<a href="#">describe_service_action_execution_parameters</a>	Describe service action execution parameters
<a href="#">describe_tag_option</a>	Gets information about the specified TagOption
<a href="#">disable_aws_organizations_access</a>	Disable portfolio sharing through AWS Organizations feature
<a href="#">disassociate_budget_from_resource</a>	Disassociates the specified budget from the specified resource
<a href="#">disassociate_principal_from_portfolio</a>	Disassociates a previously associated principal ARN from a portfolio
<a href="#">disassociate_product_from_portfolio</a>	Disassociates the specified product from the specified portfolio
<a href="#">disassociate_service_action_from_provisioning_artifact</a>	Disassociates the specified self-service action association from the specified provisioning artifact
<a href="#">disassociate_tag_option_from_resource</a>	Disassociates the specified TagOption from the specified resource
<a href="#">enable_aws_organizations_access</a>	Enable portfolio sharing feature through AWS Organizations feature
<a href="#">execute_provisioned_product_plan</a>	Provisions or modifies a product based on the resource changes
<a href="#">execute_provisioned_product_service_action</a>	Executes a self-service action against a provisioned product
<a href="#">get_aws_organizations_access_status</a>	Get the Access Status for AWS Organization portfolio share
<a href="#">list_accepted_portfolio_shares</a>	Lists all portfolios for which sharing was accepted by this account
<a href="#">list_budgets_for_resource</a>	Lists all the budgets associated to the specified resource
<a href="#">list_constraints_for_portfolio</a>	Lists the constraints for the specified portfolio and product
<a href="#">list_launch_paths</a>	Lists the paths to the specified product



<code>list_organization_portfolio_access</code>	Lists the organization nodes that have access to the specified
<code>list_portfolio_access</code>	Lists the account IDs that have access to the specified portfol
<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 portfol
<code>list_provisioned_product_plans</code>	Lists the plans for the specified provisioned product or all pla
<code>list_provisioning_artifacts</code>	Lists all provisioning artifacts (also known as versions) for th
<code>list_provisioning_artifacts_for_service_action</code>	Lists all provisioning artifacts (also known as versions) for th
<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
<code>list_stack_instances_for_provisioned_product</code>	Returns summary information about stack instances that are
<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 termina
<code>search_products</code>	Gets information about the products to which the caller has a
<code>search_products_as_admin</code>	Gets information about the products for the specified portfol
<code>search_provisioned_products</code>	Gets information about the provisioned products that meet th
<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_product</code>	Updates the specified product
<code>update_provisioned_product</code>	Requests updates to the configuration of the specified provis
<code>update_provisioned_product_properties</code>	Requests updates to the properties of the specified provision
<code>update_provisioning_artifact</code>	Updates the specified provisioning artifact (also known as a v
<code>update_service_action</code>	Updates a self-service action
<code>update_tag_option</code>	Updates the specified TagOption

## Examples

```
svc <- servicecatalog()
svc$accept_portfolio_share(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">create_http_namespace</a>	Creates an HTTP namespace
<a href="#">create_private_dns_namespace</a>	Creates a private namespace based on DNS, which will be visible only inside a specified VPC
<a href="#">create_public_dns_namespace</a>	Creates a public namespace based on DNS, which will be visible on the internet
<a href="#">create_service</a>	Creates a service, which defines the configuration for the following entities: - For public namespaces, creates DNS records and an optional health check. - For private namespaces, creates DNS records and an optional health check.
<a href="#">delete_namespace</a>	Deletes a namespace from the current account
<a href="#">delete_service</a>	Deletes a specified service
<a href="#">deregister_instance</a>	Deletes the Amazon Route 53 DNS records and health check, if any, that AWS Cloud Map created for the specified instance
<a href="#">discover_instances</a>	Discovers registered instances for a specified namespace and service
<a href="#">get_instance</a>	Gets information about a specified instance
<a href="#">get_instances_health_status</a>	Gets the current health status (Healthy, Unhealthy, or Unknown) of one or more instances
<a href="#">get_namespace</a>	Gets information about a namespace
<a href="#">get_operation</a>	Gets information about any operation that returns an operation ID in the response, such as create_namespace
<a href="#">get_service</a>	Gets the settings for a specified service
<a href="#">list_instances</a>	Lists summary information about the instances that you registered by using a specified namespace and service
<a href="#">list_namespaces</a>	Lists summary information about the namespaces that were created by the current AWS account
<a href="#">list_operations</a>	Lists operations that match the criteria that you specify
<a href="#">list_services</a>	Lists summary information for all the services that are associated with one or more namespaces
<a href="#">register_instance</a>	Creates or updates one or more records and, optionally, creates a health check based on the specified configuration
<a href="#">update_instance_custom_health_status</a>	Submits a request to change the health status of a custom health check to healthy or unhealthy
<a href="#">update_service</a>	Submits a request to perform the following operations: - Add or delete DnsRecords - Add or delete HealthChecks

## Examples

```
svc <- servicediscovery()
svc$create_http_namespace(
  Foo = 123
)
```

## Description

Service Quotas is a web service that you can use to manage many of your AWS service quotas. Quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum values for a resource, item, or operation. This guide provide descriptions of the Service Quotas actions that you can call from an API. For the Service Quotas user guide, which explains how to use Service Quotas from the console, see [What is Service Quotas](#).

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

## Usage

```
servicequotas()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">associate_service_quota_template</a>	Associates the Service Quotas template with your organization so that you can use it to create service quota increase requests.
<a href="#">delete_service_quota_increase_request_from_template</a>	Removes a service quota increase request from the Service Quotas template.
<a href="#">disassociate_service_quota_template</a>	Disables the Service Quotas template.
<a href="#">get_aws_default_service_quota</a>	Retrieves the default service quotas values for the specified AWS service.
<a href="#">get_association_for_service_quota_template</a>	Retrieves the ServiceQuotaTemplateAssociationStatus value from the Service Quotas template.
<a href="#">get_requested_service_quota_change</a>	Retrieves the details for a particular increase request.
<a href="#">get_service_quota</a>	Returns the details for the specified service quota.
<a href="#">get_service_quota_increase_request_from_template</a>	Returns the details of the service quota increase request in your template.
<a href="#">list_aws_default_service_quotas</a>	Lists all default service quotas for the specified AWS service or all AWS services.
<a href="#">list_requested_service_quota_change_history</a>	Requests a list of the changes to quotas for a service.
<a href="#">list_requested_service_quota_change_history_by_quota</a>	Requests a list of the changes to specific service quotas.
<a href="#">list_service_quota_increase_requests_in_template</a>	Returns a list of the quota increase requests in the template.
<a href="#">list_service_quotas</a>	Lists all service quotas for the specified AWS service.
<a href="#">list_services</a>	Lists the AWS services available in Service Quotas.
<a href="#">put_service_quota_increase_request_into_template</a>	Defines and adds a quota to the service quota template.
<a href="#">request_service_quota_increase</a>	Retrieves the details of a service quota increase request.

## Examples

```
svc <- servicequotas()
svc$associate_service_quota_template(
  Foo = 123
)
```

## 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()

## Operations

<a href="#">clone_receipt_rule_set</a>	Creates a receipt rule set by cloning an existing one
<a href="#">create_configuration_set</a>	Creates a configuration set
<a href="#">create_configuration_set_event_destination</a>	Creates a configuration set event destination
<a href="#">create_configuration_set_tracking_options</a>	Creates an association between a configuration set and a custom domain
<a href="#">create_custom_verification_email_template</a>	Creates a new custom verification email template
<a href="#">create_receipt_filter</a>	Creates a new IP address filter
<a href="#">create_receipt_rule</a>	Creates a receipt rule
<a href="#">create_receipt_rule_set</a>	Creates an empty receipt rule set
<a href="#">create_template</a>	Creates an email template
<a href="#">delete_configuration_set</a>	Deletes a configuration set
<a href="#">delete_configuration_set_event_destination</a>	Deletes a configuration set event destination
<a href="#">delete_configuration_set_tracking_options</a>	Deletes an association between a configuration set and a custom domain
<a href="#">delete_custom_verification_email_template</a>	Deletes an existing custom verification email template
<a href="#">delete_identity</a>	Deletes the specified identity (an email address or a domain) from the account
<a href="#">delete_identity_policy</a>	Deletes the specified sending authorization policy for the given identity
<a href="#">delete_receipt_filter</a>	Deletes the specified IP address filter
<a href="#">delete_receipt_rule</a>	Deletes the specified receipt rule
<a href="#">delete_receipt_rule_set</a>	Deletes the specified receipt rule set and all of the receipt rules it contains
<a href="#">delete_template</a>	Deletes an email template
<a href="#">delete_verified_email_address</a>	Deprecated
<a href="#">describe_active_receipt_rule_set</a>	Returns the metadata and receipt rules for the receipt rule set that is currently active
<a href="#">describe_configuration_set</a>	Returns the details of the specified configuration set
<a href="#">describe_receipt_rule</a>	Returns the details of the specified receipt rule
<a href="#">describe_receipt_rule_set</a>	Returns the details of the specified receipt rule set
<a href="#">get_account_sending_enabled</a>	Returns the email sending status of the Amazon SES account for the current region
<a href="#">get_custom_verification_email_template</a>	Returns the custom email verification template for the template name
<a href="#">get_identity_dkim_attributes</a>	Returns the current status of Easy DKIM signing for an entity
<a href="#">get_identity_mail_from_domain_attributes</a>	Returns the custom MAIL FROM attributes for a list of identities (email addresses and/or domains)
<a href="#">get_identity_notification_attributes</a>	Given a list of verified identities (email addresses and/or domains), returns the notification attributes for each identity

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

## Examples

```
# The following example creates a receipt rule set by cloning an existing
# one:
```

```

svc <- ses()
svc$clone_receipt_rule_set(
  OriginalRuleSetName = "RuleSetToClone",
  RuleSetName = "RuleSetToCreate"
)

```

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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">create_activity</a>	Creates an activity
<a href="#">create_state_machine</a>	Creates a state machine
<a href="#">delete_activity</a>	Deletes an activity
<a href="#">delete_state_machine</a>	Deletes a state machine
<a href="#">describe_activity</a>	Describes an activity
<a href="#">describe_execution</a>	Describes an execution
<a href="#">describe_state_machine</a>	Describes a state machine
<a href="#">describe_state_machine_for_execution</a>	Describes the state machine associated with a specific execution
<a href="#">get_activity_task</a>	Used by workers to retrieve a task (with the specified activity ARN) which has been
<a href="#">get_execution_history</a>	Returns the history of the specified execution as a list of events
<a href="#">list_activities</a>	Lists the existing activities
<a href="#">list_executions</a>	Lists the executions of a state machine that meet the filtering criteria
<a href="#">list_state_machines</a>	Lists the existing state machines
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	List tags for a given resource
<a href="#">send_task_failure</a>	Used by workers to report that the task identified by the taskToken failed

<a href="#">send_task_heartbeat</a>	Used by workers to report to the service that the task represented by the specified taskToken completed successfully
<a href="#">send_task_success</a>	Used by workers to report that the task identified by the taskToken completed successfully
<a href="#">start_execution</a>	Starts a state machine execution
<a href="#">stop_execution</a>	Stops an execution
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Add a tag to a Step Functions resource
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Remove a tag from a Step Functions resource
<a href="#">update_state_machine</a>	Updates an existing state machine by modifying its definition and/or roleArn

## Examples

```
svc <- sfn()
svc$create_activity(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">associate_drt_log_bucket</a>	Authorizes the DDoS Response team (DRT) to access the specified Amazon S3 bucket
<a href="#">associate_drt_role</a>	Authorizes the DDoS Response team (DRT), using the specified role, to access your Amazon S3 bucket
<a href="#">create_protection</a>	Enables AWS Shield Advanced for a specific AWS resource
<a href="#">create_subscription</a>	Activates AWS Shield Advanced for an account
<a href="#">delete_protection</a>	Deletes an AWS Shield Advanced Protection
<a href="#">delete_subscription</a>	Removes AWS Shield Advanced from an account
<a href="#">describe_attack</a>	Describes the details of a DDoS attack
<a href="#">describe_drt_access</a>	Returns the current role and list of Amazon S3 log buckets used by the DDoS Response team
<a href="#">describe_emergency_contact_settings</a>	Lists the email addresses that the DRT can use to contact you during a suspected attack
<a href="#">describe_protection</a>	Lists the details of a Protection object
<a href="#">describe_subscription</a>	Provides details about the AWS Shield Advanced subscription for an account

<a href="#">disassociate_drt_log_bucket</a>	Removes the DDoS Response team's (DRT) access to the specified Amazon S3 bucket
<a href="#">disassociate_drt_role</a>	Removes the DDoS Response team's (DRT) access to your AWS account
<a href="#">get_subscription_state</a>	Returns the SubscriptionState, either Active or Inactive
<a href="#">list_attacks</a>	Returns all ongoing DDoS attacks or all DDoS attacks during a specified time period
<a href="#">list_protections</a>	Lists all Protection objects for the account
<a href="#">update_emergency_contact_settings</a>	Updates the details of the list of email addresses that the DRT can use to contact you
<a href="#">update_subscription</a>	Updates the details of an existing subscription

## Examples

```
svc <- shield()
svc$associate_drt_log_bucket(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">batch_delete_attributes</a>	Performs multiple DeleteAttributes operations in a single call, which reduces round trips and latency
<a href="#">batch_put_attributes</a>	The BatchPutAttributes operation creates or replaces attributes within one or more items
<a href="#">create_domain</a>	The CreateDomain operation creates a new domain
<a href="#">delete_attributes</a>	Deletes one or more attributes associated with an item
<a href="#">delete_domain</a>	The DeleteDomain operation deletes a domain
<a href="#">domain_metadata</a>	Returns information about the domain, including when the domain was created, the number of items



<a href="#">get_attributes</a>	Returns all of the attributes associated with the specified item
<a href="#">list_domains</a>	The ListDomains operation lists all domains associated with the Access Key ID
<a href="#">put_attributes</a>	The PutAttributes operation creates or replaces attributes in an item
<a href="#">select</a>	The Select operation returns a set of attributes for ItemNames that match the select expression

## Examples

```
svc <- simpledb()
svc$batch_delete_attributes(
  Foo = 123
)
```

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](#).

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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">add_permission</a>	Adds a statement to a topic's access control policy, granting access for the specified
<a href="#">check_if_phone_number_is_opted_out</a>	Accepts a phone number and indicates whether the phone holder has opted out of re
<a href="#">confirm_subscription</a>	Verifies an endpoint owner's intent to receive messages by validating the token sent
<a href="#">create_platform_application</a>	Creates a platform application object for one of the supported push notification serv
<a href="#">create_platform_endpoint</a>	Creates an endpoint for a device and mobile app on one of the supported push notif
<a href="#">create_topic</a>	Creates a topic to which notifications can be published
<a href="#">delete_endpoint</a>	Deletes the endpoint for a device and mobile app from Amazon SNS
<a href="#">delete_platform_application</a>	Deletes a platform application object for one of the supported push notification serv
<a href="#">delete_topic</a>	Deletes a topic and all its subscriptions
<a href="#">get_endpoint_attributes</a>	Retrieves the endpoint attributes for a device on one of the supported push notificat
<a href="#">get_platform_application_attributes</a>	Retrieves the attributes of the platform application object for the supported push no

<a href="#">get_sms_attributes</a>	Returns the settings for sending SMS messages from your account
<a href="#">get_subscription_attributes</a>	Returns all of the properties of a subscription
<a href="#">get_topic_attributes</a>	Returns all of the properties of a topic
<a href="#">list_endpoints_by_platform_application</a>	Lists the endpoints and endpoint attributes for devices in a supported push notification service
<a href="#">list_phone_numbers_opted_out</a>	Returns a list of phone numbers that are opted out, meaning you cannot send SMS messages to them
<a href="#">list_platform_applications</a>	Lists the platform application objects for the supported push notification services, such as Apple Push Notification service and Google Cloud Messaging
<a href="#">list_subscriptions</a>	Returns a list of the requester's subscriptions
<a href="#">list_subscriptions_by_topic</a>	Returns a list of the subscriptions to a specific topic
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	List all tags added to the specified Amazon SNS topic
<a href="#">list_topics</a>	Returns a list of the requester's topics
<a href="#">opt_in_phone_number</a>	Use this request to opt in a phone number that is opted out, which enables you to receive SMS messages
<a href="#">publish</a>	Sends a message to an Amazon SNS topic or sends a text message (SMS message)
<a href="#">remove_permission</a>	Removes a statement from a topic's access control policy
<a href="#">set_endpoint_attributes</a>	Sets the attributes for an endpoint for a device on one of the supported push notification services
<a href="#">set_platform_application_attributes</a>	Sets the attributes of the platform application object for the supported push notification services
<a href="#">set_sms_attributes</a>	Use this request to set the default settings for sending SMS messages and receiving SMS messages
<a href="#">set_subscription_attributes</a>	Allows a subscription owner to set an attribute of the subscription to a new value
<a href="#">set_topic_attributes</a>	Allows a topic owner to set an attribute of the topic to a new value
<a href="#">subscribe</a>	Prepares to subscribe an endpoint by sending the endpoint a confirmation message
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Add tags to the specified Amazon SNS topic
<a href="#">unsubscribe</a>	Deletes a subscription
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Remove tags from the specified Amazon SNS topic

## Examples

```
svc <- sns()
svc$add_permission(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

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.

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 CommandReference](#)
- *Amazon Web Services General Reference*
  - [Regions and Endpoints](#)

### Usage

sqs()

### Operations

<a href="#">add_permission</a>	Adds a permission to a queue for a specific principal
<a href="#">change_message_visibility</a>	Changes the visibility timeout of a specified message in a queue to a new value
<a href="#">change_message_visibility_batch</a>	Changes the visibility timeout of multiple messages
<a href="#">create_queue</a>	Creates a new standard or FIFO queue
<a href="#">delete_message</a>	Deletes the specified message from the specified queue
<a href="#">delete_message_batch</a>	Deletes up to ten messages from the specified queue
<a href="#">delete_queue</a>	Deletes the queue specified by the QueueUrl, regardless of the queue's contents
<a href="#">get_queue_attributes</a>	Gets attributes for the specified queue
<a href="#">get_queue_url</a>	Returns the URL of an existing Amazon SQS queue
<a href="#">list_dead_letter_source_queues</a>	Returns a list of your queues that have the RedrivePolicy queue attribute configured with a
<a href="#">list_queue_tags</a>	List all cost allocation tags added to the specified Amazon SQS queue
<a href="#">list_queues</a>	Returns a list of your queues
<a href="#">purge_queue</a>	Deletes the messages in a queue specified by the QueueURL parameter
<a href="#">receive_message</a>	Retrieves one or more messages (up to 10), from the specified queue
<a href="#">remove_permission</a>	Revokes any permissions in the queue policy that matches the specified Label parameter
<a href="#">send_message</a>	Delivers a message to the specified queue
<a href="#">send_message_batch</a>	Delivers up to ten messages to the specified queue
<a href="#">set_queue_attributes</a>	Sets the value of one or more queue attributes
<a href="#">tag_queue</a>	Add cost allocation tags to the specified Amazon SQS queue
<a href="#">untag_queue</a>	Remove cost allocation tags from the specified Amazon SQS queue

### Examples

```
svc <- sqs()
svc$add_permission(
```

```
    Foo = 123
  )
```

---

 ssm

---

 Amazon Simple Systems Manager (SSM)
 

---

## Description

### AWS Systems Manager

AWS Systems Manager is a collection of capabilities that helps you automate management tasks such as collecting system inventory, applying operating system (OS) patches, automating the creation of Amazon Machine Images (AMIs), and configuring operating systems (OSs) and applications at scale. Systems Manager lets you remotely and securely manage the configuration of your managed instances. A *managed instance* is any Amazon EC2 instance or on-premises machine 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 Amazon EC2 instances, see the [Amazon EC2 API Reference](#). For information about how to use a Query API, see [Making API Requests](#).

## Usage

```
ssm()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">add_tags_to_resource</a>	Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified resource
<a href="#">cancel_command</a>	Attempts to cancel the command specified by the Command ID
<a href="#">cancel_maintenance_window_execution</a>	Stops a maintenance window execution that is already in progress
<a href="#">create_activation</a>	Registers your on-premises server or virtual machine with Amazon SSM
<a href="#">create_association</a>	Associates the specified Systems Manager document with the specified instance
<a href="#">create_association_batch</a>	Associates the specified Systems Manager document with the specified instances
<a href="#">create_document</a>	Creates a Systems Manager document
<a href="#">create_maintenance_window</a>	Creates a new maintenance window
<a href="#">create_ops_item</a>	Creates a new OpsItem
<a href="#">create_patch_baseline</a>	Creates a patch baseline
<a href="#">create_resource_data_sync</a>	Creates a resource data sync configuration to a single bucket in Amazon S3
<a href="#">delete_activation</a>	Deletes an activation
<a href="#">delete_association</a>	Disassociates the specified Systems Manager document from the specified instance
<a href="#">delete_document</a>	Deletes the Systems Manager document and all instance associations
<a href="#">delete_inventory</a>	Delete a custom inventory type, or the data associated with a custom inventory type
<a href="#">delete_maintenance_window</a>	Deletes a maintenance window
<a href="#">delete_parameter</a>	Delete a parameter from the system

<a href="#">delete_parameters</a>	Delete a list of parameters
<a href="#">delete_patch_baseline</a>	Deletes a patch baseline
<a href="#">delete_resource_data_sync</a>	Deletes a Resource Data Sync configuration
<a href="#">deregister_managed_instance</a>	Removes the server or virtual machine from the list of registered instances
<a href="#">deregister_patch_baseline_for_patch_group</a>	Removes a patch group from a patch baseline
<a href="#">deregister_target_from_maintenance_window</a>	Removes a target from a maintenance window
<a href="#">deregister_task_from_maintenance_window</a>	Removes a task from a maintenance window
<a href="#">describe_activations</a>	Details about the activation, including: the date and time the activation was created
<a href="#">describe_association</a>	Describes the association for the specified target or instance
<a href="#">describe_association_execution_targets</a>	Use this API action to view information about a specific execution target
<a href="#">describe_association_executions</a>	Use this API action to view all executions for a specific association
<a href="#">describe_automation_executions</a>	Provides details about all active and terminated Automation executions
<a href="#">describe_automation_step_executions</a>	Information about all active and terminated step executions in a particular Automation execution
<a href="#">describe_available_patches</a>	Lists all patches that could possibly be included in a patch baseline
<a href="#">describe_document</a>	Describes the specified Systems Manager document
<a href="#">describe_document_permission</a>	Describes the permissions for a Systems Manager document
<a href="#">describe_effective_instance_associations</a>	All associations for the instance(s)
<a href="#">describe_effective_patches_for_patch_baseline</a>	Retrieves the current effective patches (the patch and the approval status)
<a href="#">describe_instance_associations_status</a>	The status of the associations for the instance(s)
<a href="#">describe_instance_information</a>	Describes one or more of your instances
<a href="#">describe_instance_patch_states</a>	Retrieves the high-level patch state of one or more instances
<a href="#">describe_instance_patch_states_for_patch_group</a>	Retrieves the high-level patch state for the instances in the specified patch group
<a href="#">describe_instance_patches</a>	Retrieves information about the patches on the specified instances
<a href="#">describe_inventory_deletions</a>	Describes a specific delete inventory operation
<a href="#">describe_maintenance_window_execution_task_invocations</a>	Retrieves the individual task executions (one per target) for a particular maintenance window execution
<a href="#">describe_maintenance_window_execution_tasks</a>	For a given maintenance window execution, lists the tasks that were executed
<a href="#">describe_maintenance_window_executions</a>	Lists the executions of a maintenance window
<a href="#">describe_maintenance_window_schedule</a>	Retrieves information about upcoming executions of a maintenance window
<a href="#">describe_maintenance_window_targets</a>	Lists the targets registered with the maintenance window
<a href="#">describe_maintenance_window_tasks</a>	Lists the tasks in a maintenance window
<a href="#">describe_maintenance_windows</a>	Retrieves the maintenance windows in an AWS account
<a href="#">describe_maintenance_windows_for_target</a>	Retrieves information about the maintenance window targets on a particular instance
<a href="#">describe_ops_items</a>	Query a set of OpsItems
<a href="#">describe_parameters</a>	Get information about a parameter
<a href="#">describe_patch_baselines</a>	Lists the patch baselines in your AWS account
<a href="#">describe_patch_group_state</a>	Returns high-level aggregated patch compliance state for a patch group
<a href="#">describe_patch_groups</a>	Lists all patch groups that have been registered with patch baselines
<a href="#">describe_patch_properties</a>	Lists the properties of available patches organized by product, platform, and OS
<a href="#">describe_sessions</a>	Retrieves a list of all active sessions (both connected and disconnected)
<a href="#">get_automation_execution</a>	Get detailed information about a particular Automation execution
<a href="#">get_command_invocation</a>	Returns detailed information about command execution for an instance
<a href="#">get_connection_status</a>	Retrieves the Session Manager connection status for an instance
<a href="#">get_default_patch_baseline</a>	Retrieves the default patch baseline
<a href="#">get_deployable_patch_snapshot_for_instance</a>	Retrieves the current snapshot for the patch baseline the instance is associated with
<a href="#">get_document</a>	Gets the contents of the specified Systems Manager document
<a href="#">get_inventory</a>	Query inventory information
<a href="#">get_inventory_schema</a>	Return a list of inventory type names for the account, or return details about a specific type
<a href="#">get_maintenance_window</a>	Retrieves a maintenance window

<code>get_maintenance_window_execution</code>	Retrieves details about a specific task run as part of a maintenance window
<code>get_maintenance_window_execution_task</code>	Retrieves the details about a specific task run as part of a maintenance window
<code>get_maintenance_window_execution_task_invocation</code>	Retrieves a task invocation
<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_summary</code>	View a summary of OpsItems based on specified filters and aggregation
<code>get_parameter</code>	Get information about a parameter by using the parameter name
<code>get_parameter_history</code>	Query a list of all parameters used by the AWS account
<code>get_parameters</code>	Get details of a parameter
<code>get_parameters_by_path</code>	Retrieve parameters in a specific hierarchy
<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 specified patch group
<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 different versions of a parameter
<code>list_association_versions</code>	Retrieves all versions of an association for a specific association ID
<code>list_associations</code>	Lists the associations for the specified Systems Manager document
<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 compliance items
<code>list_compliance_summaries</code>	Returns a summary count of compliant and non-compliant resources
<code>list_document_versions</code>	List all versions for a document
<code>list_documents</code>	Describes one or more of your Systems Manager documents
<code>list_inventory_entries</code>	A list of inventory items returned by the request
<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 resource
<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
<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 all tags 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 disconnected
<code>send_automation_signal</code>	Sends a signal to an Automation execution to change the current state
<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 once
<code>start_automation_execution</code>	Initiates execution of an Automation document
<code>start_session</code>	Initiates a connection to a target (for example, an instance) for a session
<code>stop_automation_execution</code>	Stop an Automation that is currently running
<code>terminate_session</code>	Permanently ends a session and closes the data connection between the instance and the Systems Manager console
<code>update_association</code>	Updates an association
<code>update_association_status</code>	Updates the status of the Systems Manager document associated with the target
<code>update_document</code>	The document you want to update
<code>update_document_default_version</code>	Set the default version of a document

<a href="#">update_maintenance_window</a>	Updates an existing maintenance window
<a href="#">update_maintenance_window_target</a>	Modifies the target of an existing maintenance window
<a href="#">update_maintenance_window_task</a>	Modifies a task assigned to a maintenance window
<a href="#">update_managed_instance_role</a>	Assigns or changes an Amazon Identity and Access Management role
<a href="#">update_ops_item</a>	Edit or change an OpsItem
<a href="#">update_patch_baseline</a>	Modifies an existing patch baseline
<a href="#">update_service_setting</a>	ServiceSetting is an account-level setting for an AWS service

## Examples

```
svc <- ssm()
svc$add_tags_to_resource(
  Foo = 123
)
```

---

storagegateway	<i>AWS Storage Gateway</i>
----------------	----------------------------

---

## 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 Regions and Endpoints:** Provides a list of each AWS region and 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()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">activate_gateway</a>	Activates the gateway you previously deployed on your host
<a href="#">add_cache</a>	Configures one or more gateway local disks as cache for a gateway
<a href="#">add_tags_to_resource</a>	Adds one or more tags to the specified resource
<a href="#">add_upload_buffer</a>	Configures one or more gateway local disks as upload buffer for a specified gateway
<a href="#">add_working_storage</a>	Configures one or more gateway local disks as working storage for a gateway
<a href="#">assign_tape_pool</a>	Assigns a tape to a tape pool for archiving
<a href="#">attach_volume</a>	Connects a volume to an iSCSI connection and then attaches the volume to the connection
<a href="#">cancel_archival</a>	Cancels archiving of a virtual tape to the virtual tape shelf (VTS) after the archiving process has started
<a href="#">cancel_retrieval</a>	Cancels retrieval of a virtual tape from the virtual tape shelf (VTS) to a gateway
<a href="#">create_cachedi_scsi_volume</a>	Creates a cached volume on a specified cached volume gateway
<a href="#">create_nfs_file_share</a>	Creates a Network File System (NFS) file share on an existing file gateway
<a href="#">create_smb_file_share</a>	Creates a Server Message Block (SMB) file share on an existing file gateway
<a href="#">create_snapshot</a>	Initiates a snapshot of a volume
<a href="#">create_snapshot_from_volume_recovery_point</a>	Initiates a snapshot of a gateway from a volume recovery point
<a href="#">create_storedi_scsi_volume</a>	Creates a volume on a specified gateway
<a href="#">create_tape_with_barcode</a>	Creates a virtual tape by using your own barcode
<a href="#">create_tapes</a>	Creates one or more virtual tapes
<a href="#">delete_bandwidth_rate_limit</a>	Deletes the bandwidth rate limits of a gateway
<a href="#">delete_chap_credentials</a>	Deletes Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) credentials from a gateway
<a href="#">delete_file_share</a>	Deletes a file share from a file gateway
<a href="#">delete_gateway</a>	Deletes a gateway
<a href="#">delete_snapshot_schedule</a>	Deletes a snapshot of a volume
<a href="#">delete_tape</a>	Deletes the specified virtual tape
<a href="#">delete_tape_archive</a>	Deletes the specified virtual tape from the virtual tape shelf (VTS)
<a href="#">delete_volume</a>	Deletes the specified storage volume that you previously created using the gateway
<a href="#">describe_bandwidth_rate_limit</a>	Returns the bandwidth rate limits of a gateway
<a href="#">describe_cache</a>	Returns information about the cache of a gateway
<a href="#">describe_cachedi_scsi_volumes</a>	Returns a description of the gateway volumes specified in the request
<a href="#">describe_chap_credentials</a>	Returns an array of Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) credentials



<a href="#">describe_gateway_information</a>	Returns metadata about a gateway such as its name, network interfaces, configuration, and software version.
<a href="#">describe_maintenance_start_time</a>	Returns your gateway's weekly maintenance start time including the day and time.
<a href="#">describe_nfs_file_shares</a>	Gets a description for one or more Network File System (NFS) file shares from a gateway.
<a href="#">describe_smb_file_shares</a>	Gets a description for one or more Server Message Block (SMB) file shares from a gateway.
<a href="#">describe_smb_settings</a>	Gets a description of a Server Message Block (SMB) file share settings from a gateway.
<a href="#">describe_snapshot_schedule</a>	Describes the snapshot schedule for the specified gateway volume.
<a href="#">describe_storedi_scsi_volumes</a>	Returns the description of the gateway volumes specified in the request.
<a href="#">describe_tape_archives</a>	Returns a description of specified virtual tapes in the virtual tape shelf (VTS).
<a href="#">describe_tape_recovery_points</a>	Returns a list of virtual tape recovery points that are available for the specified virtual tape.
<a href="#">describe_tapes</a>	Returns a description of the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of virtual tapes.
<a href="#">describe_upload_buffer</a>	Returns information about the upload buffer of a gateway.
<a href="#">describe_vtl_devices</a>	Returns a description of virtual tape library (VTL) devices for the specified gateway.
<a href="#">describe_working_storage</a>	Returns information about the working storage of a gateway.
<a href="#">detach_volume</a>	Disconnects a volume from an iSCSI connection and then detaches the volume from the gateway.
<a href="#">disable_gateway</a>	Disables a tape gateway when the gateway is no longer functioning.
<a href="#">join_domain</a>	Adds a file gateway to an Active Directory domain.
<a href="#">list_file_shares</a>	Gets a list of the file shares for a specific file gateway, or the list of file shares for all file gateways.
<a href="#">list_gateways</a>	Lists gateways owned by an AWS account in a region specified in the request.
<a href="#">list_local_disks</a>	Returns a list of the gateway's local disks.
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	Lists the tags that have been added to the specified resource.
<a href="#">list_tapes</a>	Lists virtual tapes in your virtual tape library (VTL) and your virtual tape shelf (VTS).
<a href="#">list_volume_initiators</a>	Lists iSCSI initiators that are connected to a volume.
<a href="#">list_volume_recovery_points</a>	Lists the recovery points for a specified gateway.
<a href="#">list_volumes</a>	Lists the iSCSI stored volumes of a gateway.
<a href="#">notify_when_uploaded</a>	Sends you notification through CloudWatch Events when all files written to a gateway are uploaded.
<a href="#">refresh_cache</a>	Refreshes the cache for the specified file share.
<a href="#">remove_tags_from_resource</a>	Removes one or more tags from the specified resource.
<a href="#">reset_cache</a>	Resets all cache disks that have encountered an error and makes the disks available.
<a href="#">retrieve_tape_archive</a>	Retrieves an archived virtual tape from the virtual tape shelf (VTS) to a tape gateway.
<a href="#">retrieve_tape_recovery_point</a>	Retrieves the recovery point for the specified virtual tape.
<a href="#">set_local_console_password</a>	Sets the password for your VM local console.
<a href="#">set_smb_guest_password</a>	Sets the password for the guest user smbguest.
<a href="#">shutdown_gateway</a>	Shuts down a gateway.
<a href="#">start_gateway</a>	Starts a gateway that you previously shut down (see ShutdownGateway).
<a href="#">update_bandwidth_rate_limit</a>	Updates the bandwidth rate limits of a gateway.
<a href="#">update_chap_credentials</a>	Updates the Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) credentials for a gateway.
<a href="#">update_gateway_information</a>	Updates a gateway's metadata, which includes the gateway's name and time zone.
<a href="#">update_gateway_software_now</a>	Updates the gateway virtual machine (VM) software.
<a href="#">update_maintenance_start_time</a>	Updates a gateway's weekly maintenance start time information, including the day and time.
<a href="#">update_nfs_file_share</a>	Updates a Network File System (NFS) file share.
<a href="#">update_smb_file_share</a>	Updates a Server Message Block (SMB) file share.
<a href="#">update_smb_security_strategy</a>	Updates the SMB security strategy on a file gateway.
<a href="#">update_snapshot_schedule</a>	Updates a snapshot schedule configured for a gateway volume.
<a href="#">update_vtl_device_type</a>	Updates the type of medium changer in a tape gateway.

## Examples

```
# Activates the gateway you previously deployed on your host.
svc <- storagegateway()
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"
)
```

---

sts

*AWS Security Token Service*

---

## Description

The AWS Security Token Service (STS) is a web service that 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 detailed information about using this service, go to [Temporary Security Credentials](#).

For information about setting up signatures and authorization through the API, go to [Signing AWS API Requests](#) in the *AWS General Reference*. For general information about the Query API, go to [Making Query Requests](#) in *Using IAM*. For information about using security tokens with other AWS products, go to [AWS Services That Work with IAM](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

If you're new to AWS and need additional technical information about a specific AWS product, you can find the product's technical documentation at <http://aws.amazon.com/documentation/>.

## Endpoints

By default, AWS Security Token Service (STS) is available as a global service, and all AWS STS requests go to a single endpoint at <https://sts.amazonaws.com>. Global requests map to the US East (N. Virginia) region. AWS recommends using Regional AWS STS endpoints instead of the global endpoint to reduce latency, build in redundancy, and increase session token validity. For more information, see [Managing AWS STS in an AWS Region](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Most AWS Regions are enabled for operations in all AWS services by default. Those Regions are automatically activated for use with AWS STS. Some Regions, such as Asia Pacific (Hong Kong), must be manually enabled. To learn more about enabling and disabling AWS Regions, see [Managing AWS Regions](#) in the *AWS General Reference*. When you enable these AWS Regions, they are automatically activated for use with AWS STS. You cannot activate the STS endpoint for a Region that is disabled. Tokens that are valid in all AWS Regions are longer than tokens that are valid in Regions that are enabled by default. Changing this setting might affect existing systems where you temporarily store tokens. For more information, see [Managing Global Endpoint Session Tokens](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

After you activate a Region for use with AWS STS, you can direct AWS STS API calls to that Region. AWS STS recommends that you provide both the Region and endpoint when you make

calls to a Regional endpoint. You can provide the Region alone for manually enabled Regions, such as Asia Pacific (Hong Kong). In this case, the calls are directed to the STS Regional endpoint. However, if you provide the Region alone for Regions enabled by default, the calls are directed to the global endpoint of `https://sts.amazonaws.com`.

To view the list of AWS STS endpoints and whether they are active by default, see [Writing Code to Use AWS STS Regions](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

### Recording API requests

STS supports AWS CloudTrail, which is a service that records AWS calls for your AWS account and delivers log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. By using information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine what requests were successfully made to STS, who made the request, when it was made, and so on.

If you activate AWS STS endpoints in Regions other than the default global endpoint, then you must also turn on CloudTrail logging in those Regions. This is necessary to record any AWS STS API calls that are made in those Regions. For more information, see [Turning On CloudTrail in Additional Regions](#) in the *AWS CloudTrail User Guide*.

AWS Security Token Service (STS) is a global service with a single endpoint at `https://sts.amazonaws.com`. Calls to this endpoint are logged as calls to a global service. However, because this endpoint is physically located in the US East (N. Virginia) Region, your logs list `us-east-1` as the event Region. CloudTrail does not write these logs to the US East (Ohio) Region unless you choose to include global service logs in that Region. CloudTrail writes calls to all Regional endpoints to their respective Regions. For example, calls to `sts.us-east-2.amazonaws.com` are published to the US East (Ohio) Region and calls to `sts.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com` are published to the EU (Frankfurt) Region.

To learn more about CloudTrail, including how to turn it on and find your log files, see the [AWS CloudTrail User Guide](#).

### Usage

```
sts()
```

### Operations

<a href="#">assume_role</a>	Returns a set of temporary security credentials that you can use to access AWS resources th
<a href="#">assume_role_with_saml</a>	Returns a set of temporary security credentials for users who have been authenticated via a
<a href="#">assume_role_with_web_identity</a>	Returns a set of temporary security credentials for users who have been authenticated in a r
<a href="#">decode_authorization_message</a>	Decodes additional information about the authorization status of a request from an encoded
<a href="#">get_caller_identity</a>	Returns details about the IAM identity whose credentials are used to call the API
<a href="#">get_federation_token</a>	Returns a set of temporary security credentials (consisting of an access key ID, a secret acc
<a href="#">get_session_token</a>	Returns a set of temporary credentials for an AWS account or IAM user

### Examples

```
#
svc <- sts()
svc$assume_role(
```

```

DurationSeconds = 3600L,
ExternalId = "123ABC",
Policy = "{\"Version\":\"2012-10-17\", \"Statement\": [{\"Sid\": \"Stmnt1\", \"Effect\": \"...\",
RoleArn = \"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo\",
RoleSessionName = \"Bob\"
)

```

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.

The AWS Support service also exposes a set of **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 DescribeServices and DescribeSeverityLevels operations return AWS service names, service codes, service categories, and problem severity levels. You use these values when you call the CreateCase operation.
- **Case creation, case details, and case resolution.** The CreateCase, DescribeCases, DescribeAttachment, and ResolveCase operations create AWS Support cases, retrieve information about cases, and resolve cases.
- **Case communication.** The DescribeCommunications, AddCommunicationToCase, and AddAttachmentsToSet 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:

- DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks returns the list of checks that run against your AWS resources.
- Using the checkId for a specific check returned by DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks, you can call DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult to obtain the results for the check you specified.
- DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries returns summarized results for one or more Trusted Advisor checks.
- RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck requests that Trusted Advisor rerun a specified check.
- DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses 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()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">add_attachments_to_set</a>	Adds one or more attachments to an attachment set
<a href="#">add_communication_to_case</a>	Adds additional customer communication to an AWS Support case
<a href="#">create_case</a>	Creates a new case in the AWS Support Center
<a href="#">describe_attachment</a>	Returns the attachment that has the specified ID
<a href="#">describe_cases</a>	Returns a list of cases that you specify by passing one or more case IDs
<a href="#">describe_communications</a>	Returns communications (and attachments) for one or more support cases
<a href="#">describe_services</a>	Returns the current list of AWS services and a list of service categories that are supported
<a href="#">describe_severity_levels</a>	Returns the list of severity levels that you can assign to an AWS Support case
<a href="#">describe_trusted_advisor_check_refresh_statuses</a>	Returns the refresh status of the Trusted Advisor checks that have the specified check IDs
<a href="#">describe_trusted_advisor_check_result</a>	Returns the results of the Trusted Advisor check that has the specified check ID
<a href="#">describe_trusted_advisor_check_summaries</a>	Returns the summaries of the results of the Trusted Advisor checks that have the specified check IDs
<a href="#">describe_trusted_advisor_checks</a>	Returns information about all available Trusted Advisor checks, including their refresh status
<a href="#">refresh_trusted_advisor_check</a>	Requests a refresh of the Trusted Advisor check that has the specified check ID
<a href="#">resolve_case</a>	Takes a caseId and returns the initial state of the case along with the state of the case

**Examples**

```
svc <- support()
svc$add_attachments_to_set(
  Foo = 123
)
```

**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()
```

**Operations**

<code>count_closed_workflow_executions</code>	Returns the number of closed workflow executions within the given domain that meet the filter
<code>count_open_workflow_executions</code>	Returns the number of open workflow executions within the given domain that meet the filter
<code>count_pending_activity_tasks</code>	Returns the estimated number of activity tasks in the specified task list
<code>count_pending_decision_tasks</code>	Returns the estimated number of decision tasks in the specified task list
<code>deprecate_activity_type</code>	Deprecates the specified <i>activity type</i>
<code>deprecate_domain</code>	Deprecates the specified domain
<code>deprecate_workflow_type</code>	Deprecates the specified <i>workflow type</i>
<code>describe_activity_type</code>	Returns information about the specified activity type
<code>describe_domain</code>	Returns information about the specified domain, including description and status
<code>describe_workflow_execution</code>	Returns information about the specified workflow execution including its type and some of its history
<code>describe_workflow_type</code>	Returns information about the specified <i>workflow type</i>
<code>get_workflow_execution_history</code>	Returns the history of the specified workflow execution
<code>list_activity_types</code>	Returns information about all activities registered in the specified domain that match the filter
<code>list_closed_workflow_executions</code>	Returns a list of closed workflow executions in the specified domain that meet the filter
<code>list_domains</code>	Returns the list of domains registered in the account
<code>list_open_workflow_executions</code>	Returns a list of open workflow executions in the specified domain that meet the filter
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	List tags for a given domain
<code>list_workflow_types</code>	Returns information about workflow types in the specified domain
<code>poll_for_activity_task</code>	Used by workers to get an ActivityTask from the specified activity taskList
<code>poll_for_decision_task</code>	Used by deciders to get a DecisionTask from the specified decision taskList
<code>record_activity_task_heartbeat</code>	Used by activity workers to report to the service that the ActivityTask represented by the taskToken is still running
<code>register_activity_type</code>	Registers a new <i>activity type</i> along with its configuration settings in the specified domain
<code>register_domain</code>	Registers a new domain
<code>register_workflow_type</code>	Registers a new <i>workflow type</i> and its configuration settings in the specified domain
<code>request_cancel_workflow_execution</code>	Records a WorkflowExecutionCancelRequested event in the currently running workflow execution
<code>respond_activity_task_canceled</code>	Used by workers to tell the service that the ActivityTask identified by the taskToken was canceled
<code>respond_activity_task_completed</code>	Used by workers to tell the service that the ActivityTask identified by the taskToken completed
<code>respond_activity_task_failed</code>	Used by workers to tell the service that the ActivityTask identified by the taskToken has failed
<code>respond_decision_task_completed</code>	Used by deciders to tell the service that the DecisionTask identified by the taskToken has completed
<code>signal_workflow_execution</code>	Records a WorkflowExecutionSignaled event in the workflow execution history and causes the workflow to continue
<code>start_workflow_execution</code>	Starts an execution of the workflow type in the specified domain using the provided workflow type
<code>tag_resource</code>	Add a tag to a Amazon SWF domain
<code>terminate_workflow_execution</code>	Records a WorkflowExecutionTerminated event and forces closure of the workflow execution
<code>undeprecate_activity_type</code>	Undeprecates a previously deprecated <i>activity type</i>
<code>undeprecate_domain</code>	Undeprecates a previously deprecated domain
<code>undeprecate_workflow_type</code>	Undeprecates a previously deprecated <i>workflow type</i>
<code>untag_resource</code>	Remove a tag from a Amazon SWF domain

**Examples**

```
svc <- swf()
```

```

svc$count_closed_workflow_executions(
  Foo = 123
)

```

---

 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()
```

### Operations

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

### Examples

```

svc <- textract()
svc$analyze_document(
  Foo = 123
)

```

---

 transcribeservice

*Amazon Transcribe Service*


---

### Description

Operations and objects for transcribing speech to text.

### Usage

```
transcribeservice()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">create_vocabulary</a>	Creates a new custom vocabulary that you can use to change the way Amazon Transcribe handles t
<a href="#">delete_transcription_job</a>	Deletes a previously submitted transcription job along with any other generated results such as the
<a href="#">delete_vocabulary</a>	Deletes a vocabulary from Amazon Transcribe
<a href="#">get_transcription_job</a>	Returns information about a transcription job
<a href="#">get_vocabulary</a>	Gets information about a vocabulary
<a href="#">list_transcription_jobs</a>	Lists transcription jobs with the specified status
<a href="#">list_vocabularies</a>	Returns a list of vocabularies that match the specified criteria
<a href="#">start_transcription_job</a>	Starts an asynchronous job to transcribe speech to text
<a href="#">update_vocabulary</a>	Updates an existing vocabulary with new values

**Examples**

```

svc <- transcribeservice()
svc$create_vocabulary(
  Foo = 123
)

```

---

 translate

*Amazon Translate*


---

**Description**

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

**Usage**

```
translate()
```

**Operations**

<a href="#">delete_terminology</a>	A synchronous action that deletes a custom terminology
<a href="#">get_terminology</a>	Retrieves a custom terminology
<a href="#">import_terminology</a>	Creates or updates a custom terminology, depending on whether or not one already exists for the given
<a href="#">list_terminologies</a>	Provides a list of custom terminologies associated with your account
<a href="#">translate_text</a>	Translates input text from the source language to the target language

**Examples**

```

svc <- translate()
svc$delete_terminology(

```



```

    Foo = 123
  )

```

waf

AWS WAF

## Description

This is the *AWS WAF API Reference* for using AWS WAF with Amazon CloudFront. The AWS WAF 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 API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about AWS WAF features and an overview of how to use the AWS WAF API, see the [AWS WAF Developer Guide](#).

## Usage

```
waf()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">create_byte_match_set</a>	Creates a ByteMatchSet
<a href="#">create_geo_match_set</a>	Creates an GeoMatchSet, which you use to specify which web requests you want to allow or block
<a href="#">create_ip_set</a>	Creates an IPSet, which you use to specify which web requests that you want to allow or block
<a href="#">create_rate_based_rule</a>	Creates a RateBasedRule
<a href="#">create_regex_match_set</a>	Creates a RegexMatchSet
<a href="#">create_regex_pattern_set</a>	Creates a RegexPatternSet
<a href="#">create_rule</a>	Creates a Rule, which contains the IPSet objects, ByteMatchSet objects, and other pred
<a href="#">create_rule_group</a>	Creates a RuleGroup
<a href="#">create_size_constraint_set</a>	Creates a SizeConstraintSet
<a href="#">create_sql_injection_match_set</a>	Creates a SqlInjectionMatchSet, which you use to allow, block, or count requests that c
<a href="#">create_web_acl</a>	Creates a WebACL, which contains the Rules that identify the CloudFront web request
<a href="#">create_xss_match_set</a>	Creates an XssMatchSet, which you use to allow, block, or count requests that contain
<a href="#">delete_byte_match_set</a>	Permanently deletes a ByteMatchSet
<a href="#">delete_geo_match_set</a>	Permanently deletes a GeoMatchSet
<a href="#">delete_ip_set</a>	Permanently deletes an IPSet
<a href="#">delete_logging_configuration</a>	Permanently deletes the LoggingConfiguration from the specified web ACL
<a href="#">delete_permission_policy</a>	Permanently deletes an IAM policy from the specified RuleGroup
<a href="#">delete_rate_based_rule</a>	Permanently deletes a RateBasedRule
<a href="#">delete_regex_match_set</a>	Permanently deletes a RegexMatchSet
<a href="#">delete_regex_pattern_set</a>	Permanently deletes a RegexPatternSet
<a href="#">delete_rule</a>	Permanently deletes a Rule
<a href="#">delete_rule_group</a>	Permanently deletes a RuleGroup
<a href="#">delete_size_constraint_set</a>	Permanently deletes a SizeConstraintSet
<a href="#">delete_sql_injection_match_set</a>	Permanently deletes a SqlInjectionMatchSet
<a href="#">delete_web_acl</a>	Permanently deletes a WebACL

<code>delete_xss_match_set</code>	Permanently deletes an XssMatchSet
<code>get_byte_match_set</code>	Returns the ByteMatchSet specified by ByteMatchSetId
<code>get_change_token</code>	When you want to create, update, or delete AWS WAF objects, get a change token and
<code>get_change_token_status</code>	Returns the status of a ChangeToken that you got by calling GetChangeToken
<code>get_geo_match_set</code>	Returns the GeoMatchSet that is specified by GeoMatchSetId
<code>get_ip_set</code>	Returns the IPSet that is specified by IPSetId
<code>get_logging_configuration</code>	Returns the LoggingConfiguration for the specified web ACL
<code>get_permission_policy</code>	Returns the IAM policy attached to the RuleGroup
<code>get_rate_based_rule</code>	Returns the RateBasedRule that is specified by the RuleId that you included in the Get
<code>get_rate_based_rule_managed_keys</code>	Returns an array of IP addresses currently being blocked by the RateBasedRule that is s
<code>get_regex_match_set</code>	Returns the RegexMatchSet specified by RegexMatchSetId
<code>get_regex_pattern_set</code>	Returns the RegexPatternSet specified by RegexPatternSetId
<code>get_rule</code>	Returns the Rule that is specified by the RuleId that you included in the GetRule reques
<code>get_rule_group</code>	Returns the RuleGroup that is specified by the RuleGroupId that you included in the G
<code>get_sampled_requests</code>	Gets detailed information about a specified number of requests—a sample—that AWS WA
<code>get_size_constraint_set</code>	Returns the SizeConstraintSet specified by SizeConstraintSetId
<code>get_sql_injection_match_set</code>	Returns the SqlInjectionMatchSet that is specified by SqlInjectionMatchSetId
<code>get_web_acl</code>	Returns the WebACL that is specified by WebACLId
<code>get_xss_match_set</code>	Returns the XssMatchSet that is specified by XssMatchSetId
<code>list_activated_rules_in_rule_group</code>	Returns an array of ActivatedRule objects
<code>list_byte_match_sets</code>	Returns an array of ByteMatchSetSummary objects
<code>list_geo_match_sets</code>	Returns an array of GeoMatchSetSummary objects in the response
<code>list_ip_sets</code>	Returns an array of IPSetSummary objects in the response
<code>list_logging_configurations</code>	Returns an array of LoggingConfiguration objects
<code>list_rate_based_rules</code>	Returns an array of RuleSummary objects
<code>list_regex_match_sets</code>	Returns an array of RegexMatchSetSummary objects
<code>list_regex_pattern_sets</code>	Returns an array of RegexPatternSetSummary objects
<code>list_rule_groups</code>	Returns an array of RuleGroup objects
<code>list_rules</code>	Returns an array of RuleSummary objects
<code>list_size_constraint_sets</code>	Returns an array of SizeConstraintSetSummary objects
<code>list_sql_injection_match_sets</code>	Returns an array of SqlInjectionMatchSet objects
<code>list_subscribed_rule_groups</code>	Returns an array of RuleGroup objects that you are subscribed to
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	List tags for resource
<code>list_web_acl_ls</code>	Returns an array of WebACLSummary objects in the response
<code>list_xss_match_sets</code>	Returns an array of XssMatchSet objects
<code>put_logging_configuration</code>	Associates a LoggingConfiguration with a specified web ACL
<code>put_permission_policy</code>	Attaches a IAM policy to the specified resource
<code>tag_resource</code>	Tag resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Untag resource
<code>update_byte_match_set</code>	Inserts or deletes ByteMatchTuple objects (filters) in a ByteMatchSet
<code>update_geo_match_set</code>	Inserts or deletes GeoMatchConstraint objects in an GeoMatchSet
<code>update_ip_set</code>	Inserts or deletes IPSetDescriptor objects in an IPSet
<code>update_rate_based_rule</code>	Inserts or deletes Predicate objects in a rule and updates the RateLimit in the rule
<code>update_regex_match_set</code>	Inserts or deletes RegexMatchTuple objects (filters) in a RegexMatchSet
<code>update_regex_pattern_set</code>	Inserts or deletes RegexPatternString objects in a RegexPatternSet
<code>update_rule</code>	Inserts or deletes Predicate objects in a Rule
<code>update_rule_group</code>	Inserts or deletes ActivatedRule objects in a RuleGroup
<code>update_size_constraint_set</code>	Inserts or deletes SizeConstraint objects (filters) in a SizeConstraintSet

<a href="#">update_sql_injection_match_set</a>	Inserts or deletes SqlInjectionMatchTuple objects (filters) in a SqlInjectionMatchSet
<a href="#">update_web_acl</a>	Inserts or deletes ActivatedRule objects in a WebACL
<a href="#">update_xss_match_set</a>	Inserts or deletes XssMatchTuple objects (filters) in an XssMatchSet

## Examples

```
# The following example creates an IP match set named MyIPSetFriendlyName.
svc <- waf()
svc$create_ip_set(
  ChangeToken = "abcd12f2-46da-4fdb-b8d5-fbd4c466928f",
  Name = "MyIPSetFriendlyName"
)
```

---

wafregional

*AWS WAF Regional*


---

## Description

This is the *AWS WAF Regional API Reference* for using AWS WAF with Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) Application Load Balancers. The AWS WAF actions and data types listed in the reference are available for protecting Application Load Balancers. 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 API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about AWS WAF features and an overview of how to use the AWS WAF API, see the [AWS WAF Developer Guide](#).

## Usage

```
wafregional()
```

## Operations

<a href="#">associate_web_acl</a>	Associates a web ACL with a resource, either an application load balancer or Amazon S3
<a href="#">create_byte_match_set</a>	Creates a ByteMatchSet
<a href="#">create_geo_match_set</a>	Creates an GeoMatchSet, which you use to specify which web requests you want to allow or block
<a href="#">create_ip_set</a>	Creates an IPSet, which you use to specify which web requests that you want to allow or block
<a href="#">create_rate_based_rule</a>	Creates a RateBasedRule
<a href="#">create_regex_match_set</a>	Creates a RegexMatchSet
<a href="#">create_regex_pattern_set</a>	Creates a RegexPatternSet
<a href="#">create_rule</a>	Creates a Rule, which contains the IPSet objects, ByteMatchSet objects, and other pred
<a href="#">create_rule_group</a>	Creates a RuleGroup
<a href="#">create_size_constraint_set</a>	Creates a SizeConstraintSet
<a href="#">create_sql_injection_match_set</a>	Creates a SqlInjectionMatchSet, which you use to allow, block, or count requests that c
<a href="#">create_web_acl</a>	Creates a WebACL, which contains the Rules that identify the CloudFront web requests

<code>create_xss_match_set</code>	Creates an XssMatchSet, which you use to allow, block, or count requests that contain
<code>delete_byte_match_set</code>	Permanently deletes a ByteMatchSet
<code>delete_geo_match_set</code>	Permanently deletes a GeoMatchSet
<code>delete_ip_set</code>	Permanently deletes an IPSet
<code>delete_logging_configuration</code>	Permanently deletes the LoggingConfiguration from the specified web ACL
<code>delete_permission_policy</code>	Permanently deletes an IAM policy from the specified RuleGroup
<code>delete_rate_based_rule</code>	Permanently deletes a RateBasedRule
<code>delete_regex_match_set</code>	Permanently deletes a RegexMatchSet
<code>delete_regex_pattern_set</code>	Permanently deletes a RegexPatternSet
<code>delete_rule</code>	Permanently deletes a Rule
<code>delete_rule_group</code>	Permanently deletes a RuleGroup
<code>delete_size_constraint_set</code>	Permanently deletes a SizeConstraintSet
<code>delete_sql_injection_match_set</code>	Permanently deletes a SqlInjectionMatchSet
<code>delete_web_acl</code>	Permanently deletes a WebACL
<code>delete_xss_match_set</code>	Permanently deletes an XssMatchSet
<code>disassociate_web_acl</code>	Removes a web ACL from the specified resource, either an application load balancer or
<code>get_byte_match_set</code>	Returns the ByteMatchSet specified by ByteMatchSetId
<code>get_change_token</code>	When you want to create, update, or delete AWS WAF objects, get a change token and
<code>get_change_token_status</code>	Returns the status of a ChangeToken that you got by calling GetChangeToken
<code>get_geo_match_set</code>	Returns the GeoMatchSet that is specified by GeoMatchSetId
<code>get_ip_set</code>	Returns the IPSet that is specified by IPSetId
<code>get_logging_configuration</code>	Returns the LoggingConfiguration for the specified web ACL
<code>get_permission_policy</code>	Returns the IAM policy attached to the RuleGroup
<code>get_rate_based_rule</code>	Returns the RateBasedRule that is specified by the RuleId that you included in the Get
<code>get_rate_based_rule_managed_keys</code>	Returns an array of IP addresses currently being blocked by the RateBasedRule that is
<code>get_regex_match_set</code>	Returns the RegexMatchSet specified by RegexMatchSetId
<code>get_regex_pattern_set</code>	Returns the RegexPatternSet specified by RegexPatternSetId
<code>get_rule</code>	Returns the Rule that is specified by the RuleId that you included in the GetRule request
<code>get_rule_group</code>	Returns the RuleGroup that is specified by the RuleGroupId that you included in the G
<code>get_sampled_requests</code>	Gets detailed information about a specified number of requests—a sample—that AWS W
<code>get_size_constraint_set</code>	Returns the SizeConstraintSet specified by SizeConstraintSetId
<code>get_sql_injection_match_set</code>	Returns the SqlInjectionMatchSet that is specified by SqlInjectionMatchSetId
<code>get_web_acl</code>	Returns the WebACL that is specified by WebACLId
<code>get_web_acl_for_resource</code>	Returns the web ACL for the specified resource, either an application load balancer or
<code>get_xss_match_set</code>	Returns the XssMatchSet that is specified by XssMatchSetId
<code>list_activated_rules_in_rule_group</code>	Returns an array of ActivatedRule objects
<code>list_byte_match_sets</code>	Returns an array of ByteMatchSetSummary objects
<code>list_geo_match_sets</code>	Returns an array of GeoMatchSetSummary objects in the response
<code>list_ip_sets</code>	Returns an array of IPSetSummary objects in the response
<code>list_logging_configurations</code>	Returns an array of LoggingConfiguration objects
<code>list_rate_based_rules</code>	Returns an array of RuleSummary objects
<code>list_regex_match_sets</code>	Returns an array of RegexMatchSetSummary objects
<code>list_regex_pattern_sets</code>	Returns an array of RegexPatternSetSummary objects
<code>list_resources_for_web_acl</code>	Returns an array of resources associated with the specified web ACL
<code>list_rule_groups</code>	Returns an array of RuleGroup objects
<code>list_rules</code>	Returns an array of RuleSummary objects
<code>list_size_constraint_sets</code>	Returns an array of SizeConstraintSetSummary objects
<code>list_sql_injection_match_sets</code>	Returns an array of SqlInjectionMatchSet objects

<a href="#">list_subscribed_rule_groups</a>	Returns an array of RuleGroup objects that you are subscribed to
<a href="#">list_tags_for_resource</a>	List tags for resource
<a href="#">list_web_acl_ls</a>	Returns an array of WebACLSummary objects in the response
<a href="#">list_xss_match_sets</a>	Returns an array of XssMatchSet objects
<a href="#">put_logging_configuration</a>	Associates a LoggingConfiguration with a specified web ACL
<a href="#">put_permission_policy</a>	Attaches a IAM policy to the specified resource
<a href="#">tag_resource</a>	Tag resource
<a href="#">untag_resource</a>	Untag resource
<a href="#">update_byte_match_set</a>	Inserts or deletes ByteMatchTuple objects (filters) in a ByteMatchSet
<a href="#">update_geo_match_set</a>	Inserts or deletes GeoMatchConstraint objects in an GeoMatchSet
<a href="#">update_ip_set</a>	Inserts or deletes IPSetDescriptor objects in an IPSet
<a href="#">update_rate_based_rule</a>	Inserts or deletes Predicate objects in a rule and updates the RateLimit in the rule
<a href="#">update_regex_match_set</a>	Inserts or deletes RegexMatchTuple objects (filters) in a RegexMatchSet
<a href="#">update_regex_pattern_set</a>	Inserts or deletes RegexPatternString objects in a RegexPatternSet
<a href="#">update_rule</a>	Inserts or deletes Predicate objects in a Rule
<a href="#">update_rule_group</a>	Inserts or deletes ActivatedRule objects in a RuleGroup
<a href="#">update_size_constraint_set</a>	Inserts or deletes SizeConstraint objects (filters) in a SizeConstraintSet
<a href="#">update_sql_injection_match_set</a>	Inserts or deletes SqlInjectionMatchTuple objects (filters) in a SqlInjectionMatchSet
<a href="#">update_web_acl</a>	Inserts or deletes ActivatedRule objects in a WebACL
<a href="#">update_xss_match_set</a>	Inserts or deletes XssMatchTuple objects (filters) in an XssMatchSet

## Examples

```
# The following example creates an IP match set named MyIPSetFriendlyName.
svc <- wafregional()
svc$create_ip_set(
  ChangeToken = "abcd12f2-46da-4fdb-b8d5-fbd4c466928f",
  Name = "MyIPSetFriendlyName"
)
```

# Index

abort\_environment\_update, [78](#)  
abort\_multipart\_upload, [90](#), [165](#)  
abort\_vault\_lock, [90](#)  
accept\_direct\_connect\_gateway\_association\_proposal, [54](#)  
accept\_handshake, [134](#)  
accept\_invitation, [96](#), [173](#)  
accept\_portfolio\_share, [175](#)  
accept\_qualification\_request, [124](#)  
accept\_reserved\_instances\_exchange\_quote, [62](#)  
accept\_reserved\_node\_exchange, [152](#)  
accept\_resource\_share\_invitation, [146](#)  
accept\_shared\_directory, [56](#)  
accept\_transit\_gateway\_vpc\_attachment, [62](#)  
accept\_vpc\_endpoint\_connections, [62](#)  
accept\_vpc\_peering\_connection, [62](#)  
acm, [4](#)  
acmpca, [5](#)  
activate\_event\_source, [36](#), [86](#)  
activate\_gateway, [192](#)  
activate\_pipeline, [52](#)  
add\_application\_cloud\_watch\_logging\_option, [107](#), [108](#)  
add\_application\_input, [107](#), [108](#)  
add\_application\_input\_processing\_configuration, [107](#), [108](#)  
add\_application\_output, [107](#), [108](#)  
add\_application\_reference\_data\_source, [107](#), [108](#)  
add\_attachments\_to\_set, [197](#)  
add\_attributes\_to\_findings, [103](#)  
add\_cache, [192](#)  
add\_client\_id\_to\_open\_id\_connect\_provider, [100](#)  
add\_communication\_to\_case, [197](#)  
add\_custom\_attributes, [41](#)  
add\_facet\_to\_object, [25](#)  
add\_instance\_fleet, [84](#)  
add\_instance\_groups, [84](#)  
add\_ip\_routes, [56](#)  
add\_job\_flow\_steps, [84](#)  
add\_layer\_version\_permission, [111](#)  
add\_listener\_certificates, [83](#)  
add\_permission, [111](#), [185](#), [187](#)  
add\_role\_to\_db\_cluster, [126](#), [149](#)  
add\_role\_to\_db\_instance, [149](#)  
add\_role\_to\_instance\_profile, [100](#)  
add\_source\_identifier\_to\_subscription, [126](#), [149](#)  
add\_tags, [34](#), [52](#), [80](#), [81](#), [83](#), [84](#), [119](#), [168](#)  
add\_tags\_to\_certificate, [5](#)  
add\_tags\_to\_resource, [30](#), [56](#), [58](#), [76](#), [126](#), [149](#), [188](#), [192](#)  
add\_tags\_to\_stream, [106](#)  
add\_tags\_to\_vault, [90](#)  
add\_upload\_buffer, [192](#)  
add\_user\_to\_group, [100](#)  
add\_working\_storage, [192](#)  
admin\_add\_user\_to\_group, [41](#)  
admin\_confirm\_sign\_up, [41](#)  
admin\_create\_user, [41](#)  
admin\_delete\_user, [41](#)  
admin\_delete\_user\_attributes, [41](#)  
admin\_disable\_provider\_for\_user, [41](#)  
admin\_disable\_user, [41](#)  
admin\_enable\_user, [41](#)  
admin\_forget\_device, [41](#)  
admin\_get\_device, [41](#)  
admin\_get\_user, [41](#)  
admin\_initiate\_auth, [41](#)  
admin\_link\_provider\_for\_user, [41](#)  
admin\_list\_devices, [41](#)  
admin\_list\_groups\_for\_user, [41](#)  
admin\_list\_user\_auth\_events, [41](#)  
admin\_remove\_user\_from\_group, [41](#)  
admin\_reset\_user\_password, [41](#)

- admin\_respond\_to\_auth\_challenge, [41](#)
- admin\_set\_user\_mfa\_preference, [41](#)
- admin\_set\_user\_password, [41](#)
- admin\_set\_user\_settings, [41](#)
- admin\_update\_auth\_event\_feedback, [41](#)
- admin\_update\_device\_status, [41](#)
- admin\_update\_user\_attributes, [41](#)
- admin\_user\_global\_sign\_out, [41](#)
- advertise\_byoip\_cidr, [62](#)
- allocate\_address, [62](#)
- allocate\_connection\_on\_interconnect, [54](#)
- allocate\_hosted\_connection, [54](#)
- allocate\_hosts, [62](#)
- allocate\_private\_virtual\_interface, [54](#)
- allocate\_public\_virtual\_interface, [54](#)
- allocate\_static\_ip, [116](#)
- allocate\_transit\_virtual\_interface, [54](#)
- analyze\_document, [199](#)
- apigateway, [6](#)
- apigatewaymanagementapi, [9](#)
- apigatewayv2, [10](#)
- applicationautoscaling, [12](#)
- applicationinsights, [14](#)
- apply\_environment\_managed\_action, [78](#)
- apply\_pending\_maintenance\_action, [58](#), [126](#), [149](#)
- apply\_schema, [25](#)
- apply\_security\_groups\_to\_client\_vpn\_target\_network, [63](#)
- apply\_security\_groups\_to\_load\_balancer, [81](#)
- appmesh, [15](#)
- approve\_assignment, [124](#)
- archive\_findings, [96](#)
- assign\_instance, [128](#)
- assign\_ipv6\_addresses, [63](#)
- assign\_private\_ip\_addresses, [63](#)
- assign\_tape\_pool, [192](#)
- assign\_volume, [128](#)
- associate\_address, [63](#)
- associate\_admin\_account, [88](#)
- associate\_budget\_with\_resource, [175](#)
- associate\_client\_vpn\_target\_network, [63](#)
- associate\_connection\_with\_lag, [54](#)
- associate\_dhcp\_options, [63](#)
- associate\_drt\_log\_bucket, [183](#)
- associate\_drt\_role, [183](#)
- associate\_elastic\_ip, [128](#)
- associate\_hosted\_connection, [54](#)
- associate\_iam\_instance\_profile, [63](#)
- associate\_kms\_key, [38](#)
- associate\_member\_account, [120](#)
- associate\_node, [131](#)
- associate\_principal\_with\_portfolio, [175](#)
- associate\_product\_with\_portfolio, [175](#)
- associate\_qualification\_with\_worker, [124](#)
- associate\_resolver\_endpoint\_ip\_address, [164](#)
- associate\_resolver\_rule, [164](#)
- associate\_resource\_share, [146](#)
- associate\_route\_table, [63](#)
- associate\_s3\_resources, [120](#)
- associate\_service\_action\_with\_provisioning\_artifact, [175](#)
- associate\_service\_quota\_template, [179](#)
- associate\_software\_token, [41](#)
- associate\_subnet\_cidr\_block, [63](#)
- associate\_tag\_option\_with\_resource, [175](#)
- associate\_transit\_gateway\_route\_table, [63](#)
- associate\_virtual\_interface, [54](#)
- associate\_vpc\_cidr\_block, [63](#)
- associate\_vpc\_with\_hosted\_zone, [161](#)
- associate\_web\_acl, [203](#)
- assume\_role, [195](#)
- assume\_role\_with\_saml, [195](#)
- assume\_role\_with\_web\_identity, [195](#)
- athena, [17](#)
- attach\_classic\_link\_vpc, [63](#)
- attach\_disk, [116](#)
- attach\_elastic\_load\_balancer, [128](#)
- attach\_group\_policy, [100](#)
- attach\_instances, [18](#)
- attach\_instances\_to\_load\_balancer, [116](#)
- attach\_internet\_gateway, [63](#)
- attach\_load\_balancer\_target\_groups, [18](#)
- attach\_load\_balancer\_tls\_certificate, [116](#)
- attach\_load\_balancer\_to\_subnets, [81](#)
- attach\_load\_balancers, [18](#)
- attach\_network\_interface, [63](#)

- attach\_object, [25](#)
- attach\_policy, [25](#), [134](#)
- attach\_role\_policy, [100](#)
- attach\_static\_ip, [116](#)
- attach\_to\_index, [25](#)
- attach\_typed\_link, [25](#)
- attach\_user\_policy, [100](#)
- attach\_volume, [63](#), [192](#)
- attach\_vpn\_gateway, [63](#)
- authorize\_cache\_security\_group\_ingress, [76](#)
- authorize\_client\_vpn\_ingress, [63](#)
- authorize\_cluster\_security\_group\_ingress, [152](#)
- authorize\_db\_security\_group\_ingress, [149](#)
- authorize\_security\_group\_egress, [63](#)
- authorize\_security\_group\_ingress, [63](#)
- authorize\_snapshot\_access, [152](#)
- autoscaling, [18](#)
- autoscalingplans, [20](#)
  
- backtrack\_db\_cluster, [149](#)
- backup, [20](#)
- batch, [22](#)
- batch\_apply\_update\_action, [76](#)
- batch\_associate\_service\_action\_with\_provisioning\_artifact, [176](#)
- batch\_check\_layer\_availability, [71](#)
- batch\_create\_partition, [93](#)
- batch\_delete\_attributes, [184](#)
- batch\_delete\_cluster\_snapshots, [152](#)
- batch\_delete\_connection, [93](#)
- batch\_delete\_image, [71](#)
- batch\_delete\_partition, [93](#)
- batch\_delete\_scheduled\_action, [18](#)
- batch\_delete\_table, [93](#)
- batch\_delete\_table\_version, [93](#)
- batch\_detect\_dominant\_language, [44](#)
- batch\_detect\_entities, [44](#)
- batch\_detect\_key\_phrases, [44](#)
- batch\_detect\_sentiment, [44](#)
- batch\_detect\_syntax, [44](#)
- batch\_disable\_standards, [173](#)
- batch\_disassociate\_service\_action\_from\_provisioning\_artifact, [176](#)
- batch\_enable\_standards, [173](#)
- batch\_execute\_statement, [151](#)
- batch\_get\_aggregate\_resource\_config, [47](#)
- batch\_get\_crawlers, [93](#)
- batch\_get\_dev\_endpoints, [93](#)
- batch\_get\_image, [71](#)
- batch\_get\_item, [60](#)
- batch\_get\_jobs, [93](#)
- batch\_get\_named\_query, [17](#)
- batch\_get\_partition, [94](#)
- batch\_get\_query\_execution, [17](#)
- batch\_get\_resource\_config, [47](#)
- batch\_get\_triggers, [94](#)
- batch\_get\_workflows, [94](#)
- batch\_import\_findings, [173](#)
- batch\_meter\_usage, [122](#)
- batch\_modify\_cluster\_snapshots, [152](#)
- batch\_put\_attributes, [184](#)
- batch\_put\_scheduled\_update\_group\_action, [18](#)
- batch\_read, [25](#)
- batch\_stop\_job\_run, [94](#)
- batch\_stop\_update\_action, [76](#)
- batch\_write, [25](#)
- batch\_write\_item, [60](#)
- begin\_transaction, [151](#)
- budgets, [23](#)
- build\_suggesters, [32](#)
- bulk\_publish, [43](#)
- bundle\_instance, [63](#)
  
- cancel\_archival, [192](#)
- cancel\_bundle\_task, [63](#)
- cancel\_capacity\_reservation, [63](#)
- cancel\_command, [188](#)
- cancel\_conversion\_task, [63](#)
- cancel\_elasticsearch\_service\_software\_update, [80](#)
- cancel\_export\_task, [38](#), [63](#)
- cancel\_handshake, [134](#)
- cancel\_import\_task, [63](#)
- cancel\_job, [22](#)
- cancel\_key\_deletion, [110](#)
- cancel\_maintenance\_window\_execution, [188](#)
- cancel\_reserved\_instances\_listing, [63](#)
- cancel\_resize, [152](#)
- cancel\_retrieval, [192](#)
- cancel\_rotate\_secret, [171](#)
- cancel\_schema\_extension, [56](#)



cancel\_spot\_fleet\_requests, [63](#)  
cancel\_spot\_instance\_requests, [63](#)  
cancel\_steps, [84](#)  
cancel\_update\_stack, [27](#)  
change\_message\_visibility, [187](#)  
change\_message\_visibility\_batch, [187](#)  
change\_password, [41](#), [100](#)  
change\_resource\_record\_sets, [161](#)  
change\_tags\_for\_resource, [161](#)  
check\_dns\_availability, [78](#)  
check\_domain\_availability, [162](#)  
check\_domain\_transferability, [162](#)  
check\_if\_phone\_number\_is\_opted\_out, [185](#)  
clone\_receipt\_rule\_set, [180](#)  
clone\_stack, [128](#)  
close\_instance\_public\_ports, [116](#)  
clouddirectory, [24](#)  
cloudformation, [26](#)  
cloudfront, [28](#)  
cloudhsm, [29](#)  
cloudhsmv2, [31](#)  
cloudsearch, [31](#)  
cloudsearchdomain, [33](#)  
cloudtrail, [33](#)  
cloudwatch, [34](#)  
cloudwatchevents, [36](#)  
cloudwatchlogs, [37](#)  
cognitoidentity, [39](#)  
cognitoidentityprovider, [40](#)  
cognitosync, [43](#)  
commit\_transaction, [151](#)  
compare\_faces, [155](#)  
complete\_layer\_upload, [71](#)  
complete\_lifecycle\_action, [18](#)  
complete\_multipart\_upload, [90](#), [165](#)  
complete\_vault\_lock, [90](#)  
compose\_environments, [78](#)  
comprehend, [44](#)  
comprehendmedical, [46](#)  
configservice, [46](#)  
configure\_health\_check, [81](#)  
confirm\_connection, [54](#)  
confirm\_device, [41](#)  
confirm\_forgot\_password, [41](#)  
confirm\_private\_virtual\_interface, [54](#)  
confirm\_product\_instance, [63](#)  
confirm\_public\_virtual\_interface, [54](#)  
confirm\_sign\_up, [41](#)  
confirm\_subscription, [185](#)  
confirm\_transit\_virtual\_interface, [54](#)  
connect, [48](#)  
connect\_custom\_key\_store, [110](#)  
connect\_directory, [56](#)  
continue\_update\_rollback, [27](#)  
copy\_backup\_to\_region, [31](#)  
copy\_cluster\_snapshot, [152](#)  
copy\_db\_cluster\_parameter\_group, [58](#),  
[126](#), [149](#)  
copy\_db\_cluster\_snapshot, [58](#), [126](#), [149](#)  
copy\_db\_parameter\_group, [126](#), [149](#)  
copy\_db\_snapshot, [149](#)  
copy\_fpga\_image, [63](#)  
copy\_image, [63](#)  
copy\_object, [165](#)  
copy\_option\_group, [149](#)  
copy\_product, [176](#)  
copy\_snapshot, [63](#), [76](#), [116](#)  
costandusagereportservice, [49](#)  
costexplorer, [50](#)  
count\_closed\_workflow\_executions, [198](#)  
count\_open\_workflow\_executions, [198](#)  
count\_pending\_activity\_tasks, [198](#)  
count\_pending\_decision\_tasks, [198](#)  
create\_accelerator, [92](#)  
create\_access\_key, [100](#)  
create\_account, [134](#)  
create\_account\_alias, [100](#)  
create\_action\_target, [173](#)  
create\_activation, [188](#)  
create\_activity, [182](#)  
create\_additional\_assignments\_for\_hit, [124](#)  
create\_algorithm, [168](#)  
create\_alias, [56](#), [110](#), [111](#)  
create\_api, [10](#)  
create\_api\_key, [7](#)  
create\_api\_mapping, [10](#)  
create\_app, [128](#), [139](#)  
create\_app\_cookie\_stickiness\_policy, [81](#)  
create\_application, [15](#), [78](#), [107](#), [108](#), [175](#)  
create\_application\_snapshot, [108](#)  
create\_application\_version, [78](#), [175](#)  
create\_assessment\_target, [103](#)  
create\_assessment\_template, [103](#)

- create\_association, [188](#)
- create\_association\_batch, [188](#)
- create\_authorizer, [7](#), [10](#)
- create\_auto\_scaling\_group, [18](#)
- create\_backup, [60](#), [89](#), [131](#)
- create\_backup\_plan, [21](#)
- create\_backup\_selection, [21](#)
- create\_backup\_vault, [21](#)
- create\_base\_path\_mapping, [7](#)
- create\_batch\_prediction, [119](#)
- create\_bgp\_peer, [54](#)
- create\_bot\_version, [113](#)
- create\_broker, [123](#)
- create\_bucket, [165](#)
- create\_budget, [24](#)
- create\_byte\_match\_set, [201](#), [203](#)
- create\_cache\_cluster, [76](#)
- create\_cache\_parameter\_group, [76](#)
- create\_cache\_security\_group, [76](#)
- create\_cache\_subnet\_group, [76](#)
- create\_cachedi\_scsi\_volume, [192](#)
- create\_campaign, [135](#), [139](#)
- create\_capacity\_reservation, [63](#)
- create\_case, [197](#)
- create\_certificate\_authority, [6](#)
- create\_certificate\_authority\_audit\_report, [6](#)
- create\_change\_set, [27](#)
- create\_classifier, [94](#)
- create\_client\_vpn\_endpoint, [63](#)
- create\_client\_vpn\_route, [63](#)
- create\_cloud\_formation\_change\_set, [175](#)
- create\_cloud\_formation\_stack, [116](#)
- create\_cloud\_formation\_template, [175](#)
- create\_cloud\_front\_origin\_access\_identity, [28](#)
- create\_cluster, [31](#), [53](#), [72](#), [75](#), [105](#), [152](#)
- create\_cluster\_parameter\_group, [153](#)
- create\_cluster\_security\_group, [153](#)
- create\_cluster\_snapshot, [153](#)
- create\_cluster\_subnet\_group, [153](#)
- create\_code\_repository, [168](#)
- create\_collection, [155](#)
- create\_compilation\_job, [168](#)
- create\_component, [15](#)
- create\_compute\_environment, [22](#)
- create\_computer, [56](#)
- create\_conditional\_forwarder, [56](#)
- create\_configuration, [105](#), [123](#)
- create\_configuration\_set, [141](#), [142](#), [180](#)
- create\_configuration\_set\_event\_destination, [141](#), [142](#), [180](#)
- create\_configuration\_set\_tracking\_options, [180](#)
- create\_configuration\_template, [78](#)
- create\_connection, [54](#), [94](#)
- create\_constraint, [176](#)
- create\_crawler, [94](#)
- create\_custom\_key\_store, [110](#)
- create\_custom\_verification\_email\_template, [180](#)
- create\_customer\_gateway, [63](#)
- create\_data\_source\_from\_rds, [119](#)
- create\_data\_source\_from\_redshift, [119](#)
- create\_data\_source\_from\_s3, [119](#)
- create\_database, [94](#)
- create\_dataset, [135](#)
- create\_dataset\_group, [135](#)
- create\_dataset\_import\_job, [135](#)
- create\_db\_cluster, [58](#), [126](#), [149](#)
- create\_db\_cluster\_endpoint, [149](#)
- create\_db\_cluster\_parameter\_group, [58](#), [126](#), [149](#)
- create\_db\_cluster\_snapshot, [58](#), [126](#), [149](#)
- create\_db\_instance, [58](#), [126](#), [149](#)
- create\_db\_instance\_read\_replica, [149](#)
- create\_db\_parameter\_group, [126](#), [149](#)
- create\_db\_security\_group, [149](#)
- create\_db\_snapshot, [149](#)
- create\_db\_subnet\_group, [58](#), [126](#), [149](#)
- create\_dedicated\_ip\_pool, [141](#)
- create\_default\_subnet, [63](#)
- create\_default\_vpc, [63](#)
- create\_deliverability\_test\_report, [141](#)
- create\_delivery\_stream, [87](#)
- create\_deployment, [7](#), [10](#), [129](#)
- create\_detector, [96](#)
- create\_dev\_endpoint, [94](#)
- create\_dhcp\_options, [63](#)
- create\_direct\_connect\_gateway, [54](#)
- create\_direct\_connect\_gateway\_association, [54](#)
- create\_direct\_connect\_gateway\_association\_proposal, [54](#)
- create\_directory, [25](#), [56](#)
- create\_disk, [116](#)

- create\_disk\_from\_snapshot, [116](#)
- create\_disk\_snapshot, [116](#)
- create\_distribution, [28](#)
- create\_distribution\_with\_tags, [28](#)
- create\_document, [188](#)
- create\_document\_classifier, [44](#)
- create\_documentation\_part, [7](#)
- create\_documentation\_version, [7](#)
- create\_domain, [32](#), [116](#), [184](#)
- create\_domain\_entry, [116](#)
- create\_domain\_name, [7](#), [10](#)
- create\_egress\_only\_internet\_gateway, [63](#)
- create\_elasticsearch\_domain, [80](#)
- create\_email\_identity, [141](#)
- create\_endpoint, [168](#)
- create\_endpoint\_config, [168](#)
- create\_endpoint\_group, [92](#)
- create\_entity\_recognizer, [44](#)
- create\_environment, [78](#)
- create\_evaluation, [119](#)
- create\_event\_bus, [36](#), [86](#)
- create\_event\_source\_mapping, [111](#)
- create\_event\_subscription, [126](#), [149](#), [153](#)
- create\_event\_tracker, [135](#)
- create\_exclusions\_preview, [103](#)
- create\_export\_job, [139](#)
- create\_export\_task, [38](#)
- create\_facet, [25](#)
- create\_field\_level\_encryption\_config, [28](#)
- create\_field\_level\_encryption\_profile, [28](#)
- create\_file\_system, [74](#), [89](#)
- create\_file\_system\_from\_backup, [89](#)
- create\_filter, [96](#)
- create\_fleet, [63](#)
- create\_flow\_logs, [63](#)
- create\_fpga\_image, [63](#)
- create\_function, [111](#)
- create\_geo\_match\_set, [201](#), [203](#)
- create\_global\_cluster, [149](#)
- create\_global\_table, [60](#)
- create\_gov\_cloud\_account, [134](#)
- create\_grant, [110](#)
- create\_group, [41](#), [100](#), [145](#), [157](#)
- create\_group\_membership, [145](#)
- create\_hapg, [30](#)
- create\_health\_check, [161](#)
- create\_hit, [124](#)
- create\_hit\_type, [124](#)
- create\_hit\_with\_hit\_type, [124](#)
- create\_hosted\_zone, [161](#)
- create\_hsm, [30](#), [31](#)
- create\_hsm\_client\_certificate, [153](#)
- create\_hsm\_configuration, [153](#)
- create\_http\_namespace, [178](#)
- create\_hyper\_parameter\_tuning\_job, [168](#)
- create\_identity\_pool, [39](#)
- create\_identity\_provider, [41](#)
- create\_image, [63](#)
- create\_import\_job, [139](#)
- create\_index, [25](#)
- create\_insight, [173](#)
- create\_instance, [129](#)
- create\_instance\_export\_task, [63](#)
- create\_instance\_profile, [100](#)
- create\_instance\_snapshot, [116](#)
- create\_instances, [116](#)
- create\_instances\_from\_snapshot, [116](#)
- create\_integration, [10](#)
- create\_integration\_response, [10](#)
- create\_intent\_version, [113](#)
- create\_interconnect, [54](#)
- create\_internet\_gateway, [63](#)
- create\_invalidation, [28](#)
- create\_ip\_set, [96](#), [201](#), [203](#)
- create\_job, [94](#), [167](#)
- create\_job\_queue, [22](#)
- create\_key, [110](#)
- create\_key\_pair, [63](#), [116](#)
- create\_labeling\_job, [168](#)
- create\_lag, [54](#)
- create\_launch\_configuration, [18](#)
- create\_launch\_template, [63](#)
- create\_launch\_template\_version, [64](#)
- create\_layer, [129](#)
- create\_lb\_cookie\_stickiness\_policy, [81](#)
- create\_license\_configuration, [115](#)
- create\_lifecycle\_policy, [57](#)
- create\_listener, [83](#), [93](#)
- create\_load\_balancer, [81](#), [83](#), [116](#)
- create\_load\_balancer\_listeners, [81](#)
- create\_load\_balancer\_policy, [81](#)
- create\_load\_balancer\_tls\_certificate, [116](#)

- create\_log\_group, [38](#)
- create\_log\_stream, [38](#)
- create\_log\_subscription, [56](#)
- create\_login\_profile, [100](#)
- create\_luna\_client, [30](#)
- create\_maintenance\_window, [188](#)
- create\_members, [96](#), [173](#)
- create\_mesh, [16](#)
- create\_microsoft\_ad, [56](#)
- create\_ml\_model, [119](#)
- create\_model, [7](#), [10](#), [168](#)
- create\_model\_package, [168](#)
- create\_mount\_target, [74](#)
- create\_multipart\_upload, [165](#)
- create\_named\_query, [17](#)
- create\_nat\_gateway, [64](#)
- create\_network\_acl, [64](#)
- create\_network\_acl\_entry, [64](#)
- create\_network\_interface, [64](#)
- create\_network\_interface\_permission, [64](#)
- create\_nfs\_file\_share, [192](#)
- create\_notebook\_instance, [168](#)
- create\_notebook\_instance\_lifecycle\_config, [168](#)
- create\_notification, [24](#)
- create\_object, [25](#)
- create\_open\_id\_connect\_provider, [100](#)
- create\_ops\_item, [188](#)
- create\_option\_group, [149](#)
- create\_or\_update\_tags, [18](#)
- create\_organization, [134](#)
- create\_organizational\_unit, [134](#)
- create\_parameter\_group, [53](#)
- create\_partition, [94](#)
- create\_partner\_event\_source, [36](#), [86](#)
- create\_patch\_baseline, [188](#)
- create\_permission, [6](#)
- create\_pipeline, [52](#)
- create\_placement\_group, [64](#)
- create\_platform\_application, [185](#)
- create\_platform\_endpoint, [185](#)
- create\_platform\_version, [78](#)
- create\_policy, [100](#), [134](#)
- create\_policy\_version, [100](#)
- create\_portfolio, [176](#)
- create\_portfolio\_share, [176](#)
- create\_presigned\_notebook\_instance\_url, [168](#)
- create\_private\_dns\_namespace, [178](#)
- create\_private\_virtual\_interface, [54](#)
- create\_product, [176](#)
- create\_protection, [183](#)
- create\_provisioned\_product\_plan, [176](#)
- create\_provisioning\_artifact, [176](#)
- create\_public\_dns\_namespace, [178](#)
- create\_public\_key, [28](#)
- create\_public\_virtual\_interface, [54](#)
- create\_qualification\_type, [124](#)
- create\_query\_logging\_config, [161](#)
- create\_queue, [187](#)
- create\_rate\_based\_rule, [201](#), [203](#)
- create\_realtime\_endpoint, [119](#)
- create\_receipt\_filter, [180](#)
- create\_receipt\_rule, [180](#)
- create\_receipt\_rule\_set, [180](#)
- create\_regex\_match\_set, [201](#), [203](#)
- create\_regex\_pattern\_set, [201](#), [203](#)
- create\_relational\_database, [116](#)
- create\_relational\_database\_from\_snapshot, [116](#)
- create\_relational\_database\_snapshot, [117](#)
- create\_replication\_group, [76](#)
- create\_repository, [71](#)
- create\_request\_validator, [7](#)
- create\_reserved\_instances\_listing, [64](#)
- create\_resolver\_endpoint, [164](#)
- create\_resolver\_rule, [164](#)
- create\_resource, [7](#)
- create\_resource\_data\_sync, [188](#)
- create\_resource\_group, [103](#)
- create\_resource\_server, [41](#)
- create\_resource\_share, [146](#)
- create\_rest\_api, [7](#)
- create\_reusable\_delegation\_set, [161](#)
- create\_role, [100](#)
- create\_route, [10](#), [16](#), [64](#)
- create\_route\_response, [10](#)
- create\_route\_table, [64](#)
- create\_rule, [83](#), [201](#), [203](#)
- create\_rule\_group, [201](#), [203](#)
- create\_saml\_provider, [100](#)
- create\_sample\_findings, [96](#)
- create\_scaling\_plan, [20](#)
- create\_schema, [25](#), [135](#)

- create\_script, [94](#)
- create\_secret, [172](#)
- create\_security\_configuration, [85](#), [94](#)
- create\_security\_group, [64](#)
- create\_segment, [139](#)
- create\_server, [131](#)
- create\_service, [72](#), [178](#)
- create\_service\_action, [176](#)
- create\_service\_linked\_role, [100](#)
- create\_service\_specific\_credential, [100](#)
- create\_size\_constraint\_set, [201](#), [203](#)
- create\_slot\_type\_version, [113](#)
- create\_smb\_file\_share, [192](#)
- create\_snapshot, [56](#), [64](#), [76](#), [192](#)
- create\_snapshot\_copy\_grant, [153](#)
- create\_snapshot\_from\_volume\_recovery\_point, [192](#)
- create\_snapshot\_schedule, [153](#)
- create\_snapshots, [64](#)
- create\_solution, [136](#)
- create\_solution\_version, [136](#)
- create\_spot\_datafeed\_subscription, [64](#)
- create\_sql\_injection\_match\_set, [201](#), [203](#)
- create\_stack, [27](#), [129](#)
- create\_stack\_instances, [27](#)
- create\_stack\_set, [27](#)
- create\_stage, [7](#), [10](#)
- create\_state\_machine, [182](#)
- create\_storage\_location, [78](#)
- create\_storedi\_scsi\_volume, [192](#)
- create\_stream, [106](#)
- create\_stream\_processor, [155](#)
- create\_streaming\_distribution, [28](#)
- create\_streaming\_distribution\_with\_tags, [28](#)
- create\_subnet, [64](#)
- create\_subnet\_group, [53](#)
- create\_subscriber, [24](#)
- create\_subscription, [183](#)
- create\_table, [60](#), [94](#)
- create\_tag\_option, [176](#)
- create\_tags, [64](#), [74](#), [123](#), [153](#)
- create\_tape\_with\_barcode, [192](#)
- create\_tapes, [192](#)
- create\_target\_group, [83](#)
- create\_task\_set, [72](#)
- create\_template, [180](#)
- create\_threat\_intel\_set, [97](#)
- create\_topic, [185](#)
- create\_traffic\_mirror\_filter, [64](#)
- create\_traffic\_mirror\_filter\_rule, [64](#)
- create\_traffic\_mirror\_session, [64](#)
- create\_traffic\_mirror\_target, [64](#)
- create\_traffic\_policy, [161](#)
- create\_traffic\_policy\_instance, [161](#)
- create\_traffic\_policy\_version, [161](#)
- create\_trail, [34](#)
- create\_training\_job, [168](#)
- create\_transform\_job, [168](#)
- create\_transit\_gateway, [64](#)
- create\_transit\_gateway\_route, [64](#)
- create\_transit\_gateway\_route\_table, [64](#)
- create\_transit\_gateway\_vpc\_attachment, [64](#)
- create\_transit\_virtual\_interface, [54](#)
- create\_trigger, [94](#)
- create\_trust, [56](#)
- create\_typed\_link\_facet, [25](#)
- create\_usage\_plan, [7](#)
- create\_usage\_plan\_key, [7](#)
- create\_user, [49](#), [100](#), [123](#)
- create\_user\_defined\_function, [94](#)
- create\_user\_import\_job, [41](#)
- create\_user\_pool, [41](#)
- create\_user\_pool\_client, [41](#)
- create\_user\_pool\_domain, [41](#)
- create\_user\_profile, [129](#)
- create\_vault, [90](#)
- create\_virtual\_mfa\_device, [100](#)
- create\_virtual\_node, [16](#)
- create\_virtual\_router, [16](#)
- create\_virtual\_service, [16](#)
- create\_vocabulary, [200](#)
- create\_volume, [64](#)
- create\_vpc, [64](#)
- create\_vpc\_association\_authorization, [161](#)
- create\_vpc\_endpoint, [64](#)
- create\_vpc\_endpoint\_connection\_notification, [64](#)
- create\_vpc\_endpoint\_service\_configuration, [64](#)
- create\_vpc\_link, [7](#)
- create\_vpc\_peering\_connection, [64](#)

- create\_vpn\_connection, [64](#)
- create\_vpn\_connection\_route, [64](#)
- create\_vpn\_gateway, [64](#)
- create\_web\_acl, [201](#), [203](#)
- create\_work\_group, [17](#)
- create\_worker\_block, [124](#)
- create\_workflow, [94](#)
- create\_workteam, [168](#)
- create\_xss\_match\_set, [201](#), [204](#)
  
- datapipeline, [51](#)
- dax, [52](#)
- deactivate\_event\_source, [36](#), [86](#)
- deactivate\_mfa\_device, [100](#)
- deactivate\_pipeline, [52](#)
- decline\_handshake, [134](#)
- decline\_invitations, [97](#), [173](#)
- decode\_authorization\_message, [195](#)
- decrease\_replica\_count, [76](#)
- decrease\_replication\_factor, [53](#)
- decrease\_stream\_retention\_period, [106](#)
- decrypt, [110](#)
- define\_analysis\_scheme, [32](#)
- define\_expression, [32](#)
- define\_index\_field, [32](#)
- define\_suggester, [32](#)
- delete\_accelerator, [93](#)
- delete\_access\_key, [100](#)
- delete\_account\_alias, [100](#)
- delete\_account\_password\_policy, [100](#)
- delete\_account\_setting, [72](#)
- delete\_action\_target, [173](#)
- delete\_activation, [188](#)
- delete\_activity, [182](#)
- delete\_adm\_channel, [139](#)
- delete\_aggregation\_authorization, [47](#)
- delete\_alarms, [35](#)
- delete\_algorithm, [168](#)
- delete\_alias, [110](#), [112](#)
- delete\_analysis\_scheme, [32](#)
- delete\_anomaly\_detector, [35](#)
- delete\_api, [10](#)
- delete\_api\_key, [7](#)
- delete\_api\_mapping, [10](#)
- delete\_apns\_channel, [139](#)
- delete\_apns\_sandbox\_channel, [139](#)
- delete\_apns\_voip\_channel, [139](#)
- delete\_apns\_voip\_sandbox\_channel, [139](#)
- delete\_app, [129](#), [139](#)
  
- delete\_application, [15](#), [78](#), [107](#), [108](#), [175](#)
- delete\_application\_cloud\_watch\_logging\_option, [107](#), [108](#)
- delete\_application\_input\_processing\_configuration, [107](#), [108](#)
- delete\_application\_output, [107](#), [108](#)
- delete\_application\_reference\_data\_source, [107](#), [108](#)
- delete\_application\_snapshot, [108](#)
- delete\_application\_version, [78](#)
- delete\_archive, [90](#)
- delete\_assessment\_run, [103](#)
- delete\_assessment\_target, [103](#)
- delete\_assessment\_template, [103](#)
- delete\_association, [188](#)
- delete\_attributes, [73](#), [184](#)
- delete\_authorizer, [7](#), [10](#)
- delete\_auto\_scaling\_group, [18](#)
- delete\_backup, [31](#), [60](#), [89](#), [131](#)
- delete\_backup\_plan, [21](#)
- delete\_backup\_selection, [21](#)
- delete\_backup\_vault, [21](#)
- delete\_backup\_vault\_access\_policy, [21](#)
- delete\_backup\_vault\_notifications, [21](#)
- delete\_baidu\_channel, [139](#)
- delete\_bandwidth\_rate\_limit, [192](#)
- delete\_base\_path\_mapping, [7](#)
- delete\_batch\_prediction, [119](#)
- delete\_bgp\_peer, [54](#)
- delete\_bot, [113](#)
- delete\_bot\_alias, [113](#)
- delete\_bot\_channel\_association, [113](#)
- delete\_bot\_version, [113](#)
- delete\_broker, [123](#)
- delete\_bucket, [165](#)
- delete\_bucket\_analytics\_configuration, [165](#)
- delete\_bucket\_cors, [165](#)
- delete\_bucket\_encryption, [165](#)
- delete\_bucket\_inventory\_configuration, [165](#)
- delete\_bucket\_lifecycle, [165](#)
- delete\_bucket\_metrics\_configuration, [165](#)
- delete\_bucket\_policy, [165](#)
- delete\_bucket\_replication, [165](#)
- delete\_bucket\_tagging, [165](#)
- delete\_bucket\_website, [165](#)

- delete\_budget, [24](#)
- delete\_byte\_match\_set, [201](#), [204](#)
- delete\_cache\_cluster, [76](#)
- delete\_cache\_parameter\_group, [76](#)
- delete\_cache\_security\_group, [77](#)
- delete\_cache\_subnet\_group, [77](#)
- delete\_campaign, [136](#), [139](#)
- delete\_certificate, [5](#)
- delete\_certificate\_authority, [6](#)
- delete\_change\_set, [27](#)
- delete\_chap\_credentials, [192](#)
- delete\_classifier, [94](#)
- delete\_client\_certificate, [7](#)
- delete\_client\_vpn\_endpoint, [64](#)
- delete\_client\_vpn\_route, [64](#)
- delete\_cloud\_front\_origin\_access\_identity, [28](#)
- delete\_cluster, [31](#), [53](#), [73](#), [75](#), [105](#), [153](#)
- delete\_cluster\_parameter\_group, [153](#)
- delete\_cluster\_security\_group, [153](#)
- delete\_cluster\_snapshot, [153](#)
- delete\_cluster\_subnet\_group, [153](#)
- delete\_code\_repository, [168](#)
- delete\_collection, [155](#)
- delete\_component, [15](#)
- delete\_compute\_environment, [22](#)
- delete\_conditional\_forwarder, [56](#)
- delete\_config\_rule, [47](#)
- delete\_configuration\_aggregator, [47](#)
- delete\_configuration\_recorder, [47](#)
- delete\_configuration\_set, [141](#), [142](#), [180](#)
- delete\_configuration\_set\_event\_destination, [141](#), [142](#), [180](#)
- delete\_configuration\_set\_tracking\_options, [180](#)
- delete\_configuration\_template, [78](#)
- delete\_connection, [54](#), [94](#)
- delete\_constraint, [176](#)
- delete\_crawler, [94](#)
- delete\_custom\_key\_store, [110](#)
- delete\_custom\_verification\_email\_template, [180](#)
- delete\_customer\_gateway, [64](#)
- delete\_dashboards, [35](#)
- delete\_data\_source, [119](#)
- delete\_database, [94](#)
- delete\_dataset, [43](#), [136](#)
- delete\_dataset\_group, [136](#)
- delete\_db\_cluster, [58](#), [126](#), [149](#)
- delete\_db\_cluster\_endpoint, [149](#)
- delete\_db\_cluster\_parameter\_group, [58](#), [126](#), [149](#)
- delete\_db\_cluster\_snapshot, [58](#), [126](#), [149](#)
- delete\_db\_instance, [58](#), [126](#), [149](#)
- delete\_db\_instance\_automated\_backup, [149](#)
- delete\_db\_parameter\_group, [126](#), [149](#)
- delete\_db\_security\_group, [149](#)
- delete\_db\_snapshot, [149](#)
- delete\_db\_subnet\_group, [58](#), [126](#), [149](#)
- delete\_dedicated\_ip\_pool, [141](#)
- delete\_delivery\_channel, [47](#)
- delete\_delivery\_stream, [87](#)
- delete\_deployment, [7](#), [10](#)
- delete\_destination, [38](#)
- delete\_detector, [97](#)
- delete\_dev\_endpoint, [94](#)
- delete\_dhcp\_options, [64](#)
- delete\_direct\_connect\_gateway, [54](#)
- delete\_direct\_connect\_gateway\_association, [54](#)
- delete\_direct\_connect\_gateway\_association\_proposal, [54](#)
- delete\_directory, [25](#), [56](#)
- delete\_disk, [117](#)
- delete\_disk\_snapshot, [117](#)
- delete\_distribution, [28](#)
- delete\_document, [188](#)
- delete\_document\_classifier, [44](#)
- delete\_documentation\_part, [7](#)
- delete\_documentation\_version, [7](#)
- delete\_domain, [32](#), [117](#), [184](#)
- delete\_domain\_entry, [117](#)
- delete\_domain\_name, [7](#), [10](#)
- delete\_egress\_only\_internet\_gateway, [64](#)
- delete\_elasticsearch\_domain, [80](#)
- delete\_elasticsearch\_service\_role, [80](#)
- delete\_email\_channel, [139](#)
- delete\_email\_identity, [141](#)
- delete\_endpoint, [139](#), [168](#), [185](#)
- delete\_endpoint\_config, [168](#)
- delete\_endpoint\_group, [93](#)
- delete\_entity\_recognizer, [45](#)
- delete\_environment\_configuration, [78](#)
- delete\_evaluation, [119](#)

- [delete\\_evaluation\\_results](#), [47](#)
- [delete\\_event\\_bus](#), [36](#), [86](#)
- [delete\\_event\\_source\\_mapping](#), [112](#)
- [delete\\_event\\_stream](#), [139](#)
- [delete\\_event\\_subscription](#), [126](#), [149](#), [153](#)
- [delete\\_event\\_tracker](#), [136](#)
- [delete\\_expression](#), [32](#)
- [delete\\_faces](#), [155](#)
- [delete\\_facet](#), [25](#)
- [delete\\_field\\_level\\_encryption\\_config](#), [28](#)
- [delete\\_field\\_level\\_encryption\\_profile](#), [28](#)
- [delete\\_file\\_share](#), [192](#)
- [delete\\_file\\_system](#), [74](#), [89](#)
- [delete\\_filter](#), [97](#)
- [delete\\_fleets](#), [64](#)
- [delete\\_flow\\_logs](#), [64](#)
- [delete\\_fpga\\_image](#), [64](#)
- [delete\\_function](#), [112](#)
- [delete\\_function\\_concurrency](#), [112](#)
- [delete\\_gateway](#), [192](#)
- [delete\\_gateway\\_response](#), [7](#)
- [delete\\_gcm\\_channel](#), [139](#)
- [delete\\_geo\\_match\\_set](#), [201](#), [204](#)
- [delete\\_global\\_cluster](#), [149](#)
- [delete\\_group](#), [41](#), [100](#), [145](#), [157](#)
- [delete\\_group\\_membership](#), [145](#)
- [delete\\_group\\_policy](#), [100](#)
- [delete\\_hapg](#), [30](#)
- [delete\\_health\\_check](#), [161](#)
- [delete\\_hit](#), [124](#)
- [delete\\_hosted\\_zone](#), [161](#)
- [delete\\_hsm](#), [30](#), [31](#)
- [delete\\_hsm\\_client\\_certificate](#), [153](#)
- [delete\\_hsm\\_configuration](#), [153](#)
- [delete\\_identities](#), [39](#)
- [delete\\_identity](#), [180](#)
- [delete\\_identity\\_policy](#), [180](#)
- [delete\\_identity\\_pool](#), [39](#)
- [delete\\_identity\\_provider](#), [41](#)
- [delete\\_imported\\_key\\_material](#), [110](#)
- [delete\\_index\\_field](#), [32](#)
- [delete\\_insight](#), [173](#)
- [delete\\_instance](#), [117](#), [129](#)
- [delete\\_instance\\_profile](#), [100](#)
- [delete\\_instance\\_snapshot](#), [117](#)
- [delete\\_integration](#), [7](#), [11](#)
- [delete\\_integration\\_response](#), [7](#), [11](#)
- [delete\\_intent](#), [113](#)
- [delete\\_intent\\_version](#), [113](#)
- [delete\\_interconnect](#), [54](#)
- [delete\\_internet\\_gateway](#), [64](#)
- [delete\\_inventory](#), [188](#)
- [delete\\_invitations](#), [97](#), [173](#)
- [delete\\_ip\\_set](#), [97](#), [201](#), [204](#)
- [delete\\_item](#), [60](#)
- [delete\\_job](#), [94](#)
- [delete\\_job\\_queue](#), [22](#)
- [delete\\_key\\_pair](#), [64](#), [117](#)
- [delete\\_known\\_host\\_keys](#), [117](#)
- [delete\\_lag](#), [54](#)
- [delete\\_launch\\_configuration](#), [18](#)
- [delete\\_launch\\_template](#), [64](#)
- [delete\\_launch\\_template\\_versions](#), [64](#)
- [delete\\_layer](#), [129](#)
- [delete\\_layer\\_version](#), [112](#)
- [delete\\_lexicon](#), [143](#)
- [delete\\_license\\_configuration](#), [115](#)
- [delete\\_lifecycle\\_hook](#), [18](#)
- [delete\\_lifecycle\\_policy](#), [57](#), [71](#)
- [delete\\_listener](#), [83](#), [93](#)
- [delete\\_load\\_balancer](#), [81](#), [83](#), [117](#)
- [delete\\_load\\_balancer\\_listeners](#), [81](#)
- [delete\\_load\\_balancer\\_policy](#), [81](#)
- [delete\\_load\\_balancer\\_tls\\_certificate](#), [117](#)
- [delete\\_log\\_group](#), [38](#)
- [delete\\_log\\_stream](#), [38](#)
- [delete\\_log\\_subscription](#), [56](#)
- [delete\\_logging\\_configuration](#), [201](#), [204](#)
- [delete\\_login\\_profile](#), [100](#)
- [delete\\_luna\\_client](#), [30](#)
- [delete\\_maintenance\\_window](#), [188](#)
- [delete\\_members](#), [97](#), [173](#)
- [delete\\_mesh](#), [16](#)
- [delete\\_message](#), [187](#)
- [delete\\_message\\_batch](#), [187](#)
- [delete\\_method](#), [7](#)
- [delete\\_method\\_response](#), [7](#)
- [delete\\_metric\\_filter](#), [38](#)
- [delete\\_ml\\_model](#), [119](#)
- [delete\\_model](#), [7](#), [11](#), [168](#)
- [delete\\_model\\_package](#), [168](#)
- [delete\\_mount\\_target](#), [74](#)
- [delete\\_named\\_query](#), [17](#)



- delete\_namespace, [178](#)
- delete\_nat\_gateway, [64](#)
- delete\_network\_acl, [64](#)
- delete\_network\_acl\_entry, [64](#)
- delete\_network\_interface, [65](#)
- delete\_network\_interface\_permission, [65](#)
- delete\_notebook\_instance, [168](#)
- delete\_notebook\_instance\_lifecycle\_config, [168](#)
- delete\_notification, [24](#)
- delete\_notification\_channel, [88](#)
- delete\_notification\_configuration, [18](#)
- delete\_object, [25](#), [165](#)
- delete\_object\_tagging, [165](#)
- delete\_objects, [165](#)
- delete\_open\_id\_connect\_provider, [100](#)
- delete\_option\_group, [149](#)
- delete\_organization, [134](#)
- delete\_organization\_config\_rule, [47](#)
- delete\_organizational\_unit, [134](#)
- delete\_parameter, [188](#)
- delete\_parameter\_group, [53](#)
- delete\_parameters, [189](#)
- delete\_partition, [94](#)
- delete\_partner\_event\_source, [36](#), [86](#)
- delete\_patch\_baseline, [189](#)
- delete\_pending\_aggregation\_request, [47](#)
- delete\_permission, [6](#)
- delete\_permission\_policy, [201](#), [204](#)
- delete\_pipeline, [52](#)
- delete\_placement\_group, [65](#)
- delete\_platform\_application, [185](#)
- delete\_platform\_version, [78](#)
- delete\_policy, [18](#), [88](#), [100](#), [134](#)
- delete\_policy\_version, [100](#)
- delete\_portfolio, [176](#)
- delete\_portfolio\_share, [176](#)
- delete\_product, [176](#)
- delete\_protection, [183](#)
- delete\_provisioned\_product\_plan, [176](#)
- delete\_provisioning\_artifact, [176](#)
- delete\_public\_access\_block, [165](#), [167](#)
- delete\_public\_key, [29](#)
- delete\_qualification\_type, [124](#)
- delete\_query\_logging\_config, [161](#)
- delete\_queue, [187](#)
- delete\_rate\_based\_rule, [201](#), [204](#)
- delete\_realtime\_endpoint, [119](#)
- delete\_receipt\_filter, [180](#)
- delete\_receipt\_rule, [180](#)
- delete\_receipt\_rule\_set, [180](#)
- delete\_recovery\_point, [21](#)
- delete\_regex\_match\_set, [201](#), [204](#)
- delete\_regex\_pattern\_set, [201](#), [204](#)
- delete\_relational\_database, [117](#)
- delete\_relational\_database\_snapshot, [117](#)
- delete\_remediation\_configuration, [47](#)
- delete\_replication\_group, [77](#)
- delete\_report\_definition, [50](#)
- delete\_repository, [71](#)
- delete\_repository\_policy, [71](#)
- delete\_request\_validator, [7](#)
- delete\_resolver\_endpoint, [164](#)
- delete\_resolver\_rule, [164](#)
- delete\_resource, [7](#)
- delete\_resource\_data\_sync, [189](#)
- delete\_resource\_policy, [38](#), [94](#), [172](#)
- delete\_resource\_server, [41](#)
- delete\_resource\_share, [146](#)
- delete\_rest\_api, [7](#)
- delete\_retention\_configuration, [47](#)
- delete\_retention\_policy, [38](#)
- delete\_reusable\_delegation\_set, [161](#)
- delete\_role, [100](#)
- delete\_role\_permissions\_boundary, [100](#)
- delete\_role\_policy, [100](#)
- delete\_route, [11](#), [16](#), [65](#)
- delete\_route\_response, [11](#)
- delete\_route\_table, [65](#)
- delete\_rule, [36](#), [83](#), [86](#), [201](#), [204](#)
- delete\_rule\_group, [201](#), [204](#)
- delete\_saml\_provider, [100](#)
- delete\_scaling\_plan, [20](#)
- delete\_scaling\_policy, [14](#)
- delete\_scheduled\_action, [14](#), [18](#)
- delete\_schema, [25](#), [136](#)
- delete\_secret, [172](#)
- delete\_security\_configuration, [85](#), [94](#)
- delete\_security\_group, [65](#)
- delete\_segment, [139](#)
- delete\_server, [131](#)
- delete\_server\_certificate, [101](#)
- delete\_service, [73](#), [178](#)
- delete\_service\_action, [176](#)

- delete\_service\_linked\_role, [101](#)
- delete\_service\_quota\_increase\_request\_from\_tenant, [179](#)
- delete\_service\_specific\_credential, [101](#)
- delete\_signing\_certificate, [101](#)
- delete\_size\_constraint\_set, [201](#), [204](#)
- delete\_slot\_type, [113](#)
- delete\_slot\_type\_version, [113](#)
- delete\_sms\_channel, [139](#)
- delete\_snapshot, [56](#), [65](#), [77](#)
- delete\_snapshot\_copy\_grant, [153](#)
- delete\_snapshot\_schedule, [153](#), [192](#)
- delete\_solution, [136](#)
- delete\_spot\_datafeed\_subscription, [65](#)
- delete\_sql\_injection\_match\_set, [201](#), [204](#)
- delete\_ssh\_public\_key, [100](#)
- delete\_stack, [27](#), [129](#)
- delete\_stack\_instances, [27](#)
- delete\_stack\_set, [27](#)
- delete\_stage, [7](#), [11](#)
- delete\_state\_machine, [182](#)
- delete\_stream, [106](#)
- delete\_stream\_processor, [155](#)
- delete\_streaming\_distribution, [29](#)
- delete\_subnet, [65](#)
- delete\_subnet\_group, [53](#)
- delete\_subscriber, [24](#)
- delete\_subscription, [183](#)
- delete\_subscription\_filter, [38](#)
- delete\_suggester, [32](#)
- delete\_table, [60](#), [94](#)
- delete\_table\_version, [94](#)
- delete\_tag\_option, [176](#)
- delete\_tags, [18](#), [65](#), [74](#), [119](#), [123](#), [153](#), [168](#)
- delete\_tags\_for\_domain, [162](#)
- delete\_tape, [192](#)
- delete\_tape\_archive, [192](#)
- delete\_target\_group, [83](#)
- delete\_task\_set, [73](#)
- delete\_template, [180](#)
- delete\_terminology, [200](#)
- delete\_threat\_intel\_set, [97](#)
- delete\_topic, [185](#)
- delete\_traffic\_mirror\_filter, [65](#)
- delete\_traffic\_mirror\_filter\_rule, [65](#)
- delete\_traffic\_mirror\_session, [65](#)
- delete\_traffic\_mirror\_target, [65](#)
- delete\_traffic\_policy, [161](#)
- delete\_traffic\_policy\_instance, [161](#)
- delete\_trail, [34](#)
- delete\_transcription\_job, [200](#)
- delete\_transit\_gateway, [65](#)
- delete\_transit\_gateway\_route, [65](#)
- delete\_transit\_gateway\_route\_table, [65](#)
- delete\_transit\_gateway\_vpc\_attachment, [65](#)
- delete\_trigger, [94](#)
- delete\_trust, [56](#)
- delete\_typed\_link\_facet, [25](#)
- delete\_usage\_plan, [7](#)
- delete\_usage\_plan\_key, [7](#)
- delete\_user, [41](#), [49](#), [101](#), [123](#), [145](#)
- delete\_user\_attributes, [41](#)
- delete\_user\_by\_principal\_id, [145](#)
- delete\_user\_defined\_function, [94](#)
- delete\_user\_endpoints, [139](#)
- delete\_user\_permissions\_boundary, [101](#)
- delete\_user\_policy, [101](#)
- delete\_user\_pool, [41](#)
- delete\_user\_pool\_client, [41](#)
- delete\_user\_pool\_domain, [42](#)
- delete\_user\_profile, [129](#)
- delete\_utterances, [113](#)
- delete\_vault, [90](#)
- delete\_vault\_access\_policy, [90](#)
- delete\_vault\_notifications, [90](#)
- delete\_verified\_email\_address, [180](#)
- delete\_virtual\_interface, [54](#)
- delete\_virtual\_mfa\_device, [101](#)
- delete\_virtual\_node, [16](#)
- delete\_virtual\_router, [16](#)
- delete\_virtual\_service, [16](#)
- delete\_vocabulary, [200](#)
- delete\_voice\_channel, [139](#)
- delete\_volume, [65](#), [192](#)
- delete\_vpc, [65](#)
- delete\_vpc\_association\_authorization, [161](#)
- delete\_vpc\_endpoint\_connection\_notifications, [65](#)
- delete\_vpc\_endpoint\_service\_configurations, [65](#)
- delete\_vpc\_endpoints, [65](#)
- delete\_vpc\_link, [7](#)

- delete\_vpc\_peering\_connection, 65
- delete\_vpn\_connection, 65
- delete\_vpn\_connection\_route, 65
- delete\_vpn\_gateway, 65
- delete\_web\_acl, 201, 204
- delete\_work\_group, 17
- delete\_worker\_block, 124
- delete\_workflow, 94
- delete\_workteam, 168
- delete\_xss\_match\_set, 202, 204
- deliver\_config\_snapshot, 47
- deprecate\_activity\_type, 198
- deprecate\_domain, 198
- deprecate\_workflow\_type, 198
- deprovision\_byoip\_cidr, 65
- deregister\_container\_instance, 73
- deregister\_ecs\_cluster, 129
- deregister\_elastic\_ip, 129
- deregister\_event\_topic, 56
- deregister\_image, 65
- deregister\_instance, 129, 178
- deregister\_instances\_from\_load\_balancer, 81
- deregister\_job\_definition, 22
- deregister\_managed\_instance, 189
- deregister\_patch\_baseline\_for\_patch\_group, 189
- deregister\_rds\_db\_instance, 129
- deregister\_scalable\_target, 14
- deregister\_stream\_consumer, 106
- deregister\_target\_from\_maintenance\_window, 189
- deregister\_targets, 83
- deregister\_task\_definition, 73
- deregister\_task\_from\_maintenance\_window, 189
- deregister\_volume, 129
- describe\_accelerator, 93
- describe\_accelerator\_attributes, 93
- describe\_account, 134
- describe\_account\_attributes, 65, 78, 131, 149, 153
- describe\_account\_limits, 18, 27, 81, 83
- describe\_action\_targets, 173
- describe\_activations, 189
- describe\_active\_receipt\_rule\_set, 180
- describe\_activity, 182
- describe\_activity\_type, 198
- describe\_addresses, 65
- describe\_adjustment\_types, 18
- describe\_affected\_entities, 98
- describe\_agent\_versions, 129
- describe\_aggregate\_compliance\_by\_config\_rules, 47
- describe\_aggregate\_id\_format, 65
- describe\_aggregation\_authorizations, 47
- describe\_alarm\_history, 35
- describe\_alarms, 35
- describe\_alarms\_for\_metric, 35
- describe\_algorithm, 136, 169
- describe\_analysis\_schemes, 32
- describe\_anomaly\_detectors, 35
- describe\_application, 15, 107, 108
- describe\_application\_snapshot, 108
- describe\_application\_versions, 78
- describe\_applications, 78
- describe\_apps, 129
- describe\_assessment\_runs, 103
- describe\_assessment\_targets, 103
- describe\_assessment\_templates, 103
- describe\_association, 189
- describe\_association\_execution\_targets, 189
- describe\_association\_executions, 189
- describe\_attachment, 197
- describe\_attack, 183
- describe\_auto\_scaling\_groups, 18
- describe\_auto\_scaling\_instances, 18
- describe\_auto\_scaling\_notification\_types, 18
- describe\_automation\_executions, 189
- describe\_automation\_step\_executions, 189
- describe\_availability\_options, 32
- describe\_availability\_zones, 65
- describe\_available\_patches, 189
- describe\_backup, 60
- describe\_backup\_job, 21
- describe\_backup\_vault, 21
- describe\_backups, 31, 89, 132
- describe\_bandwidth\_rate\_limit, 192
- describe\_batch\_predictions, 119
- describe\_broker, 123
- describe\_broker\_engine\_types, 123
- describe\_broker\_instance\_options, 123

- describe\_budget, [24](#)
- describe\_budget\_performance\_history, [24](#)
- describe\_budgets, [24](#)
- describe\_bundle\_tasks, [65](#)
- describe\_byoip\_cidrs, [65](#)
- describe\_cache, [192](#)
- describe\_cache\_clusters, [77](#)
- describe\_cache\_engine\_versions, [77](#)
- describe\_cache\_parameter\_groups, [77](#)
- describe\_cache\_parameters, [77](#)
- describe\_cache\_security\_groups, [77](#)
- describe\_cache\_subnet\_groups, [77](#)
- describe\_cachedi\_scsi\_volumes, [192](#)
- describe\_campaign, [136](#)
- describe\_capacity\_reservations, [65](#)
- describe\_cases, [197](#)
- describe\_certificate, [5](#)
- describe\_certificate\_authority, [6](#)
- describe\_certificate\_authority\_audit\_report, [6](#)
- describe\_certificates, [149](#)
- describe\_change\_set, [27](#)
- describe\_chap\_credentials, [192](#)
- describe\_classic\_link\_instances, [65](#)
- describe\_client\_vpn\_authorization\_rules, [65](#)
- describe\_client\_vpn\_connections, [65](#)
- describe\_client\_vpn\_endpoints, [65](#)
- describe\_client\_vpn\_routes, [65](#)
- describe\_client\_vpn\_target\_networks, [65](#)
- describe\_cluster, [75](#), [85](#), [105](#)
- describe\_cluster\_db\_revisions, [153](#)
- describe\_cluster\_operation, [105](#)
- describe\_cluster\_parameter\_groups, [153](#)
- describe\_cluster\_parameters, [153](#)
- describe\_cluster\_security\_groups, [153](#)
- describe\_cluster\_snapshots, [153](#)
- describe\_cluster\_subnet\_groups, [153](#)
- describe\_cluster\_tracks, [153](#)
- describe\_cluster\_versions, [153](#)
- describe\_clusters, [31](#), [53](#), [73](#), [153](#)
- describe\_code\_repository, [169](#)
- describe\_collection, [155](#)
- describe\_commands, [129](#)
- describe\_communications, [197](#)
- describe\_compilation\_job, [169](#)
- describe\_compliance\_by\_config\_rule, [47](#)
- describe\_compliance\_by\_resource, [47](#)
- describe\_component, [15](#)
- describe\_component\_configuration, [15](#)
- describe\_component\_configuration\_recommendation, [15](#)
- describe\_compute\_environments, [22](#)
- describe\_conditional\_forwarders, [56](#)
- describe\_config\_rule\_evaluation\_status, [47](#)
- describe\_config\_rules, [47](#)
- describe\_configuration, [105](#), [123](#)
- describe\_configuration\_aggregator\_sources\_status, [47](#)
- describe\_configuration\_aggregators, [47](#)
- describe\_configuration\_options, [78](#)
- describe\_configuration\_recorder\_status, [47](#)
- describe\_configuration\_recorders, [47](#)
- describe\_configuration\_revision, [105](#), [123](#)
- describe\_configuration\_set, [180](#)
- describe\_configuration\_settings, [78](#)
- describe\_connection\_loa, [54](#)
- describe\_connections, [54](#)
- describe\_connections\_on\_interconnect, [54](#)
- describe\_constraint, [176](#)
- describe\_container\_instances, [73](#)
- describe\_continuous\_backups, [60](#)
- describe\_conversion\_tasks, [65](#)
- describe\_copy\_product\_status, [176](#)
- describe\_create\_account\_status, [134](#)
- describe\_cross\_account\_access\_role, [104](#)
- describe\_custom\_key\_stores, [110](#)
- describe\_customer\_gateways, [65](#)
- describe\_data\_sources, [119](#)
- describe\_dataset, [43](#), [136](#)
- describe\_dataset\_group, [136](#)
- describe\_dataset\_import\_job, [136](#)
- describe\_db\_cluster\_backtracks, [149](#)
- describe\_db\_cluster\_endpoints, [149](#)
- describe\_db\_cluster\_parameter\_groups, [58](#), [126](#), [149](#)
- describe\_db\_cluster\_parameters, [58](#), [126](#), [149](#)
- describe\_db\_cluster\_snapshot\_attributes,

- [58, 126, 149](#)
- [describe\\_db\\_cluster\\_snapshots, 58, 126, 149](#)
- [describe\\_db\\_clusters, 58, 126, 149](#)
- [describe\\_db\\_engine\\_versions, 58, 126, 149](#)
- [describe\\_db\\_instance\\_automated\\_backups, 150](#)
- [describe\\_db\\_instances, 58, 126, 150](#)
- [describe\\_db\\_log\\_files, 150](#)
- [describe\\_db\\_parameter\\_groups, 126, 150](#)
- [describe\\_db\\_parameters, 126, 150](#)
- [describe\\_db\\_security\\_groups, 150](#)
- [describe\\_db\\_snapshot\\_attributes, 150](#)
- [describe\\_db\\_snapshots, 150](#)
- [describe\\_db\\_subnet\\_groups, 58, 126, 150](#)
- [describe\\_default\\_cluster\\_parameters, 153](#)
- [describe\\_default\\_parameters, 53](#)
- [describe\\_delivery\\_channel\\_status, 47](#)
- [describe\\_delivery\\_channels, 47](#)
- [describe\\_delivery\\_stream, 87](#)
- [describe\\_deployments, 129](#)
- [describe\\_destinations, 38](#)
- [describe\\_dhcp\\_options, 65](#)
- [describe\\_dimension\\_keys, 138](#)
- [describe\\_direct\\_connect\\_gateway\\_association\\_proposals, 54](#)
- [describe\\_direct\\_connect\\_gateway\\_associations, 54](#)
- [describe\\_direct\\_connect\\_gateway\\_attachments, 54](#)
- [describe\\_direct\\_connect\\_gateways, 54](#)
- [describe\\_directories, 56](#)
- [describe\\_document, 189](#)
- [describe\\_document\\_classification\\_job, 45](#)
- [describe\\_document\\_classifier, 45](#)
- [describe\\_document\\_permission, 189](#)
- [describe\\_domain, 198](#)
- [describe\\_domain\\_controllers, 56](#)
- [describe\\_domains, 32](#)
- [describe\\_dominant\\_language\\_detection\\_job, 45](#)
- [describe\\_drt\\_access, 183](#)
- [describe\\_ecs\\_clusters, 129](#)
- [describe\\_effective\\_instance\\_associations, 189](#)
- [describe\\_effective\\_patches\\_for\\_patch\\_baseline, 189](#)
- [describe\\_egress\\_only\\_internet\\_gateways, 65](#)
- [describe\\_elastic\\_gpus, 65](#)
- [describe\\_elastic\\_ips, 129](#)
- [describe\\_elastic\\_load\\_balancers, 129](#)
- [describe\\_elasticsearch\\_domain, 80](#)
- [describe\\_elasticsearch\\_domain\\_config, 80](#)
- [describe\\_elasticsearch\\_domains, 80](#)
- [describe\\_elasticsearch\\_instance\\_type\\_limits, 80](#)
- [describe\\_emergency\\_contact\\_settings, 183](#)
- [describe\\_endpoint, 169](#)
- [describe\\_endpoint\\_config, 169](#)
- [describe\\_endpoint\\_group, 93](#)
- [describe\\_endpoints, 60](#)
- [describe\\_engine\\_default\\_cluster\\_parameters, 58, 126, 150](#)
- [describe\\_engine\\_default\\_parameters, 77, 126, 150](#)
- [describe\\_entities\\_detection\\_job, 45](#)
- [describe\\_entity\\_aggregates, 98](#)
- [describe\\_entity\\_recognizer, 45](#)
- [describe\\_environment\\_health, 78](#)
- [describe\\_environment\\_managed\\_action\\_history, 78](#)
- [describe\\_environment\\_managed\\_actions, 78](#)
- [describe\\_environment\\_resources, 78](#)
- [describe\\_environments, 78](#)
- [describe\\_evaluations, 119](#)
- [describe\\_event\\_aggregates, 98](#)
- [describe\\_event\\_bus, 36, 86](#)
- [describe\\_event\\_categories, 58, 126, 150, 153](#)
- [describe\\_event\\_details, 98](#)
- [describe\\_event\\_source, 36, 86](#)
- [describe\\_event\\_subscriptions, 126, 150, 153](#)
- [describe\\_event\\_topics, 56](#)
- [describe\\_event\\_tracker, 136](#)
- [describe\\_event\\_types, 98](#)
- [describe\\_events, 53, 58, 77, 78, 98, 126, 132, 150, 153](#)
- [describe\\_exclusions, 104](#)

- describe\_execution, [182](#)
- describe\_export\_tasks, [38](#), [65](#)
- describe\_expressions, [32](#)
- describe\_feature\_transformation, [136](#)
- describe\_file\_systems, [74](#), [89](#)
- describe\_findings, [104](#)
- describe\_fleet\_history, [66](#)
- describe\_fleet\_instances, [66](#)
- describe\_fleets, [66](#)
- describe\_flow\_logs, [66](#)
- describe\_fpga\_image\_attribute, [66](#)
- describe\_fpga\_images, [66](#)
- describe\_gateway\_information, [193](#)
- describe\_global\_clusters, [150](#)
- describe\_global\_table, [60](#)
- describe\_global\_table\_settings, [60](#)
- describe\_group, [145](#)
- describe\_handshake, [134](#)
- describe\_hapg, [30](#)
- describe\_host\_reservation\_offerings, [66](#)
- describe\_host\_reservations, [66](#)
- describe\_hosted\_connections, [55](#)
- describe\_hosts, [66](#)
- describe\_hsm, [30](#)
- describe\_hsm\_client\_certificates, [153](#)
- describe\_hsm\_configurations, [153](#)
- describe\_hub, [173](#)
- describe\_hyper\_parameter\_tuning\_job, [169](#)
- describe\_iam\_instance\_profile\_associations, [66](#)
- describe\_id\_format, [66](#)
- describe\_identity, [39](#)
- describe\_identity\_id\_format, [66](#)
- describe\_identity\_pool, [39](#)
- describe\_identity\_pool\_usage, [43](#)
- describe\_identity\_provider, [42](#)
- describe\_identity\_usage, [44](#)
- describe\_image\_attribute, [66](#)
- describe\_images, [66](#), [71](#)
- describe\_import\_image\_tasks, [66](#)
- describe\_import\_snapshot\_tasks, [66](#)
- describe\_index\_fields, [32](#)
- describe\_instance\_associations\_status, [189](#)
- describe\_instance\_attribute, [66](#)
- describe\_instance\_credit\_specifications, [66](#)
- describe\_instance\_health, [81](#)
- describe\_instance\_information, [189](#)
- describe\_instance\_patch\_states, [189](#)
- describe\_instance\_patch\_states\_for\_patch\_group, [189](#)
- describe\_instance\_patches, [189](#)
- describe\_instance\_status, [66](#)
- describe\_instances, [66](#), [129](#)
- describe\_instances\_health, [78](#)
- describe\_interconnect\_loa, [55](#)
- describe\_interconnects, [55](#)
- describe\_internet\_gateways, [66](#)
- describe\_inventory\_deletions, [189](#)
- describe\_job, [90](#), [167](#)
- describe\_job\_definitions, [22](#)
- describe\_job\_flows, [85](#)
- describe\_job\_queues, [22](#)
- describe\_jobs, [22](#)
- describe\_key, [110](#)
- describe\_key\_pairs, [66](#)
- describe\_key\_phrases\_detection\_job, [45](#)
- describe\_labeling\_job, [169](#)
- describe\_lags, [55](#)
- describe\_launch\_configurations, [19](#)
- describe\_launch\_template\_versions, [66](#)
- describe\_launch\_templates, [66](#)
- describe\_layers, [129](#)
- describe\_lifecycle\_configuration, [74](#)
- describe\_lifecycle\_hook\_types, [19](#)
- describe\_lifecycle\_hooks, [19](#)
- describe\_limits, [60](#), [106](#)
- describe\_listener, [93](#)
- describe\_listener\_certificates, [83](#)
- describe\_listeners, [83](#)
- describe\_loa, [55](#)
- describe\_load\_balancer\_attributes, [81](#), [83](#)
- describe\_load\_balancer\_policies, [81](#)
- describe\_load\_balancer\_policy\_types, [81](#)
- describe\_load\_balancer\_target\_groups, [19](#)
- describe\_load\_balancers, [19](#), [81](#), [83](#)
- describe\_load\_based\_auto\_scaling, [129](#)
- describe\_locations, [55](#)
- describe\_log\_groups, [38](#)
- describe\_log\_streams, [38](#)

- describe\_logging\_status, [153](#)
- describe\_luna\_client, [30](#)
- describe\_maintenance\_start\_time, [193](#)
- describe\_maintenance\_window\_execution\_task\_index, [189](#)
- describe\_maintenance\_window\_execution\_tasks, [189](#)
- describe\_maintenance\_window\_executions, [189](#)
- describe\_maintenance\_window\_schedule, [189](#)
- describe\_maintenance\_window\_targets, [189](#)
- describe\_maintenance\_window\_tasks, [189](#)
- describe\_maintenance\_windows, [189](#)
- describe\_maintenance\_windows\_for\_target, [189](#)
- describe\_mesh, [16](#)
- describe\_metric\_collection\_types, [19](#)
- describe\_metric\_filters, [38](#)
- describe\_ml\_models, [119](#)
- describe\_model, [169](#)
- describe\_model\_package, [169](#)
- describe\_mount\_target\_security\_groups, [74](#)
- describe\_mount\_targets, [74](#)
- describe\_moving\_addresses, [66](#)
- describe\_my\_user\_profile, [129](#)
- describe\_nat\_gateways, [66](#)
- describe\_network\_acls, [66](#)
- describe\_network\_interface\_attribute, [66](#)
- describe\_network\_interface\_permissions, [66](#)
- describe\_network\_interfaces, [66](#)
- describe\_nfs\_file\_shares, [193](#)
- describe\_node\_association\_status, [132](#)
- describe\_notebook\_instance, [169](#)
- describe\_notebook\_instance\_lifecycle\_config, [169](#)
- describe\_notification\_configurations, [19](#)
- describe\_notifications\_for\_budget, [24](#)
- describe\_objects, [52](#)
- describe\_observation, [15](#)
- describe\_operating\_systems, [129](#)
- describe\_ops\_items, [189](#)
- describe\_option\_group\_options, [150](#)
- describe\_option\_groups, [150](#)
- describe\_orderable\_cluster\_options, [153](#)
- describe\_orderable\_db\_instance\_options, [58, 126, 150](#)
- describe\_organization, [134](#)
- describe\_organization\_config\_rule\_statuses, [47](#)
- describe\_organization\_config\_rules, [47](#)
- describe\_organizational\_unit, [134](#)
- describe\_parameter\_groups, [53](#)
- describe\_parameters, [53, 189](#)
- describe\_partner\_event\_source, [36, 86](#)
- describe\_patch\_baselines, [189](#)
- describe\_patch\_group\_state, [189](#)
- describe\_patch\_groups, [189](#)
- describe\_patch\_properties, [189](#)
- describe\_pending\_aggregation\_requests, [47](#)
- describe\_pending\_maintenance\_actions, [58, 126, 150](#)
- describe\_permissions, [129](#)
- describe\_pipelines, [52](#)
- describe\_placement\_groups, [66](#)
- describe\_platform\_version, [78](#)
- describe\_policies, [19](#)
- describe\_policy, [134](#)
- describe\_portfolio, [176](#)
- describe\_portfolio\_share\_status, [176](#)
- describe\_prefix\_lists, [66](#)
- describe\_principal\_id\_format, [66](#)
- describe\_problem, [15](#)
- describe\_problem\_observations, [15](#)
- describe\_product, [176](#)
- describe\_product\_as\_admin, [176](#)
- describe\_product\_view, [176](#)
- describe\_products, [173](#)
- describe\_protected\_resource, [21](#)
- describe\_protection, [183](#)
- describe\_provisioned\_product, [176](#)
- describe\_provisioned\_product\_plan, [176](#)
- describe\_provisioning\_artifact, [176](#)
- describe\_provisioning\_parameters, [176](#)
- describe\_public\_ipv4\_pools, [66](#)
- describe\_queries, [38](#)
- describe\_raid\_arrays, [129](#)
- describe\_rds\_db\_instances, [129](#)
- describe\_receipt\_rule, [180](#)

- describe\_receipt\_rule\_set, [180](#)
- describe\_recipe, [136](#)
- describe\_record, [176](#)
- describe\_recovery\_point, [21](#)
- describe\_regions, [66](#)
- describe\_remediation\_configurations, [47](#)
- describe\_remediation\_execution\_status, [47](#)
- describe\_replication\_groups, [77](#)
- describe\_report\_definitions, [50](#)
- describe\_repositories, [71](#)
- describe\_reserved\_cache\_nodes, [77](#)
- describe\_reserved\_cache\_nodes\_offerings, [77](#)
- describe\_reserved\_db\_instances, [150](#)
- describe\_reserved\_db\_instances\_offerings, [150](#)
- describe\_reserved\_elasticsearch\_instance\_offerings, [80](#)
- describe\_reserved\_elasticsearch\_instances, [80](#)
- describe\_reserved\_instances, [66](#)
- describe\_reserved\_instances\_listings, [66](#)
- describe\_reserved\_instances\_modifications, [66](#)
- describe\_reserved\_instances\_offerings, [66](#)
- describe\_reserved\_node\_offerings, [153](#)
- describe\_reserved\_nodes, [153](#)
- describe\_resize, [153](#)
- describe\_resource\_groups, [104](#)
- describe\_resource\_policies, [38](#)
- describe\_resource\_server, [42](#)
- describe\_restore\_job, [21](#)
- describe\_retention\_configurations, [47](#)
- describe\_risk\_configuration, [42](#)
- describe\_route, [16](#)
- describe\_route\_tables, [66](#)
- describe\_rule, [36](#), [86](#)
- describe\_rules, [83](#)
- describe\_rules\_packages, [104](#)
- describe\_scalable\_targets, [14](#)
- describe\_scaling\_activities, [14](#), [19](#)
- describe\_scaling\_parameters, [32](#)
- describe\_scaling\_plan\_resources, [20](#)
- describe\_scaling\_plans, [20](#)
- describe\_scaling\_policies, [14](#)
- describe\_scaling\_process\_types, [19](#)
- describe\_scheduled\_actions, [14](#), [19](#)
- describe\_scheduled\_instance\_availability, [66](#)
- describe\_scheduled\_instances, [66](#)
- describe\_schema, [136](#)
- describe\_secret, [172](#)
- describe\_security\_configuration, [85](#)
- describe\_security\_group\_references, [66](#)
- describe\_security\_groups, [66](#)
- describe\_sentiment\_detection\_job, [45](#)
- describe\_servers, [132](#)
- describe\_service\_access\_policies, [32](#)
- describe\_service\_action, [176](#)
- describe\_service\_action\_execution\_parameters, [176](#)
- describe\_service\_errors, [129](#)
- describe\_service\_updates, [77](#)
- describe\_services, [73](#), [144](#), [197](#)
- describe\_sessions, [189](#)
- describe\_severity\_levels, [197](#)
- describe\_shared\_directories, [56](#)
- describe\_smb\_file\_shares, [193](#)
- describe\_smb\_settings, [193](#)
- describe\_snapshot\_attribute, [66](#)
- describe\_snapshot\_copy\_grants, [153](#)
- describe\_snapshot\_schedule, [193](#)
- describe\_snapshot\_schedules, [153](#)
- describe\_snapshots, [56](#), [66](#), [77](#)
- describe\_solution, [136](#)
- describe\_solution\_version, [136](#)
- describe\_source\_regions, [150](#)
- describe\_spot\_datafeed\_subscription, [66](#)
- describe\_spot\_fleet\_instances, [66](#)
- describe\_spot\_fleet\_request\_history, [67](#)
- describe\_spot\_fleet\_requests, [67](#)
- describe\_spot\_instance\_requests, [67](#)
- describe\_spot\_price\_history, [67](#)
- describe\_ssl\_policies, [83](#)
- describe\_stack\_drift\_detection\_status, [27](#)
- describe\_stack\_events, [27](#)
- describe\_stack\_instance, [27](#)
- describe\_stack\_provisioning\_parameters, [129](#)



- describe\_stack\_resource, [27](#)
- describe\_stack\_resource\_drifts, [27](#)
- describe\_stack\_resources, [27](#)
- describe\_stack\_set, [27](#)
- describe\_stack\_set\_operation, [27](#)
- describe\_stack\_summary, [129](#)
- describe\_stacks, [27](#), [129](#)
- describe\_stale\_security\_groups, [67](#)
- describe\_state\_machine, [182](#)
- describe\_state\_machine\_for\_execution, [182](#)
- describe\_step, [85](#)
- describe\_storage, [153](#)
- describe\_storedi\_scsi\_volumes, [193](#)
- describe\_stream, [62](#), [106](#)
- describe\_stream\_consumer, [106](#)
- describe\_stream\_processor, [155](#)
- describe\_stream\_summary, [106](#)
- describe\_subnet\_groups, [53](#)
- describe\_subnets, [67](#)
- describe\_subscribed\_workteam, [169](#)
- describe\_subscribers\_for\_notification, [24](#)
- describe\_subscription, [183](#)
- describe\_subscription\_filters, [38](#)
- describe\_suggesters, [32](#)
- describe\_table, [60](#)
- describe\_table\_restore\_status, [153](#)
- describe\_tag\_option, [176](#)
- describe\_tags, [19](#), [55](#), [67](#), [74](#), [81](#), [83](#), [119](#), [153](#)
- describe\_tape\_archives, [193](#)
- describe\_tape\_recovery\_points, [193](#)
- describe\_tapes, [193](#)
- describe\_target\_group\_attributes, [83](#)
- describe\_target\_groups, [83](#)
- describe\_target\_health, [83](#)
- describe\_task\_definition, [73](#)
- describe\_task\_sets, [73](#)
- describe\_tasks, [73](#)
- describe\_termination\_policy\_types, [19](#)
- describe\_time\_based\_auto\_scaling, [129](#)
- describe\_time\_to\_live, [60](#)
- describe\_topics\_detection\_job, [45](#)
- describe\_traffic\_mirror\_filters, [67](#)
- describe\_traffic\_mirror\_sessions, [67](#)
- describe\_traffic\_mirror\_targets, [67](#)
- describe\_trails, [34](#)
- describe\_training\_job, [169](#)
- describe\_transform\_job, [169](#)
- describe\_transit\_gateway\_attachments, [67](#)
- describe\_transit\_gateway\_route\_tables, [67](#)
- describe\_transit\_gateway\_vpc\_attachments, [67](#)
- describe\_transit\_gateways, [67](#)
- describe\_trusted\_advisor\_check\_refresh\_statuses, [197](#)
- describe\_trusted\_advisor\_check\_result, [197](#)
- describe\_trusted\_advisor\_check\_summaries, [197](#)
- describe\_trusted\_advisor\_checks, [197](#)
- describe\_trusts, [56](#)
- describe\_update, [75](#)
- describe\_update\_actions, [77](#)
- describe\_upload\_buffer, [193](#)
- describe\_user, [49](#), [123](#), [145](#)
- describe\_user\_hierarchy\_group, [49](#)
- describe\_user\_hierarchy\_structure, [49](#)
- describe\_user\_import\_job, [42](#)
- describe\_user\_pool, [42](#)
- describe\_user\_pool\_client, [42](#)
- describe\_user\_pool\_domain, [42](#)
- describe\_user\_profiles, [129](#)
- describe\_valid\_db\_instance\_modifications, [126](#), [150](#)
- describe\_vault, [90](#)
- describe\_virtual\_gateways, [55](#)
- describe\_virtual\_interfaces, [55](#)
- describe\_virtual\_node, [16](#)
- describe\_virtual\_router, [16](#)
- describe\_virtual\_service, [16](#)
- describe\_voices, [143](#)
- describe\_volume\_attribute, [67](#)
- describe\_volume\_status, [67](#)
- describe\_volumes, [67](#), [129](#)
- describe\_volumes\_modifications, [67](#)
- describe\_vpc\_attribute, [67](#)
- describe\_vpc\_classic\_link, [67](#)
- describe\_vpc\_classic\_link\_dns\_support, [67](#)
- describe\_vpc\_endpoint\_connection\_notifications, [67](#)
- describe\_vpc\_endpoint\_connections, [67](#)

- describe\_vpc\_endpoint\_service\_configurations, [detect\\_text](#), [155](#)  
[67](#)
- describe\_vpc\_endpoint\_service\_permissions, [67](#)
- describe\_vpc\_endpoint\_services, [67](#)
- describe\_vpc\_endpoints, [67](#)
- describe\_vpc\_peering\_connections, [67](#)
- describe\_vpcs, [67](#)
- describe\_vpn\_connections, [67](#)
- describe\_vpn\_gateways, [67](#)
- describe\_vtl\_devices, [193](#)
- describe\_workflow\_execution, [198](#)
- describe\_workflow\_type, [198](#)
- describe\_working\_storage, [193](#)
- describe\_workteam, [169](#)
- detach\_classic\_link\_vpc, [67](#)
- detach\_disk, [117](#)
- detach\_elastic\_load\_balancer, [129](#)
- detach\_from\_index, [25](#)
- detach\_group\_policy, [101](#)
- detach\_instances, [19](#)
- detach\_instances\_from\_load\_balancer, [117](#)
- detach\_internet\_gateway, [67](#)
- detach\_load\_balancer\_from\_subnets, [81](#)
- detach\_load\_balancer\_target\_groups, [19](#)
- detach\_load\_balancers, [19](#)
- detach\_network\_interface, [67](#)
- detach\_object, [25](#)
- detach\_policy, [25](#), [134](#)
- detach\_role\_policy, [101](#)
- detach\_static\_ip, [117](#)
- detach\_typed\_link, [25](#)
- detach\_user\_policy, [101](#)
- detach\_volume, [67](#), [193](#)
- detach\_vpn\_gateway, [67](#)
- detect\_document\_text, [199](#)
- detect\_dominant\_language, [45](#)
- detect\_entities, [45](#), [46](#)
- detect\_faces, [155](#)
- detect\_key\_phrases, [45](#)
- detect\_labels, [155](#)
- detect\_moderation\_labels, [155](#)
- detect\_phi, [46](#)
- detect\_sentiment, [45](#)
- detect\_stack\_drift, [27](#)
- detect\_stack\_resource\_drift, [27](#)
- detect\_syntax, [45](#)
- directconnect, [53](#)
- directoryservice, [55](#)
- disable\_alarm\_actions, [35](#)
- disable\_availability\_zones\_for\_load\_balancer, [81](#)
- disable\_aws\_organizations\_access, [176](#)
- disable\_aws\_service\_access, [134](#)
- disable\_directory, [25](#)
- disable\_domain\_auto\_renew, [162](#)
- disable\_domain\_transfer\_lock, [162](#)
- disable\_ebs\_encryption\_by\_default, [67](#)
- disable\_enhanced\_monitoring, [106](#)
- disable\_gateway, [193](#)
- disable\_import\_findings\_for\_product, [173](#)
- disable\_key, [110](#)
- disable\_key\_rotation, [110](#)
- disable\_logging, [153](#)
- disable\_metrics\_collection, [19](#)
- disable\_policy\_type, [134](#)
- disable\_radius, [56](#)
- disable\_rule, [36](#), [86](#)
- disable\_security\_hub, [173](#)
- disable\_snapshot\_copy, [154](#)
- disable\_sso, [56](#)
- disable\_transit\_gateway\_route\_table\_propagation, [67](#)
- disable\_vgw\_route\_propagation, [67](#)
- disable\_vpc\_classic\_link, [67](#)
- disable\_vpc\_classic\_link\_dns\_support, [67](#)
- disassociate\_address, [67](#)
- disassociate\_admin\_account, [88](#)
- disassociate\_budget\_from\_resource, [176](#)
- disassociate\_client\_vpn\_target\_network, [67](#)
- disassociate\_connection\_from\_lag, [55](#)
- disassociate\_drt\_log\_bucket, [184](#)
- disassociate\_drt\_role, [184](#)
- disassociate\_elastic\_ip, [129](#)
- disassociate\_from\_master\_account, [97](#), [173](#)
- disassociate\_iam\_instance\_profile, [67](#)
- disassociate\_kms\_key, [38](#)
- disassociate\_member\_account, [120](#)
- disassociate\_members, [97](#), [173](#)
- disassociate\_node, [132](#)

- disassociate\_principal\_from\_portfolio, [176](#)
- disassociate\_product\_from\_portfolio, [176](#)
- disassociate\_qualification\_from\_worker, [124](#)
- disassociate\_resolver\_endpoint\_ip\_address, [164](#)
- disassociate\_resolver\_rule, [164](#)
- disassociate\_resource\_share, [146](#)
- disassociate\_route\_table, [67](#)
- disassociate\_s3\_resources, [120](#)
- disassociate\_service\_action\_from\_provisioning\_artifact, [176](#)
- disassociate\_service\_quota\_template, [179](#)
- disassociate\_subnet\_cidr\_block, [67](#)
- disassociate\_tag\_option\_from\_resource, [176](#)
- disassociate\_transit\_gateway\_route\_table, [67](#)
- disassociate\_vpc\_cidr\_block, [67](#)
- disassociate\_vpc\_from\_hosted\_zone, [161](#)
- disassociate\_web\_acl, [204](#)
- disconnect\_custom\_key\_store, [110](#)
- discover\_input\_schema, [107](#), [108](#)
- discover\_instances, [178](#)
- discover\_poll\_endpoint, [73](#)
- dlm, [57](#)
- docdb, [58](#)
- domain\_metadata, [184](#)
- download\_db\_log\_file\_portion, [150](#)
- download\_default\_key\_pair, [117](#)
- dynamodb, [59](#)
- dynamodbstreams, [61](#)
  
- ec2, [62](#)
- ec2instanceconnect, [70](#)
- ecr, [71](#)
- ecs, [72](#)
- efs, [74](#)
- eks, [75](#)
- elasticache, [76](#)
- elasticbeanstalk, [77](#)
- elasticsearchservice, [79](#)
- elb, [80](#)
- elbv2, [82](#)
- emr, [84](#)
- enable\_alarm\_actions, [35](#)
- enable\_all\_features, [134](#)
- enable\_availability\_zones\_for\_load\_balancer, [81](#)
- enable\_aws\_organizations\_access, [176](#)
- enable\_aws\_service\_access, [134](#)
- enable\_directory, [25](#)
- enable\_domain\_auto\_renew, [162](#)
- enable\_domain\_transfer\_lock, [162](#)
- enable\_ebs\_encryption\_by\_default, [68](#)
- enable\_enhanced\_monitoring, [106](#)
- enable\_import\_findings\_for\_product, [173](#)
- enable\_key, [110](#)
- enable\_key\_rotation, [110](#)
- enable\_logging, [154](#)
- enable\_metrics\_collection, [19](#)
- enable\_mfa\_device, [101](#)
- enable\_policy\_type, [134](#)
- enable\_radius, [56](#)
- enable\_rule, [36](#), [86](#)
- enable\_security\_hub, [173](#)
- enable\_sharing\_with\_aws\_organization, [146](#)
- enable\_snapshot\_copy, [154](#)
- enable\_sso, [56](#)
- enable\_transit\_gateway\_route\_table\_propagation, [68](#)
- enable\_vgw\_route\_propagation, [68](#)
- enable\_volume\_io, [68](#)
- enable\_vpc\_classic\_link, [68](#)
- enable\_vpc\_classic\_link\_dns\_support, [68](#)
- encrypt, [110](#)
- enter\_standby, [19](#)
- estimate\_template\_cost, [27](#)
- evaluate\_expression, [52](#)
- eventbridge, [85](#)
- execute\_change\_set, [27](#)
- execute\_policy, [19](#)
- execute\_provisioned\_product\_plan, [176](#)
- execute\_provisioned\_product\_service\_action, [176](#)
- execute\_sql, [151](#)
- execute\_statement, [151](#)
- exit\_standby, [19](#)
- export\_backup\_plan\_template, [21](#)
- export\_certificate, [5](#)
- export\_client\_vpn\_client\_certificate\_revocation\_list,

- 68
- export\_client\_vpn\_client\_configuration, 68
- export\_server\_engine\_attribute, 132
- export\_snapshot, 117
- export\_transit\_gateway\_routes, 68
- failover\_db\_cluster, 58, 126, 150
- filter\_log\_events, 38
- firehose, 87
- flush\_stage\_authorizers\_cache, 7
- flush\_stage\_cache, 7
- fms, 88
- forget\_device, 42
- forgot\_password, 42
- fsx, 88
- generate\_client\_certificate, 7
- generate\_credential\_report, 101
- generate\_data\_key, 110
- generate\_data\_key\_without\_plaintext, 110
- generate\_data\_set, 121
- generate\_organizations\_access\_report, 101
- generate\_random, 110
- generate\_service\_last\_accessed\_details, 101
- get\_access\_key\_last\_used, 101
- get\_account, 7, 141
- get\_account\_authorization\_details, 101
- get\_account\_balance, 124
- get\_account\_limit, 161
- get\_account\_password\_policy, 101
- get\_account\_sending\_enabled, 180
- get\_account\_settings, 112
- get\_account\_summary, 101
- get\_active\_names, 117
- get\_activity\_task, 182
- get\_adm\_channel, 139
- get\_admin\_account, 88
- get\_aggregate\_compliance\_details\_by\_config\_rule, 47
- get\_aggregate\_config\_rule\_compliance\_summary, 47
- get\_aggregate\_discovered\_resource\_counts, 47
- get\_aggregate\_resource\_config, 47
- get\_alias, 112
- get\_api, 11
- get\_api\_key, 7
- get\_api\_keys, 7
- get\_api\_mapping, 11
- get\_api\_mappings, 11
- get\_apis, 11
- get\_apns\_channel, 139
- get\_apns\_sandbox\_channel, 139
- get\_apns\_voip\_channel, 139
- get\_apns\_voip\_sandbox\_channel, 139
- get\_app, 139
- get\_application, 175
- get\_application\_policy, 175
- get\_application\_settings, 139
- get\_applied\_schema\_version, 25
- get\_apps, 139
- get\_assessment\_report, 104
- get\_assignment, 124
- get\_association\_for\_service\_quota\_template, 179
- get\_attribute\_values, 144
- get\_attributes, 185
- get\_authorization\_token, 71
- get\_authorizer, 7, 11
- get\_authorizers, 7, 11
- get\_automation\_execution, 189
- get\_aws\_default\_service\_quota, 179
- get\_aws\_organizations\_access\_status, 176
- get\_backup\_plan, 21
- get\_backup\_plan\_from\_json, 21
- get\_backup\_plan\_from\_template, 21
- get\_backup\_selection, 21
- get\_backup\_vault\_access\_policy, 21
- get\_backup\_vault\_notifications, 21
- get\_baidu\_channel, 139
- get\_base\_path\_mapping, 7
- get\_base\_path\_mappings, 7
- get\_batch\_prediction, 119
- get\_blacklist\_reports, 141
- get\_blueprints, 117
- get\_bootstrap\_brokers, 105
- get\_bot, 113
- get\_bot\_alias, 113
- get\_bot\_aliases, 113
- get\_bot\_channel\_association, 113
- get\_bot\_channel\_associations, 113
- get\_bot\_versions, 113

- get\_bots, [113](#)
- get\_bucket\_accelerate\_configuration, [165](#)
- get\_bucket\_acl, [165](#)
- get\_bucket\_analytics\_configuration, [165](#)
- get\_bucket\_cors, [165](#)
- get\_bucket\_encryption, [165](#)
- get\_bucket\_inventory\_configuration, [165](#)
- get\_bucket\_lifecycle, [165](#)
- get\_bucket\_lifecycle\_configuration, [165](#)
- get\_bucket\_location, [165](#)
- get\_bucket\_logging, [165](#)
- get\_bucket\_metrics\_configuration, [165](#)
- get\_bucket\_notification, [165](#)
- get\_bucket\_notification\_configuration, [165](#)
- get\_bucket\_policy, [166](#)
- get\_bucket\_policy\_status, [166](#)
- get\_bucket\_replication, [166](#)
- get\_bucket\_request\_payment, [166](#)
- get\_bucket\_tagging, [166](#)
- get\_bucket\_versioning, [166](#)
- get\_bucket\_website, [166](#)
- get\_builtin\_intent, [113](#)
- get\_builtin\_intents, [113](#)
- get\_builtin\_slot\_types, [113](#)
- get\_bulk\_publish\_details, [44](#)
- get\_bundles, [117](#)
- get\_byte\_match\_set, [202](#), [204](#)
- get\_caller\_identity, [195](#)
- get\_campaign, [139](#)
- get\_campaign\_activities, [139](#)
- get\_campaign\_version, [139](#)
- get\_campaign\_versions, [139](#)
- get\_campaigns, [139](#)
- get\_catalog\_import\_status, [94](#)
- get\_celebrity\_info, [155](#)
- get\_celebrity\_recognition, [155](#)
- get\_certificate, [5](#), [6](#)
- get\_certificate\_authority\_certificate, [6](#)
- get\_certificate\_authority\_csr, [6](#)
- get\_change, [161](#)
- get\_change\_token, [202](#), [204](#)
- get\_change\_token\_status, [202](#), [204](#)
- get\_channels, [139](#)
- get\_checker\_ip\_ranges, [161](#)
- get\_classifier, [94](#)
- get\_classifiers, [94](#)
- get\_client\_certificate, [7](#)
- get\_client\_certificates, [7](#)
- get\_cloud\_formation\_stack\_records, [117](#)
- get\_cloud\_formation\_template, [175](#)
- get\_cloud\_front\_origin\_access\_identity, [29](#)
- get\_cloud\_front\_origin\_access\_identity\_config, [29](#)
- get\_cluster\_credentials, [154](#)
- get\_cognito\_events, [44](#)
- get\_command\_invocation, [189](#)
- get\_compatible\_elasticsearch\_versions, [80](#)
- get\_compliance\_detail, [88](#)
- get\_compliance\_details\_by\_config\_rule, [47](#)
- get\_compliance\_details\_by\_resource, [47](#)
- get\_compliance\_summary\_by\_config\_rule, [47](#)
- get\_compliance\_summary\_by\_resource\_type, [47](#)
- get\_config, [30](#)
- get\_configuration\_set, [141](#)
- get\_configuration\_set\_event\_destinations, [141](#), [142](#)
- get\_connection, [94](#)
- get\_connection\_status, [189](#)
- get\_connections, [94](#)
- get\_console\_output, [68](#)
- get\_console\_screenshot, [68](#)
- get\_contact\_attributes, [49](#)
- get\_contact\_reachability\_status, [163](#)
- get\_content\_moderation, [155](#)
- get\_context\_keys\_for\_custom\_policy, [101](#)
- get\_context\_keys\_for\_principal\_policy, [101](#)
- get\_cost\_and\_usage, [51](#)
- get\_cost\_forecast, [51](#)
- get\_crawler, [94](#)
- get\_crawler\_metrics, [94](#)
- get\_crawlers, [94](#)
- get\_credential\_report, [101](#)
- get\_credentials\_for\_identity, [40](#)

- get\_csv\_header, [42](#)
- get\_current\_metric\_data, [49](#)
- get\_custom\_verification\_email\_template, [180](#)
- get\_dashboard, [35](#)
- get\_dashboard\_embed\_url, [145](#)
- get\_data\_catalog\_encryption\_settings, [94](#)
- get\_data\_retrieval\_policy, [90](#)
- get\_data\_source, [119](#)
- get\_database, [94](#)
- get\_databases, [94](#)
- get\_dataflow\_graph, [94](#)
- get\_dedicated\_ip, [141](#)
- get\_dedicated\_ips, [141](#)
- get\_default\_patch\_baseline, [189](#)
- get\_deliverability\_dashboard\_options, [141](#)
- get\_deliverability\_test\_report, [141](#)
- get\_deployable\_patch\_snapshot\_for\_instance, [189](#)
- get\_deployment, [8, 11](#)
- get\_deployments, [8, 11](#)
- get\_detector, [97](#)
- get\_dev\_endpoint, [94](#)
- get\_dev\_endpoints, [94](#)
- get\_device, [42](#)
- get\_dimension\_values, [51](#)
- get\_directory, [25](#)
- get\_directory\_limits, [56](#)
- get\_discovered\_resource\_counts, [47](#)
- get\_disk, [117](#)
- get\_disk\_snapshot, [117](#)
- get\_disk\_snapshots, [117](#)
- get\_disks, [117](#)
- get\_distribution, [29](#)
- get\_distribution\_config, [29](#)
- get\_document, [189](#)
- get\_document\_analysis, [199](#)
- get\_document\_text\_detection, [199](#)
- get\_documentation\_part, [8](#)
- get\_documentation\_parts, [8](#)
- get\_documentation\_version, [8](#)
- get\_documentation\_versions, [8](#)
- get\_domain, [117](#)
- get\_domain\_deliverability\_campaign, [141](#)
- get\_domain\_detail, [163](#)
- get\_domain\_name, [8, 11](#)
- get\_domain\_names, [8, 11](#)
- get\_domain\_statistics\_report, [141](#)
- get\_domain\_suggestions, [163](#)
- get\_domains, [117](#)
- get\_download\_url\_for\_layer, [71](#)
- get\_ebs\_default\_kms\_key\_id, [68](#)
- get\_ebs\_encryption\_by\_default, [68](#)
- get\_email\_channel, [139](#)
- get\_email\_identity, [141](#)
- get\_enabled\_standards, [173](#)
- get\_endpoint, [139](#)
- get\_endpoint\_attributes, [185](#)
- get\_entitlements, [121](#)
- get\_evaluation, [119](#)
- get\_event\_selectors, [34](#)
- get\_event\_source\_mapping, [112](#)
- get\_event\_stream, [139](#)
- get\_exclusions\_preview, [104](#)
- get\_execution\_history, [182](#)
- get\_export, [8, 113](#)
- get\_export\_job, [139](#)
- get\_export\_jobs, [139](#)
- get\_export\_snapshot\_records, [117](#)
- get\_face\_detection, [155](#)
- get\_face\_search, [155](#)
- get\_facet, [25](#)
- get\_federation\_token, [49, 195](#)
- get\_field\_level\_encryption, [29](#)
- get\_field\_level\_encryption\_config, [29](#)
- get\_field\_level\_encryption\_profile, [29](#)
- get\_field\_level\_encryption\_profile\_config, [29](#)
- get\_file\_upload\_url, [124](#)
- get\_filter, [97](#)
- get\_findings, [97, 173](#)
- get\_findings\_statistics, [97](#)
- get\_function, [112](#)
- get\_function\_configuration, [112](#)
- get\_gateway\_response, [8](#)
- get\_gateway\_responses, [8](#)
- get\_gcm\_channel, [139](#)
- get\_geo\_location, [161](#)
- get\_geo\_match\_set, [202, 204](#)
- get\_group, [42, 101, 157](#)
- get\_group\_policy, [101](#)
- get\_group\_query, [157](#)
- get\_health\_check, [161](#)

- get\_health\_check\_count, [161](#)
- get\_health\_check\_last\_failure\_reason, [161](#)
- get\_health\_check\_status, [161](#)
- get\_hit, [124](#)
- get\_host\_reservation\_purchase\_preview, [68](#)
- get\_hosted\_zone, [161](#)
- get\_hosted\_zone\_count, [161](#)
- get\_hosted\_zone\_limit, [161](#)
- get\_hostname\_suggestion, [129](#)
- get\_id, [40](#)
- get\_identity\_dkim\_attributes, [180](#)
- get\_identity\_mail\_from\_domain\_attributes, [180](#)
- get\_identity\_notification\_attributes, [180](#)
- get\_identity\_policies, [181](#)
- get\_identity\_pool\_configuration, [44](#)
- get\_identity\_pool\_roles, [40](#)
- get\_identity\_provider\_by\_identifier, [42](#)
- get\_identity\_verification\_attributes, [181](#)
- get\_import, [113](#)
- get\_import\_job, [139](#)
- get\_import\_jobs, [140](#)
- get\_insight\_results, [173](#)
- get\_insights, [173](#)
- get\_instance, [117](#), [178](#)
- get\_instance\_access\_details, [117](#)
- get\_instance\_metric\_data, [117](#)
- get\_instance\_port\_states, [117](#)
- get\_instance\_profile, [101](#)
- get\_instance\_snapshot, [117](#)
- get\_instance\_snapshots, [117](#)
- get\_instance\_state, [117](#)
- get\_instances, [117](#)
- get\_instances\_health\_status, [178](#)
- get\_integration, [8](#), [11](#)
- get\_integration\_response, [8](#), [11](#)
- get\_integration\_responses, [11](#)
- get\_integrations, [11](#)
- get\_intent, [113](#)
- get\_intent\_versions, [113](#)
- get\_intents, [113](#)
- get\_invalidation, [29](#)
- get\_inventory, [189](#)
- get\_inventory\_schema, [189](#)
- get\_invitations\_count, [97](#), [173](#)
- get\_ip\_set, [97](#), [202](#), [204](#)
- get\_item, [60](#)
- get\_job, [94](#)
- get\_job\_output, [90](#)
- get\_job\_run, [94](#)
- get\_job\_runs, [94](#)
- get\_jobs, [95](#)
- get\_key\_pair, [117](#)
- get\_key\_pairs, [117](#)
- get\_key\_policy, [110](#)
- get\_key\_rotation\_status, [110](#)
- get\_label\_detection, [155](#)
- get\_launch\_template\_data, [68](#)
- get\_layer\_version, [112](#)
- get\_layer\_version\_by\_arn, [112](#)
- get\_layer\_version\_policy, [112](#)
- get\_lexicon, [143](#)
- get\_license\_configuration, [115](#)
- get\_lifecycle\_policies, [57](#)
- get\_lifecycle\_policy, [57](#), [71](#)
- get\_lifecycle\_policy\_preview, [71](#)
- get\_link\_attributes, [25](#)
- get\_load\_balancer, [117](#)
- get\_load\_balancer\_metric\_data, [117](#)
- get\_load\_balancer\_tls\_certificates, [117](#)
- get\_load\_balancers, [117](#)
- get\_log\_events, [38](#)
- get\_log\_group\_fields, [38](#)
- get\_log\_record, [38](#)
- get\_logging\_configuration, [202](#), [204](#)
- get\_login\_profile, [101](#)
- get\_maintenance\_window, [189](#)
- get\_maintenance\_window\_execution, [190](#)
- get\_maintenance\_window\_execution\_task, [190](#)
- get\_maintenance\_window\_execution\_task\_invocation, [190](#)
- get\_maintenance\_window\_task, [190](#)
- get\_mapping, [95](#)
- get\_master\_account, [97](#), [173](#)
- get\_members, [97](#), [173](#)
- get\_method, [8](#)
- get\_method\_response, [8](#)
- get\_metric\_data, [35](#), [49](#)
- get\_metric\_statistics, [35](#)

- get\_metric\_widget\_image, [35](#)
- get\_ml\_model, [119](#)
- get\_model, [8](#), [11](#)
- get\_model\_template, [8](#), [11](#)
- get\_models, [8](#), [11](#)
- get\_named\_query, [17](#)
- get\_namespace, [178](#)
- get\_notification\_channel, [88](#)
- get\_object, [166](#)
- get\_object\_acl, [166](#)
- get\_object\_attributes, [25](#)
- get\_object\_information, [25](#)
- get\_object\_legal\_hold, [166](#)
- get\_object\_lock\_configuration, [166](#)
- get\_object\_retention, [166](#)
- get\_object\_tagging, [166](#)
- get\_object\_torrent, [166](#)
- get\_open\_id\_connect\_provider, [101](#)
- get\_open\_id\_token, [40](#)
- get\_open\_id\_token\_for\_developer\_identity, [40](#)
- get\_operation, [117](#), [178](#)
- get\_operation\_detail, [163](#)
- get\_operations, [117](#)
- get\_operations\_for\_resource, [117](#)
- get\_ops\_item, [190](#)
- get\_ops\_summary, [190](#)
- get\_organization\_config\_rule\_detailed\_status, [47](#)
- get\_organizations\_access\_report, [101](#)
- get\_parameter, [190](#)
- get\_parameter\_history, [190](#)
- get\_parameters, [190](#)
- get\_parameters\_by\_path, [190](#)
- get\_parameters\_for\_import, [110](#)
- get\_partition, [95](#)
- get\_partitions, [95](#)
- get\_password\_data, [68](#)
- get\_patch\_baseline, [190](#)
- get\_patch\_baseline\_for\_patch\_group, [190](#)
- get\_permission\_policy, [202](#), [204](#)
- get\_person\_tracking, [155](#)
- get\_personalized\_ranking, [137](#)
- get\_pipeline\_definition, [52](#)
- get\_plan, [95](#)
- get\_platform\_application\_attributes, [185](#)
- get\_policy, [88](#), [101](#), [112](#)
- get\_policy\_version, [101](#)
- get\_products, [144](#)
- get\_protection\_status, [88](#)
- get\_public\_access\_block, [166](#), [167](#)
- get\_public\_key, [29](#)
- get\_public\_key\_config, [29](#)
- get\_qualification\_score, [124](#)
- get\_qualification\_type, [124](#)
- get\_query\_execution, [17](#)
- get\_query\_logging\_config, [161](#)
- get\_query\_results, [17](#), [38](#)
- get\_queue\_attributes, [187](#)
- get\_queue\_url, [187](#)
- get\_random\_password, [172](#)
- get\_rate\_based\_rule, [202](#), [204](#)
- get\_rate\_based\_rule\_managed\_keys, [202](#), [204](#)
- get\_recommendations, [137](#)
- get\_records, [62](#), [106](#)
- get\_recovery\_point\_restore\_metadata, [21](#)
- get\_regex\_match\_set, [202](#), [204](#)
- get\_regex\_pattern\_set, [202](#), [204](#)
- get\_regions, [117](#)
- get\_relational\_database, [117](#)
- get\_relational\_database\_blueprints, [118](#)
- get\_relational\_database\_bundles, [118](#)
- get\_relational\_database\_events, [118](#)
- get\_relational\_database\_log\_events, [118](#)
- get\_relational\_database\_log\_streams, [118](#)
- get\_relational\_database\_master\_user\_password, [118](#)
- get\_relational\_database\_metric\_data, [118](#)
- get\_relational\_database\_parameters, [118](#)
- get\_relational\_database\_snapshot, [118](#)
- get\_relational\_database\_snapshots, [118](#)
- get\_relational\_databases, [118](#)
- get\_repository\_policy, [71](#)
- get\_request\_validator, [8](#)
- get\_request\_validators, [8](#)
- get\_requested\_service\_quota\_change, [179](#)



- get\_reservation\_coverage, [51](#)
- get\_reservation\_purchase\_recommendation, [51](#)
- get\_reservation\_utilization, [51](#)
- get\_reserved\_instances\_exchange\_quote, [68](#)
- get\_reserved\_node\_exchange\_offerings, [154](#)
- get\_resolver\_endpoint, [164](#)
- get\_resolver\_rule, [164](#)
- get\_resolver\_rule\_association, [164](#)
- get\_resolver\_rule\_policy, [164](#)
- get\_resource, [8](#)
- get\_resource\_config\_history, [47](#)
- get\_resource\_metrics, [138](#)
- get\_resource\_policies, [146](#)
- get\_resource\_policy, [95](#), [172](#)
- get\_resource\_share\_associations, [146](#)
- get\_resource\_share\_invitations, [146](#)
- get\_resource\_shares, [146](#)
- get\_resources, [8](#), [160](#)
- get\_rest\_api, [8](#)
- get\_rest\_apis, [8](#)
- get\_reusable\_delegation\_set, [161](#)
- get\_reusable\_delegation\_set\_limit, [161](#)
- get\_role, [101](#)
- get\_role\_policy, [101](#)
- get\_route, [11](#)
- get\_route\_response, [11](#)
- get\_route\_responses, [11](#)
- get\_routes, [11](#)
- get\_rule, [202](#), [204](#)
- get\_rule\_group, [202](#), [204](#)
- get\_saml\_provider, [101](#)
- get\_sampled\_requests, [202](#), [204](#)
- get\_scaling\_plan\_resource\_forecast\_data, [20](#)
- get\_schema\_as\_json, [25](#)
- get\_sdk, [8](#)
- get\_sdk\_type, [8](#)
- get\_sdk\_types, [8](#)
- get\_search\_suggestions, [169](#)
- get\_secret\_value, [172](#)
- get\_security\_configuration, [95](#)
- get\_security\_configurations, [95](#)
- get\_segment, [140](#)
- get\_segment\_export\_jobs, [140](#)
- get\_segment\_import\_jobs, [140](#)
- get\_segment\_version, [140](#)
- get\_segment\_versions, [140](#)
- get\_segments, [140](#)
- get\_send\_quota, [181](#)
- get\_send\_statistics, [181](#)
- get\_server\_certificate, [101](#)
- get\_service, [178](#)
- get\_service\_last\_accessed\_details, [101](#)
- get\_service\_last\_accessed\_details\_with\_entities, [101](#)
- get\_service\_linked\_role\_deletion\_status, [101](#)
- get\_service\_quota, [179](#)
- get\_service\_quota\_increase\_request\_from\_template, [179](#)
- get\_service\_setting, [190](#)
- get\_service\_settings, [115](#)
- get\_session\_token, [195](#)
- get\_shard\_iterator, [62](#), [106](#)
- get\_signing\_certificate, [42](#)
- get\_size\_constraint\_set, [202](#), [204](#)
- get\_slot\_type, [114](#)
- get\_slot\_type\_versions, [114](#)
- get\_slot\_types, [114](#)
- get\_sms\_attributes, [186](#)
- get\_sms\_channel, [140](#)
- get\_snapshot\_limits, [56](#)
- get\_solution\_metrics, [136](#)
- get\_speech\_synthesis\_task, [143](#)
- get\_sql\_injection\_match\_set, [202](#), [204](#)
- get\_ssh\_public\_key, [101](#)
- get\_stack\_policy, [27](#)
- get\_stage, [8](#), [11](#)
- get\_stages, [8](#), [11](#)
- get\_static\_ip, [118](#)
- get\_static\_ips, [118](#)
- get\_streaming\_distribution, [29](#)
- get\_streaming\_distribution\_config, [29](#)
- get\_subscription\_attributes, [186](#)
- get\_subscription\_state, [184](#)
- get\_supported\_resource\_types, [21](#)
- get\_table, [95](#)
- get\_table\_version, [95](#)
- get\_table\_versions, [95](#)
- get\_tables, [95](#)
- get\_tag\_keys, [160](#)
- get\_tag\_values, [160](#)
- get\_tags, [8](#), [11](#), [51](#), [95](#), [157](#)

- get\_telemetry\_metadata, [104](#)
- get\_template, [27](#), [181](#)
- get\_template\_summary, [27](#)
- get\_terminology, [200](#)
- get\_threat\_intel\_set, [97](#)
- get\_topic\_attributes, [186](#)
- get\_traffic\_policy, [161](#)
- get\_traffic\_policy\_instance, [161](#)
- get\_traffic\_policy\_instance\_count, [161](#)
- get\_trail\_status, [34](#)
- get\_transcription\_job, [200](#)
- get\_transit\_gateway\_attachment\_propagations, [68](#)
- get\_transit\_gateway\_route\_table\_associations, [68](#)
- get\_transit\_gateway\_route\_table\_propagations, [68](#)
- get\_trigger, [95](#)
- get\_triggers, [95](#)
- get\_typed\_link\_facet\_information, [25](#)
- get\_ui\_customization, [42](#)
- get\_upgrade\_history, [80](#)
- get\_upgrade\_status, [80](#)
- get\_usage, [8](#)
- get\_usage\_forecast, [51](#)
- get\_usage\_plan, [8](#)
- get\_usage\_plan\_key, [8](#)
- get\_usage\_plan\_keys, [8](#)
- get\_usage\_plans, [8](#)
- get\_user, [42](#), [101](#)
- get\_user\_attribute\_verification\_code, [42](#)
- get\_user\_defined\_function, [95](#)
- get\_user\_defined\_functions, [95](#)
- get\_user\_endpoints, [140](#)
- get\_user\_policy, [101](#)
- get\_user\_pool\_mfa\_config, [42](#)
- get\_utterances\_view, [114](#)
- get\_vault\_access\_policy, [90](#)
- get\_vault\_lock, [90](#)
- get\_vault\_notifications, [90](#)
- get\_vocabulary, [200](#)
- get\_voice\_channel, [140](#)
- get\_vpc\_link, [8](#)
- get\_vpc\_links, [8](#)
- get\_web\_acl, [202](#), [204](#)
- get\_web\_acl\_for\_resource, [204](#)
- get\_work\_group, [17](#)
- get\_workflow, [95](#)
- get\_workflow\_execution\_history, [198](#)
- get\_workflow\_run, [95](#)
- get\_workflow\_run\_properties, [95](#)
- get\_workflow\_runs, [95](#)
- get\_xss\_match\_set, [202](#), [204](#)
- glacier, [89](#)
- global\_sign\_out, [42](#)
- globalaccelerator, [91](#)
- glue, [93](#)
- grant\_access, [129](#)
- guardduty, [96](#)
- head\_bucket, [166](#)
- head\_object, [166](#)
- health, [98](#)
- iam, [99](#)
- import\_api\_keys, [8](#)
- import\_catalog\_to\_glue, [95](#)
- import\_certificate, [5](#)
- import\_certificate\_authority\_certificate, [6](#)
- import\_client\_vpn\_client\_certificate\_revocation\_list, [68](#)
- import\_documentation\_parts, [8](#)
- import\_image, [68](#)
- import\_instance, [68](#)
- import\_key\_material, [110](#)
- import\_key\_pair, [68](#), [118](#)
- import\_rest\_api, [8](#)
- import\_snapshot, [68](#)
- import\_terminology, [200](#)
- import\_volume, [68](#)
- increase\_replica\_count, [77](#)
- increase\_replication\_factor, [53](#)
- increase\_stream\_retention\_period, [106](#)
- index\_documents, [32](#)
- index\_faces, [155](#)
- initialize\_cluster, [31](#)
- initiate\_auth, [42](#)
- initiate\_job, [90](#)
- initiate\_layer\_upload, [71](#)
- initiate\_multipart\_upload, [90](#)
- initiate\_vault\_lock, [90](#)
- inspector, [103](#)
- invite\_account\_to\_organization, [134](#)
- invite\_members, [97](#), [173](#)
- invoke, [112](#)

- invoke\_async, [112](#)
- invoke\_endpoint, [170](#)
- is\_vpc\_peered, [118](#)
- issue\_certificate, [6](#)
  
- join\_domain, [193](#)
  
- kafka, [105](#)
- kinesis, [105](#)
- kinesisanalytics, [107](#)
- kinesisanalyticsv2, [108](#)
- kms, [109](#)
  
- label\_parameter\_version, [190](#)
- lambda, [111](#)
- leave\_organization, [134](#)
- lexmodelbuildingservice, [113](#)
- lexruntimeservice, [114](#)
- licensemanager, [115](#)
- lightsail, [116](#)
- list\_accelerators, [93](#)
- list\_accepted\_portfolio\_shares, [176](#)
- list\_access\_keys, [101](#)
- list\_account\_aliases, [101](#)
- list\_account\_settings, [73](#)
- list\_accounts, [134](#)
- list\_accounts\_for\_parent, [134](#)
- list\_activated\_rules\_in\_rule\_group, [202](#), [204](#)
- list\_activities, [182](#)
- list\_activity\_types, [198](#)
- list\_aggregate\_discovered\_resources, [47](#)
- list\_algorithms, [169](#)
- list\_aliases, [110](#), [112](#)
- list\_allowed\_node\_type\_modifications, [77](#)
- list\_application\_dependencies, [175](#)
- list\_application\_snapshots, [108](#)
- list\_application\_versions, [175](#)
- list\_applications, [15](#), [107](#), [108](#), [175](#)
- list\_applied\_schema\_arns, [25](#)
- list\_assessment\_run\_agents, [104](#)
- list\_assessment\_runs, [104](#)
- list\_assessment\_targets, [104](#)
- list\_assessment\_templates, [104](#)
- list\_assignments\_for\_hit, [124](#)
- list\_association\_versions, [190](#)
- list\_associations, [190](#)
- list\_associations\_for\_license\_configuration, [115](#)
- list\_attached\_group\_policies, [101](#)
- list\_attached\_indices, [25](#)
- list\_attached\_role\_policies, [101](#)
- list\_attached\_user\_policies, [101](#)
- list\_attacks, [184](#)
- list\_attributes, [73](#)
- list\_available\_solution\_stacks, [78](#)
- list\_available\_zones, [30](#)
- list\_aws\_default\_service\_quotas, [179](#)
- list\_aws\_service\_access\_for\_organization, [134](#)
- list\_backup\_jobs, [21](#)
- list\_backup\_plan\_templates, [21](#)
- list\_backup\_plan\_versions, [21](#)
- list\_backup\_plans, [21](#)
- list\_backup\_selections, [21](#)
- list\_backup\_vaults, [21](#)
- list\_backups, [60](#)
- list\_bonus\_payments, [124](#)
- list\_bootstrap\_actions, [85](#)
- list\_brokers, [123](#)
- list\_bucket\_analytics\_configurations, [166](#)
- list\_bucket\_inventory\_configurations, [166](#)
- list\_bucket\_metrics\_configurations, [166](#)
- list\_buckets, [166](#)
- list\_budgets\_for\_resource, [176](#)
- list\_byte\_match\_sets, [202](#), [204](#)
- list\_campaigns, [136](#)
- list\_certificate\_authorities, [6](#)
- list\_certificates, [5](#)
- list\_change\_sets, [27](#)
- list\_children, [134](#)
- list\_closed\_workflow\_executions, [198](#)
- list\_cloud\_front\_origin\_access\_identities, [29](#)
- list\_cluster\_operations, [105](#)
- list\_clusters, [73](#), [75](#), [85](#), [105](#)
- list\_code\_repositories, [169](#)
- list\_collections, [155](#)
- list\_command\_invocations, [190](#)
- list\_commands, [190](#)
- list\_compilation\_jobs, [169](#)
- list\_compliance\_items, [190](#)

- list\_compliance\_status, 88
- list\_compliance\_summaries, 190
- list\_components, 15
- list\_configuration\_revisions, 105, 123
- list\_configuration\_sets, 141, 143, 181
- list\_configurations, 105, 123
- list\_constraints\_for\_portfolio, 176
- list\_container\_instances, 73
- list\_crawlers, 95
- list\_create\_account\_status, 134
- list\_custom\_verification\_email\_templates, 181
- list\_dashboards, 35
- list\_dataset\_groups, 136
- list\_dataset\_import\_jobs, 136
- list\_datasets, 44, 136
- list\_dead\_letter\_source\_queues, 187
- list\_dedicated\_ip\_pools, 141
- list\_deliverability\_test\_reports, 141
- list\_delivery\_streams, 87
- list\_detectors, 97
- list\_dev\_endpoints, 95
- list\_development\_schema\_arns, 25
- list\_devices, 42
- list\_directories, 25
- list\_discovered\_resources, 48
- list\_distributions, 29
- list\_distributions\_by\_web\_acl\_id, 29
- list\_document\_classification\_jobs, 45
- list\_document\_classifiers, 45
- list\_document\_versions, 190
- list\_documents, 190
- list\_domain\_deliverability\_campaigns, 141
- list\_domain\_names, 32, 80
- list\_domains, 163, 185, 198
- list\_dominant\_language\_detection\_jobs, 45
- list\_elasticsearch\_instance\_types, 80
- list\_elasticsearch\_versions, 80
- list\_email\_identities, 142
- list\_enabled\_products\_for\_import, 173
- list\_endpoint\_configs, 169
- list\_endpoint\_groups, 93
- list\_endpoints, 169
- list\_endpoints\_by\_platform\_application, 186
- list\_entities\_detection\_jobs, 45
- list\_entities\_for\_policy, 101
- list\_entity\_recognizers, 45
- list\_event\_buses, 36, 86
- list\_event\_source\_mappings, 112
- list\_event\_sources, 36, 86
- list\_event\_subscriptions, 104
- list\_event\_trackers, 136
- list\_exclusions, 104
- list\_executions, 182
- list\_exports, 27
- list\_faces, 155
- list\_facet\_attributes, 25
- list\_facet\_names, 25
- list\_field\_level\_encryption\_configs, 29
- list\_field\_level\_encryption\_profiles, 29
- list\_file\_shares, 193
- list\_filters, 97
- list\_findings, 97, 104
- list\_functions, 112
- list\_gateways, 193
- list\_geo\_locations, 161
- list\_geo\_match\_sets, 202, 204
- list\_global\_tables, 60
- list\_grants, 110
- list\_group\_memberships, 145
- list\_group\_policies, 101
- list\_group\_resources, 157
- list\_groups, 42, 101, 145, 157
- list\_groups\_for\_user, 102
- list\_handshakes\_for\_account, 134
- list\_handshakes\_for\_organization, 134
- list\_haps, 30
- list\_health\_checks, 161
- list\_hi\_ts, 124
- list\_hi\_ts\_for\_qualification\_type, 124
- list\_hosted\_zones, 161
- list\_hosted\_zones\_by\_name, 161
- list\_hsms, 30
- list\_hyper\_parameter\_tuning\_jobs, 169
- list\_identities, 40, 181
- list\_identity\_policies, 181
- list\_identity\_pool\_usage, 44
- list\_identity\_pools, 40
- list\_identity\_providers, 42
- list\_images, 71
- list\_imports, 27

- [list\\_incoming\\_typed\\_links](#), [25](#)
- [list\\_index](#), [25](#)
- [list\\_instance\\_fleets](#), [85](#)
- [list\\_instance\\_groups](#), [85](#)
- [list\\_instance\\_profiles](#), [102](#)
- [list\\_instance\\_profiles\\_for\\_role](#), [102](#)
- [list\\_instances](#), [85](#), [178](#)
- [list\\_invalidations](#), [29](#)
- [list\\_inventory\\_entries](#), [190](#)
- [list\\_invitations](#), [97](#), [173](#)
- [list\\_ip\\_routes](#), [56](#)
- [list\\_ip\\_sets](#), [97](#), [202](#), [204](#)
- [list\\_jobs](#), [22](#), [90](#), [95](#), [167](#)
- [list\\_key\\_phrases\\_detection\\_jobs](#), [45](#)
- [list\\_key\\_policies](#), [111](#)
- [list\\_keys](#), [111](#)
- [list\\_labeling\\_jobs](#), [169](#)
- [list\\_labeling\\_jobs\\_for\\_workteam](#), [169](#)
- [list\\_launch\\_paths](#), [176](#)
- [list\\_layer\\_versions](#), [112](#)
- [list\\_layers](#), [112](#)
- [list\\_lexicons](#), [143](#)
- [list\\_license\\_configurations](#), [115](#)
- [list\\_license\\_specifications\\_for\\_resource](#), [115](#)
- [list\\_listeners](#), [93](#)
- [list\\_local\\_disks](#), [193](#)
- [list\\_log\\_subscriptions](#), [56](#)
- [list\\_logging\\_configurations](#), [202](#), [204](#)
- [list\\_luna\\_clients](#), [30](#)
- [list\\_managed\\_schema\\_arns](#), [25](#)
- [list\\_member\\_accounts](#), [88](#), [120](#)
- [list\\_members](#), [97](#), [173](#)
- [list\\_meshes](#), [16](#)
- [list\\_metrics](#), [35](#)
- [list\\_mfa\\_devices](#), [102](#)
- [list\\_model\\_packages](#), [169](#)
- [list\\_models](#), [169](#)
- [list\\_multipart\\_uploads](#), [90](#), [166](#)
- [list\\_named\\_queries](#), [17](#)
- [list\\_namespaces](#), [178](#)
- [list\\_nodes](#), [105](#)
- [list\\_notebook\\_instance\\_lifecycle\\_configs](#), [169](#)
- [list\\_notebook\\_instances](#), [169](#)
- [list\\_object\\_attributes](#), [25](#)
- [list\\_object\\_children](#), [26](#)
- [list\\_object\\_parent\\_paths](#), [26](#)
- [list\\_object\\_parents](#), [26](#)
- [list\\_object\\_policies](#), [26](#)
- [list\\_object\\_versions](#), [166](#)
- [list\\_objects](#), [166](#)
- [list\\_objects\\_v2](#), [166](#)
- [list\\_open\\_id\\_connect\\_providers](#), [102](#)
- [list\\_open\\_workflow\\_executions](#), [198](#)
- [list\\_operations](#), [163](#), [178](#)
- [list\\_organization\\_portfolio\\_access](#), [177](#)
- [list\\_organizational\\_units\\_for\\_parent](#), [134](#)
- [list\\_outgoing\\_typed\\_links](#), [26](#)
- [list\\_parents](#), [135](#)
- [list\\_partner\\_event\\_source\\_accounts](#), [37](#), [86](#)
- [list\\_partner\\_event\\_sources](#), [37](#), [86](#)
- [list\\_parts](#), [90](#), [166](#)
- [list\\_permissions](#), [6](#)
- [list\\_phone\\_numbers\\_opted\\_out](#), [186](#)
- [list\\_pipelines](#), [52](#)
- [list\\_platform\\_applications](#), [186](#)
- [list\\_platform\\_versions](#), [79](#)
- [list\\_policies](#), [88](#), [102](#), [135](#)
- [list\\_policies\\_for\\_target](#), [135](#)
- [list\\_policies\\_granting\\_service\\_access](#), [102](#)
- [list\\_policy\\_attachments](#), [26](#)
- [list\\_policy\\_versions](#), [102](#)
- [list\\_portfolio\\_access](#), [177](#)
- [list\\_portfolios](#), [177](#)
- [list\\_portfolios\\_for\\_product](#), [177](#)
- [list\\_principals](#), [146](#)
- [list\\_principals\\_for\\_portfolio](#), [177](#)
- [list\\_problems](#), [15](#)
- [list\\_protected\\_resources](#), [21](#)
- [list\\_protections](#), [184](#)
- [list\\_provisioned\\_capacity](#), [91](#)
- [list\\_provisioned\\_product\\_plans](#), [177](#)
- [list\\_provisioning\\_artifacts](#), [177](#)
- [list\\_provisioning\\_artifacts\\_for\\_service\\_action](#), [177](#)
- [list\\_public\\_keys](#), [29](#), [34](#)
- [list\\_published\\_schema\\_arns](#), [26](#)
- [list\\_qualification\\_requests](#), [124](#)
- [list\\_qualification\\_types](#), [125](#)
- [list\\_query\\_executions](#), [17](#)
- [list\\_query\\_logging\\_configs](#), [161](#)

- list\_queue\_tags, [187](#)
- list\_queues, [187](#)
- list\_rate\_based\_rules, [202](#), [204](#)
- list\_receipt\_filters, [181](#)
- list\_receipt\_rule\_sets, [181](#)
- list\_recipes, [136](#)
- list\_record\_history, [177](#)
- list\_records, [44](#)
- list\_recovery\_points\_by\_backup\_vault, [21](#)
- list\_recovery\_points\_by\_resource, [21](#)
- list\_regex\_match\_sets, [202](#), [204](#)
- list\_regex\_pattern\_sets, [202](#), [204](#)
- list\_requested\_service\_quota\_change\_history, [179](#)
- list\_requested\_service\_quota\_change\_history\_by\_quota, [179](#)
- list\_resolver\_endpoint\_ip\_addresses, [164](#)
- list\_resolver\_endpoints, [164](#)
- list\_resolver\_rule\_associations, [164](#)
- list\_resolver\_rules, [164](#)
- list\_resource\_compliance\_summaries, [190](#)
- list\_resource\_data\_sync, [190](#)
- list\_resource\_inventory, [115](#)
- list\_resource\_record\_sets, [161](#)
- list\_resource\_servers, [42](#)
- list\_resource\_tags, [111](#)
- list\_resources, [146](#)
- list\_resources\_for\_tag\_option, [177](#)
- list\_resources\_for\_web\_acl, [204](#)
- list\_restore\_jobs, [21](#)
- list\_retirable\_grants, [111](#)
- list\_reusable\_delegation\_sets, [161](#)
- list\_review\_policy\_results\_for\_hit, [125](#)
- list\_reviewable\_hits, [125](#)
- list\_role\_policies, [102](#)
- list\_role\_tags, [102](#)
- list\_roles, [102](#)
- list\_roots, [135](#)
- list\_routes, [16](#)
- list\_routing\_profiles, [49](#)
- list\_rule\_groups, [202](#), [204](#)
- list\_rule\_names\_by\_target, [37](#), [86](#)
- list\_rules, [37](#), [86](#), [202](#), [204](#)
- list\_rules\_packages, [104](#)
- list\_s3\_resources, [120](#)
- list\_saml\_providers, [102](#)
- list\_schema\_extensions, [56](#)
- list\_schemas, [136](#)
- list\_secret\_version\_ids, [172](#)
- list\_secrets, [172](#)
- list\_security\_configurations, [85](#)
- list\_security\_profiles, [49](#)
- list\_sentiment\_detection\_jobs, [45](#)
- list\_server\_certificates, [102](#)
- list\_service\_actions, [177](#)
- list\_service\_actions\_for\_provisioning\_artifact, [177](#)
- list\_service\_quota\_increase\_requests\_in\_template, [179](#)
- list\_service\_quotas, [179](#)
- list\_service\_specific\_credentials, [102](#)
- list\_services, [73](#), [178](#), [179](#)
- list\_shards, [106](#)
- list\_signing\_certificates, [102](#)
- list\_size\_constraint\_sets, [202](#), [204](#)
- list\_solution\_versions, [136](#)
- list\_solutions, [136](#)
- list\_speech\_synthesis\_tasks, [143](#)
- list\_sql\_injection\_match\_sets, [202](#), [204](#)
- list\_ssh\_public\_keys, [102](#)
- list\_stack\_instances, [27](#)
- list\_stack\_instances\_for\_provisioned\_product, [177](#)
- list\_stack\_resources, [27](#)
- list\_stack\_set\_operation\_results, [27](#)
- list\_stack\_set\_operations, [27](#)
- list\_stack\_sets, [27](#)
- list\_stacks, [27](#)
- list\_state\_machines, [182](#)
- list\_steps, [85](#)
- list\_stream\_consumers, [106](#)
- list\_stream\_processors, [155](#)
- list\_streaming\_distributions, [29](#)
- list\_streams, [62](#), [106](#)
- list\_subscribed\_rule\_groups, [202](#), [205](#)
- list\_subscribed\_workteams, [169](#)
- list\_subscriptions, [186](#)
- list\_subscriptions\_by\_topic, [186](#)
- list\_tables, [60](#)
- list\_tag\_options, [177](#)
- list\_tags, [6](#), [21](#), [31](#), [34](#), [53](#), [80](#), [112](#), [123](#), [129](#), [169](#)

- [list\\_tags\\_for\\_certificate](#), [5](#)
- [list\\_tags\\_for\\_delivery\\_stream](#), [87](#)
- [list\\_tags\\_for\\_domain](#), [163](#)
- [list\\_tags\\_for\\_resource](#), [16](#), [17](#), [26](#), [29](#), [30](#), [35](#), [37](#), [40](#), [42](#), [45](#), [48](#), [56](#), [58](#), [71](#), [73](#), [77](#), [79](#), [86](#), [89](#), [97](#), [104](#), [105](#), [107](#), [108](#), [115](#), [126](#), [135](#), [140](#), [142](#), [150](#), [161](#), [164](#), [173](#), [182](#), [186](#), [190](#), [193](#), [198](#), [202](#), [205](#)
- [list\\_tags\\_for\\_resources](#), [161](#)
- [list\\_tags\\_for\\_stream](#), [106](#)
- [list\\_tags\\_for\\_vault](#), [91](#)
- [list\\_tags\\_log\\_group](#), [38](#)
- [list\\_tags\\_of\\_resource](#), [60](#)
- [list\\_tapes](#), [193](#)
- [list\\_targets\\_by\\_rule](#), [37](#), [86](#)
- [list\\_targets\\_for\\_policy](#), [135](#)
- [list\\_task\\_definition\\_families](#), [73](#)
- [list\\_task\\_definitions](#), [73](#)
- [list\\_tasks](#), [73](#)
- [list\\_templates](#), [181](#)
- [list\\_terminologies](#), [200](#)
- [list\\_threat\\_intel\\_sets](#), [97](#)
- [list\\_topics](#), [186](#)
- [list\\_topics\\_detection\\_jobs](#), [45](#)
- [list\\_traffic\\_policies](#), [161](#)
- [list\\_traffic\\_policy\\_instances](#), [162](#)
- [list\\_traffic\\_policy\\_instances\\_by\\_hosted\\_zone](#), [162](#)
- [list\\_traffic\\_policy\\_instances\\_by\\_policy](#), [162](#)
- [list\\_traffic\\_policy\\_versions](#), [162](#)
- [list\\_training\\_jobs](#), [169](#)
- [list\\_training\\_jobs\\_for\\_hyper\\_parameter\\_tuning\\_job](#), [169](#)
- [list\\_transcription\\_jobs](#), [200](#)
- [list\\_transform\\_jobs](#), [169](#)
- [list\\_triggers](#), [95](#)
- [list\\_typed\\_link\\_facet\\_attributes](#), [26](#)
- [list\\_typed\\_link\\_facet\\_names](#), [26](#)
- [list\\_updates](#), [75](#)
- [list\\_usage\\_for\\_license\\_configuration](#), [115](#)
- [list\\_user\\_groups](#), [145](#)
- [list\\_user\\_hierarchy\\_groups](#), [49](#)
- [list\\_user\\_import\\_jobs](#), [42](#)
- [list\\_user\\_policies](#), [102](#)
- [list\\_user\\_pool\\_clients](#), [42](#)
- [list\\_user\\_pools](#), [42](#)
- [list\\_user\\_tags](#), [102](#)
- [list\\_users](#), [42](#), [49](#), [102](#), [123](#), [145](#)
- [list\\_users\\_in\\_group](#), [42](#)
- [list\\_vaults](#), [91](#)
- [list\\_verified\\_email\\_addresses](#), [181](#)
- [list\\_versions\\_by\\_function](#), [112](#)
- [list\\_virtual\\_mfa\\_devices](#), [102](#)
- [list\\_virtual\\_nodes](#), [16](#)
- [list\\_virtual\\_routers](#), [16](#)
- [list\\_virtual\\_services](#), [16](#)
- [list\\_vocabularies](#), [200](#)
- [list\\_volume\\_initiators](#), [193](#)
- [list\\_volume\\_recovery\\_points](#), [193](#)
- [list\\_volumes](#), [193](#)
- [list\\_vpc\\_association\\_authorizations](#), [162](#)
- [list\\_web\\_ac\\_ls](#), [202](#), [205](#)
- [list\\_work\\_groups](#), [17](#)
- [list\\_worker\\_blocks](#), [125](#)
- [list\\_workers\\_with\\_qualification\\_type](#), [125](#)
- [list\\_workflow\\_types](#), [198](#)
- [list\\_workflows](#), [95](#)
- [list\\_workteams](#), [169](#)
- [list\\_xss\\_match\\_sets](#), [202](#), [205](#)
- [lookup\\_developer\\_identity](#), [40](#)
- [lookup\\_events](#), [34](#)
- [lookup\\_policy](#), [26](#)
- [machinelearning](#), [118](#)
- [macie](#), [120](#)
- [marketplacecommerceanalytics](#), [120](#)
- [marketplaceentitlementservice](#), [121](#)
- [marketplacemetering](#), [122](#)
- [merge\\_developer\\_identities](#), [40](#)
- [merge\\_shards](#), [106](#)
- [meter\\_usage](#), [122](#)
- [modify\\_cache\\_cluster](#), [77](#)
- [modify\\_cache\\_parameter\\_group](#), [77](#)
- [modify\\_cache\\_subnet\\_group](#), [77](#)
- [modify\\_capacity\\_reservation](#), [68](#)
- [modify\\_client\\_vpn\\_endpoint](#), [68](#)
- [modify\\_cluster](#), [154](#)
- [modify\\_cluster\\_db\\_revision](#), [154](#)
- [modify\\_cluster\\_iam\\_roles](#), [154](#)
- [modify\\_cluster\\_maintenance](#), [154](#)
- [modify\\_cluster\\_parameter\\_group](#), [154](#)
- [modify\\_cluster\\_snapshot](#), [154](#)

- modify\_cluster\_snapshot\_schedule, [154](#)
- modify\_cluster\_subnet\_group, [154](#)
- modify\_current\_db\_cluster\_capacity, [150](#)
- modify\_db\_cluster, [58](#), [126](#), [150](#)
- modify\_db\_cluster\_endpoint, [150](#)
- modify\_db\_cluster\_parameter\_group, [58](#), [126](#), [150](#)
- modify\_db\_cluster\_snapshot\_attribute, [58](#), [127](#), [150](#)
- modify\_db\_instance, [58](#), [127](#), [150](#)
- modify\_db\_parameter\_group, [127](#), [150](#)
- modify\_db\_snapshot, [150](#)
- modify\_db\_snapshot\_attribute, [150](#)
- modify\_db\_subnet\_group, [59](#), [127](#), [150](#)
- modify\_document\_permission, [190](#)
- modify\_ebs\_default\_kms\_key\_id, [68](#)
- modify\_event\_subscription, [127](#), [150](#), [154](#)
- modify\_fleet, [68](#)
- modify\_fpga\_image\_attribute, [68](#)
- modify\_global\_cluster, [150](#)
- modify\_hapg, [30](#)
- modify\_hosts, [68](#)
- modify\_hsm, [30](#)
- modify\_id\_format, [68](#)
- modify\_identity\_id\_format, [68](#)
- modify\_image\_attribute, [68](#)
- modify\_instance\_attribute, [68](#)
- modify\_instance\_capacity\_reservation\_attributes, [68](#)
- modify\_instance\_credit\_specification, [68](#)
- modify\_instance\_event\_start\_time, [68](#)
- modify\_instance\_fleet, [85](#)
- modify\_instance\_groups, [85](#)
- modify\_instance\_placement, [68](#)
- modify\_launch\_template, [68](#)
- modify\_listener, [83](#)
- modify\_load\_balancer\_attributes, [81](#), [83](#)
- modify\_luna\_client, [30](#)
- modify\_mount\_target\_security\_groups, [74](#)
- modify\_network\_interface\_attribute, [68](#)
- modify\_option\_group, [150](#)
- modify\_replication\_group, [77](#)
- modify\_replication\_group\_shard\_configuration, [77](#)
- modify\_reserved\_instances, [68](#)
- modify\_rule, [83](#)
- modify\_snapshot\_attribute, [68](#)
- modify\_snapshot\_copy\_retention\_period, [154](#)
- modify\_snapshot\_schedule, [154](#)
- modify\_spot\_fleet\_request, [68](#)
- modify\_subnet\_attribute, [68](#)
- modify\_target\_group, [83](#)
- modify\_target\_group\_attributes, [83](#)
- modify\_traffic\_mirror\_filter\_network\_services, [68](#)
- modify\_traffic\_mirror\_filter\_rule, [68](#)
- modify\_traffic\_mirror\_session, [69](#)
- modify\_transit\_gateway\_vpc\_attachment, [69](#)
- modify\_volume, [69](#)
- modify\_volume\_attribute, [69](#)
- modify\_vpc\_attribute, [69](#)
- modify\_vpc\_endpoint, [69](#)
- modify\_vpc\_endpoint\_connection\_notification, [69](#)
- modify\_vpc\_endpoint\_service\_configuration, [69](#)
- modify\_vpc\_endpoint\_service\_permissions, [69](#)
- modify\_vpc\_peering\_connection\_options, [69](#)
- modify\_vpc\_tenancy, [69](#)
- modify\_vpn\_connection, [69](#)
- monitor\_instances, [69](#)
- move\_account, [135](#)
- move\_address\_to\_vpc, [69](#)
- mq, [123](#)
- mturk, [124](#)
- neptune, [125](#)
- notify\_when\_uploaded, [193](#)
- notify\_workers, [125](#)
- open\_instance\_public\_ports, [118](#)
- opsworks, [127](#)
- opsworkscm, [130](#)
- opt\_in\_phone\_number, [186](#)
- organizations, [132](#)
- peer\_vpc, [118](#)
- personalize, [135](#)
- personalizeevents, [136](#)
- personalizeruntime, [137](#)



- phone\_number\_validate, [140](#)
- pi, [138](#)
- pinpoint, [138](#)
- pinpointemail, [141](#)
- pinpointsmsvoice, [142](#)
- poll\_for\_activity\_task, [198](#)
- poll\_for\_decision\_task, [198](#)
- poll\_for\_task, [52](#)
- polly, [143](#)
- post\_content, [114](#)
- post\_text, [114](#)
- post\_to\_connection, [10](#)
- predict, [119](#)
- preview\_agents, [104](#)
- pricing, [144](#)
- promote\_read\_replica, [150](#)
- promote\_read\_replica\_db\_cluster, [127](#), [150](#)
- provision\_byoip\_cidr, [69](#)
- provision\_product, [177](#)
- publish, [186](#)
- publish\_layer\_version, [112](#)
- publish\_schema, [26](#)
- publish\_version, [112](#)
- purchase\_host\_reservation, [69](#)
- purchase\_provisioned\_capacity, [91](#)
- purchase\_reserved\_cache\_nodes\_offering, [77](#)
- purchase\_reserved\_db\_instances\_offering, [150](#)
- purchase\_reserved\_elasticsearch\_instance\_offering, [80](#)
- purchase\_reserved\_instances\_offering, [69](#)
- purchase\_reserved\_node\_offering, [154](#)
- purchase\_scheduled\_instances, [69](#)
- purge\_queue, [187](#)
- put\_account\_dedicated\_ip\_warmup\_attributes, [142](#)
- put\_account\_sending\_attributes, [142](#)
- put\_account\_setting, [73](#)
- put\_account\_setting\_default, [73](#)
- put\_aggregation\_authorization, [48](#)
- put\_anomaly\_detector, [35](#)
- put\_application\_policy, [175](#)
- put\_attributes, [73](#), [185](#)
- put\_auto\_scaling\_policy, [85](#)
- put\_backup\_vault\_access\_policy, [21](#)
- put\_backup\_vault\_notifications, [21](#)
- put\_bot, [114](#)
- put\_bot\_alias, [114](#)
- put\_bucket\_accelerate\_configuration, [166](#)
- put\_bucket\_acl, [166](#)
- put\_bucket\_analytics\_configuration, [166](#)
- put\_bucket\_cors, [166](#)
- put\_bucket\_encryption, [166](#)
- put\_bucket\_inventory\_configuration, [166](#)
- put\_bucket\_lifecycle, [166](#)
- put\_bucket\_lifecycle\_configuration, [166](#)
- put\_bucket\_logging, [166](#)
- put\_bucket\_metrics\_configuration, [166](#)
- put\_bucket\_notification, [166](#)
- put\_bucket\_notification\_configuration, [166](#)
- put\_bucket\_policy, [166](#)
- put\_bucket\_replication, [166](#)
- put\_bucket\_request\_payment, [166](#)
- put\_bucket\_tagging, [166](#)
- put\_bucket\_versioning, [166](#)
- put\_bucket\_website, [166](#)
- put\_compliance\_items, [190](#)
- put\_config\_rule, [48](#)
- put\_configuration\_aggregator, [48](#)
- put\_configuration\_recorder, [48](#)
- put\_configuration\_set\_delivery\_options, [142](#), [181](#)
- put\_configuration\_set\_reputation\_options, [142](#)
- put\_configuration\_set\_sending\_options, [142](#)
- put\_configuration\_set\_tracking\_options, [142](#)
- put\_dashboard, [35](#)
- put\_data\_catalog\_encryption\_settings, [95](#)
- put\_dedicated\_ip\_in\_pool, [142](#)
- put\_dedicated\_ip\_warmup\_attributes, [142](#)
- put\_deliverability\_dashboard\_option, [142](#)
- put\_delivery\_channel, [48](#)
- put\_destination, [38](#)

- put\_destination\_policy, 38
- put\_email\_identity\_dkim\_attributes, 142
- put\_email\_identity\_feedback\_attributes, 142
- put\_email\_identity\_mail\_from\_attributes, 142
- put\_evaluations, 48
- put\_event\_selectors, 34
- put\_event\_stream, 140
- put\_events, 37, 86, 137, 140
- put\_function\_concurrency, 112
- put\_gateway\_response, 8
- put\_group\_policy, 102
- put\_identity\_policy, 181
- put\_image, 71
- put\_instance\_public\_ports, 118
- put\_integration, 8
- put\_integration\_response, 8
- put\_intent, 114
- put\_inventory, 190
- put\_item, 60
- put\_key\_policy, 111
- put\_lexicon, 143
- put\_lifecycle\_configuration, 74
- put\_lifecycle\_hook, 19
- put\_lifecycle\_policy, 71
- put\_log\_events, 38
- put\_logging\_configuration, 202, 205
- put\_method, 8
- put\_method\_response, 8
- put\_metric\_alarm, 35
- put\_metric\_data, 35
- put\_metric\_filter, 38
- put\_notification\_channel, 88
- put\_notification\_configuration, 19
- put\_object, 166
- put\_object\_acl, 166
- put\_object\_legal\_hold, 166
- put\_object\_lock\_configuration, 166
- put\_object\_retention, 167
- put\_object\_tagging, 167
- put\_organization\_config\_rule, 48
- put\_parameter, 190
- put\_partner\_events, 37, 86
- put\_permission, 37, 86
- put\_permission\_policy, 202, 205
- put\_pipeline\_definition, 52
- put\_policy, 88
- put\_public\_access\_block, 167
- put\_record, 87, 106
- put\_record\_batch, 87
- put\_records, 106
- put\_remediation\_configurations, 48
- put\_report\_definition, 50
- put\_resolver\_rule\_policy, 164
- put\_resource\_policy, 38, 95, 172
- put\_rest\_api, 8
- put\_retention\_configuration, 48
- put\_retention\_policy, 38
- put\_role\_permissions\_boundary, 102
- put\_role\_policy, 102
- put\_rule, 37, 86
- put\_scaling\_policy, 14, 19
- put\_scheduled\_action, 14
- put\_scheduled\_update\_group\_action, 19
- put\_schema\_from\_json, 26
- put\_secret\_value, 172
- put\_service\_quota\_increase\_request\_into\_template, 179
- put\_slot\_type, 114
- put\_subscription\_filter, 39
- put\_targets, 37, 86
- put\_user\_permissions\_boundary, 102
- put\_user\_policy, 102
- put\_workflow\_run\_properties, 95
- query, 60
- query\_objects, 52
- quicksight, 145
- ram, 146
- rds, 147
- rdsdataservice, 151
- re\_encrypt, 111
- reboot\_broker, 123
- reboot\_cache\_cluster, 77
- reboot\_cluster, 154
- reboot\_db\_instance, 59, 127, 150
- reboot\_instance, 118, 129
- reboot\_instances, 69
- reboot\_node, 53
- reboot\_relational\_database, 118
- rebuild\_environment, 79
- receive\_message, 187
- recognize\_celebrities, 155
- record\_activity\_task\_heartbeat, 198

- record\_lifecycle\_action\_heartbeat, [19](#)
- redshift, [152](#)
- refresh\_cache, [193](#)
- refresh\_trusted\_advisor\_check, [197](#)
- register\_activity\_type, [198](#)
- register\_container\_instance, [73](#)
- register\_cross\_account\_access\_role, [104](#)
- register\_default\_patch\_baseline, [190](#)
- register\_device, [44](#)
- register\_domain, [163](#), [198](#)
- register\_ecs\_cluster, [129](#)
- register\_elastic\_ip, [129](#)
- register\_event\_topic, [56](#)
- register\_image, [69](#)
- register\_instance, [129](#), [178](#)
- register\_instances\_with\_load\_balancer, [81](#)
- register\_job\_definition, [22](#)
- register\_patch\_baseline\_for\_patch\_group, [190](#)
- register\_rds\_db\_instance, [129](#)
- register\_scalable\_target, [14](#)
- register\_stream\_consumer, [106](#)
- register\_target\_with\_maintenance\_window, [190](#)
- register\_targets, [83](#)
- register\_task\_definition, [73](#)
- register\_task\_with\_maintenance\_window, [190](#)
- register\_usage, [122](#)
- register\_user, [145](#)
- register\_volume, [129](#)
- register\_workflow\_type, [198](#)
- reject\_assignment, [125](#)
- reject\_portfolio\_share, [177](#)
- reject\_qualification\_request, [125](#)
- reject\_resource\_share\_invitation, [146](#)
- reject\_shared\_directory, [56](#)
- reject\_transit\_gateway\_vpc\_attachment, [69](#)
- reject\_vpc\_endpoint\_connections, [69](#)
- reject\_vpc\_peering\_connection, [69](#)
- rekognition, [154](#)
- release\_address, [69](#)
- release\_hosts, [69](#)
- release\_static\_ip, [118](#)
- remove\_account\_from\_organization, [135](#)
- remove\_attributes, [140](#)
- remove\_attributes\_from\_findings, [104](#)
- remove\_auto\_scaling\_policy, [85](#)
- remove\_client\_id\_from\_open\_id\_connect\_provider, [102](#)
- remove\_facet\_from\_object, [26](#)
- remove\_from\_global\_cluster, [150](#)
- remove\_ip\_routes, [56](#)
- remove\_layer\_version\_permission, [112](#)
- remove\_listener\_certificates, [83](#)
- remove\_permission, [37](#), [86](#), [112](#), [186](#), [187](#)
- remove\_role\_from\_db\_cluster, [127](#), [150](#)
- remove\_role\_from\_db\_instance, [150](#)
- remove\_role\_from\_instance\_profile, [102](#)
- remove\_source\_identifier\_from\_subscription, [127](#), [150](#)
- remove\_tags, [34](#), [52](#), [80](#), [81](#), [83](#), [85](#)
- remove\_tags\_from\_certificate, [5](#)
- remove\_tags\_from\_resource, [30](#), [56](#), [59](#), [77](#), [127](#), [150](#), [190](#), [193](#)
- remove\_tags\_from\_stream, [106](#)
- remove\_tags\_from\_vault, [91](#)
- remove\_targets, [37](#), [86](#)
- remove\_user\_from\_group, [102](#)
- render\_ui\_template, [169](#)
- renew\_certificate, [5](#)
- renew\_domain, [163](#)
- reorder\_receipt\_rule\_set, [181](#)
- replace\_iam\_instance\_profile\_association, [69](#)
- replace\_network\_acl\_association, [69](#)
- replace\_network\_acl\_entry, [69](#)
- replace\_route, [69](#)
- replace\_route\_table\_association, [69](#)
- replace\_transit\_gateway\_route, [69](#)
- report\_instance\_status, [69](#)
- report\_task\_progress, [52](#)
- report\_task\_runner\_heartbeat, [52](#)
- request\_cancel\_workflow\_execution, [198](#)
- request\_certificate, [5](#)
- request\_environment\_info, [79](#)
- request\_service\_quota\_increase, [179](#)
- request\_spot\_fleet, [69](#)
- request\_spot\_instances, [69](#)
- resend\_confirmation\_code, [42](#)
- resend\_contact\_reachability\_email, [163](#)
- resend\_validation\_email, [5](#)
- reset\_cache, [193](#)

- reset\_cache\_parameter\_group, [77](#)
- reset\_cluster\_parameter\_group, [154](#)
- reset\_db\_cluster\_parameter\_group, [59](#),  
[127](#), [151](#)
- reset\_db\_parameter\_group, [127](#), [151](#)
- reset\_ebs\_default\_kms\_key\_id, [69](#)
- reset\_fpga\_image\_attribute, [69](#)
- reset\_image\_attribute, [69](#)
- reset\_instance\_attribute, [69](#)
- reset\_job\_bookmark, [95](#)
- reset\_network\_interface\_attribute, [69](#)
- reset\_service\_setting, [190](#)
- reset\_service\_specific\_credential, [102](#)
- reset\_snapshot\_attribute, [69](#)
- reset\_user\_password, [56](#)
- resize\_cluster, [154](#)
- resolve\_case, [197](#)
- resolve\_customer, [122](#)
- resourcegroups, [156](#)
- resourcegroupstaggingapi, [157](#)
- respond\_activity\_task\_canceled, [198](#)
- respond\_activity\_task\_completed, [198](#)
- respond\_activity\_task\_failed, [198](#)
- respond\_decision\_task\_completed, [198](#)
- respond\_to\_auth\_challenge, [42](#)
- restart\_app\_server, [79](#)
- restore\_address\_to\_classic, [69](#)
- restore\_backup, [31](#)
- restore\_certificate\_authority, [6](#)
- restore\_db\_cluster\_from\_s3, [151](#)
- restore\_db\_cluster\_from\_snapshot, [59](#),  
[127](#), [151](#)
- restore\_db\_cluster\_to\_point\_in\_time,  
[59](#), [127](#), [151](#)
- restore\_db\_instance\_from\_db\_snapshot,  
[151](#)
- restore\_db\_instance\_from\_s3, [151](#)
- restore\_db\_instance\_to\_point\_in\_time,  
[151](#)
- restore\_from\_cluster\_snapshot, [154](#)
- restore\_from\_snapshot, [56](#)
- restore\_object, [167](#)
- restore\_secret, [172](#)
- restore\_server, [132](#)
- restore\_table\_from\_backup, [60](#)
- restore\_table\_from\_cluster\_snapshot,  
[154](#)
- restore\_table\_to\_point\_in\_time, [60](#)
- resume\_processes, [19](#)
- resume\_session, [190](#)
- resync\_mfa\_device, [102](#)
- retire\_grant, [111](#)
- retrieve\_domain\_auth\_code, [163](#)
- retrieve\_environment\_info, [79](#)
- retrieve\_tape\_archive, [193](#)
- retrieve\_tape\_recovery\_point, [193](#)
- revoke\_cache\_security\_group\_ingress,  
[77](#)
- revoke\_certificate, [6](#)
- revoke\_client\_vpn\_ingress, [69](#)
- revoke\_cluster\_security\_group\_ingress,  
[154](#)
- revoke\_db\_security\_group\_ingress, [151](#)
- revoke\_grant, [111](#)
- revoke\_security\_group\_egress, [69](#)
- revoke\_security\_group\_ingress, [69](#)
- revoke\_snapshot\_access, [154](#)
- rollback\_transaction, [151](#)
- rotate\_encryption\_key, [154](#)
- rotate\_secret, [172](#)
- route53, [160](#)
- route53domains, [162](#)
- route53resolver, [163](#)
- run\_instances, [69](#)
- run\_job\_flow, [85](#)
- run\_scheduled\_instances, [69](#)
- run\_task, [73](#)
- s3, [165](#)
- s3control, [167](#)
- sagemaker, [168](#)
- sagemakerruntime, [170](#)
- scan, [60](#)
- scan\_provisioned\_products, [177](#)
- schedule\_key\_deletion, [111](#)
- search, [33](#), [169](#)
- search\_faces, [155](#)
- search\_faces\_by\_image, [155](#)
- search\_products, [177](#)
- search\_products\_as\_admin, [177](#)
- search\_provisioned\_products, [177](#)
- search\_resources, [157](#)
- search\_transit\_gateway\_routes, [69](#)
- secretsmanager, [170](#)
- securityhub, [172](#)
- select, [185](#)
- select\_object\_content, [167](#)

- select\_resource\_config, [48](#)
- send\_automation\_signal, [190](#)
- send\_bonus, [125](#)
- send\_bounce, [181](#)
- send\_bulk\_templated\_email, [181](#)
- send\_command, [190](#)
- send\_custom\_verification\_email, [181](#)
- send\_email, [142](#), [181](#)
- send\_message, [187](#)
- send\_message\_batch, [187](#)
- send\_messages, [140](#)
- send\_raw\_email, [181](#)
- send\_ssh\_public\_key, [70](#)
- send\_task\_failure, [182](#)
- send\_task\_heartbeat, [183](#)
- send\_task\_success, [183](#)
- send\_templated\_email, [181](#)
- send\_test\_event\_notification, [125](#)
- send\_users\_messages, [140](#)
- send\_voice\_message, [143](#)
- serverlessapplicationrepository, [174](#)
- servicecatalog, [175](#)
- servicediscovery, [177](#)
- servicequotas, [178](#)
- ses, [180](#)
- set\_active\_receipt\_rule\_set, [181](#)
- set\_alarm\_state, [35](#)
- set\_cognito\_events, [44](#)
- set\_data\_retrieval\_policy, [91](#)
- set\_default\_policy\_version, [102](#)
- set\_desired\_capacity, [19](#)
- set\_endpoint\_attributes, [186](#)
- set\_identity\_dkim\_enabled, [181](#)
- set\_identity\_feedback\_forwarding\_enabled, [181](#)
- set\_identity\_headers\_in\_notifications\_enabled, [181](#)
- set\_identity\_mail\_from\_domain, [181](#)
- set\_identity\_notification\_topic, [181](#)
- set\_identity\_pool\_configuration, [44](#)
- set\_identity\_pool\_roles, [40](#)
- set\_instance\_health, [19](#)
- set\_instance\_protection, [19](#)
- set\_ip\_address\_type, [83](#)
- set\_load\_balancer\_listener\_ssl\_certificate, [81](#)
- set\_load\_balancer\_policies\_for\_backend\_servers, [81](#)
- set\_load\_balancer\_policies\_of\_listener, [81](#)
- set\_load\_based\_auto\_scaling, [130](#)
- set\_local\_console\_password, [193](#)
- set\_permission, [130](#)
- set\_platform\_application\_attributes, [186](#)
- set\_queue\_attributes, [187](#)
- set\_receipt\_rule\_position, [181](#)
- set\_repository\_policy, [71](#)
- set\_risk\_configuration, [42](#)
- set\_rule\_priorities, [84](#)
- set\_security\_groups, [84](#)
- set\_security\_token\_service\_preferences, [102](#)
- set\_smb\_guest\_password, [193](#)
- set\_sms\_attributes, [186](#)
- set\_stack\_policy, [28](#)
- set\_status, [52](#)
- set\_subnets, [84](#)
- set\_subscription\_attributes, [186](#)
- set\_tags\_for\_resource, [104](#)
- set\_task\_status, [52](#)
- set\_termination\_protection, [85](#)
- set\_time\_based\_auto\_scaling, [130](#)
- set\_topic\_attributes, [186](#)
- set\_ui\_customization, [42](#)
- set\_user\_mfa\_preference, [42](#)
- set\_user\_pool\_mfa\_config, [42](#)
- set\_user\_settings, [42](#)
- set\_vault\_access\_policy, [91](#)
- set\_vault\_notifications, [91](#)
- set\_visible\_to\_all\_users, [85](#)
- sfn, [182](#)
- share\_directory, [56](#)
- shield, [183](#)
- shutdown\_gateway, [193](#)
- sign\_up, [42](#)
- signal\_resource, [28](#)
- signal\_workflow\_execution, [198](#)
- simpledb, [184](#)
- simulate\_custom\_policy, [102](#)
- simulate\_principal\_policy, [102](#)
- sns, [185](#)
- split\_shard, [106](#)
- sqs, [186](#)
- ssm, [188](#)
- start\_activity\_stream, [151](#)

- start\_application, [107](#), [108](#)
- start\_assessment\_run, [104](#)
- start\_associations\_once, [190](#)
- start\_automation\_execution, [190](#)
- start\_backup\_job, [21](#)
- start\_celebrity\_recognition, [155](#)
- start\_config\_rules\_evaluation, [48](#)
- start\_configuration\_recorder, [48](#)
- start\_content\_moderation, [155](#)
- start\_crawler, [95](#)
- start\_crawler\_schedule, [95](#)
- start\_db\_cluster, [59](#), [151](#)
- start\_db\_instance, [151](#)
- start\_delivery\_stream\_encryption, [87](#)
- start\_document\_analysis, [199](#)
- start\_document\_classification\_job, [45](#)
- start\_document\_text\_detection, [199](#)
- start\_dominant\_language\_detection\_job, [45](#)
- start\_elasticsearch\_service\_software\_update, [80](#)
- start\_entities\_detection\_job, [45](#)
- start\_execution, [183](#)
- start\_face\_detection, [155](#)
- start\_face\_search, [155](#)
- start\_gateway, [193](#)
- start\_import, [114](#)
- start\_instance, [118](#), [130](#)
- start\_instances, [69](#)
- start\_job\_run, [95](#)
- start\_key\_phrases\_detection\_job, [45](#)
- start\_label\_detection, [155](#)
- start\_lifecycle\_policy\_preview, [71](#)
- start\_logging, [34](#)
- start\_maintenance, [132](#)
- start\_monitoring\_members, [97](#)
- start\_notebook\_instance, [169](#)
- start\_outbound\_voice\_contact, [49](#)
- start\_person\_tracking, [155](#)
- start\_query, [39](#)
- start\_query\_execution, [17](#)
- start\_relational\_database, [118](#)
- start\_remediation\_execution, [48](#)
- start\_restore\_job, [21](#)
- start\_schema\_extension, [56](#)
- start\_sentiment\_detection\_job, [45](#)
- start\_session, [190](#)
- start\_speech\_synthesis\_task, [143](#)
- start\_stack, [130](#)
- start\_stream\_encryption, [106](#)
- start\_stream\_processor, [155](#)
- start\_support\_data\_export, [121](#)
- start\_task, [73](#)
- start\_topics\_detection\_job, [45](#)
- start\_transcription\_job, [200](#)
- start\_trigger, [95](#)
- start\_user\_import\_job, [42](#)
- start\_workflow\_execution, [198](#)
- start\_workflow\_run, [95](#)
- stop\_activity\_stream, [151](#)
- stop\_application, [107](#), [108](#)
- stop\_assessment\_run, [104](#)
- stop\_automation\_execution, [190](#)
- stop\_backup\_job, [21](#)
- stop\_compilation\_job, [169](#)
- stop\_configuration\_recorder, [48](#)
- stop\_contact, [49](#)
- stop\_crawler, [95](#)
- stop\_crawler\_schedule, [95](#)
- stop\_db\_cluster, [59](#), [151](#)
- stop\_db\_instance, [151](#)
- stop\_delivery\_stream\_encryption, [87](#)
- stop\_dominant\_language\_detection\_job, [45](#)
- stop\_entities\_detection\_job, [45](#)
- stop\_execution, [183](#)
- stop\_hyper\_parameter\_tuning\_job, [169](#)
- stop\_instance, [118](#), [130](#)
- stop\_instances, [70](#)
- stop\_key\_phrases\_detection\_job, [45](#)
- stop\_labeling\_job, [169](#)
- stop\_logging, [34](#)
- stop\_monitoring\_members, [97](#)
- stop\_notebook\_instance, [169](#)
- stop\_query, [39](#)
- stop\_query\_execution, [17](#)
- stop\_relational\_database, [118](#)
- stop\_sentiment\_detection\_job, [45](#)
- stop\_stack, [130](#)
- stop\_stack\_set\_operation, [28](#)
- stop\_stream\_encryption, [106](#)
- stop\_stream\_processor, [155](#)
- stop\_task, [73](#)
- stop\_training\_document\_classifier, [45](#)
- stop\_training\_entity\_recognizer, [45](#)
- stop\_training\_job, [169](#)

- stop\_transform\_job, [169](#)
- stop\_trigger, [95](#)
- stop\_user\_import\_job, [42](#)
- storagegateway, [191](#)
- sts, [194](#)
- submit\_attachment\_state\_changes, [73](#)
- submit\_container\_state\_change, [73](#)
- submit\_job, [23](#)
- submit\_task\_state\_change, [73](#)
- subscribe, [186](#)
- subscribe\_to\_dataset, [44](#)
- subscribe\_to\_event, [104](#)
- suggest, [33](#)
- support, [196](#)
- suspend\_processes, [19](#)
- swap\_environment\_cnams, [79](#)
- swf, [197](#)
- synthesize\_speech, [143](#)
  
- tag, [157](#)
- tag\_certificate\_authority, [6](#)
- tag\_delivery\_stream, [87](#)
- tag\_log\_group, [39](#)
- tag\_queue, [187](#)
- tag\_resource, [8, 11, 16, 17, 21, 26, 29, 31, 35, 37, 40, 42, 45, 48, 53, 55, 60, 71, 73, 86, 89, 95, 97, 105, 107, 108, 111, 112, 115, 118, 130, 135, 140, 142, 146, 164, 172, 173, 183, 186, 198, 202, 205](#)
- tag\_resources, [160](#)
- tag\_role, [102](#)
- tag\_user, [102](#)
- terminate\_client\_vpn\_connections, [70](#)
- terminate\_environment, [79](#)
- terminate\_instance\_in\_auto\_scaling\_group, [19](#)
- terminate\_instances, [70](#)
- terminate\_job, [23](#)
- terminate\_job\_flows, [85](#)
- terminate\_provisioned\_product, [177](#)
- terminate\_session, [190](#)
- terminate\_workflow\_execution, [198](#)
- test\_dns\_answer, [162](#)
- test\_event\_pattern, [37, 86](#)
- test\_failover, [77](#)
- test\_invoke\_authorizer, [8](#)
- test\_invoke\_method, [9](#)
- test\_metric\_filter, [39](#)
  
- test\_render\_template, [181](#)
- textextract, [199](#)
- transact\_get\_items, [60](#)
- transact\_write\_items, [60](#)
- transcribeservice, [199](#)
- transfer\_domain, [163](#)
- translate, [200](#)
- translate\_text, [200](#)
  
- unarchive\_findings, [97](#)
- unassign\_instance, [130](#)
- unassign\_ipv6\_addresses, [70](#)
- unassign\_private\_ip\_addresses, [70](#)
- unassign\_volume, [130](#)
- undeprecate\_activity\_Type, [198](#)
- undeprecate\_domain, [198](#)
- undeprecate\_workflow\_Type, [198](#)
- unlink\_developer\_identity, [40](#)
- unlink\_identity, [40](#)
- unmonitor\_instances, [70](#)
- unpeer\_vpc, [118](#)
- unshare\_directory, [56](#)
- unsubscribe, [186](#)
- unsubscribe\_from\_dataset, [44](#)
- unsubscribe\_from\_event, [104](#)
- untag, [157](#)
- untag\_certificate\_authority, [6](#)
- untag\_delivery\_stream, [87](#)
- untag\_log\_group, [39](#)
- untag\_queue, [187](#)
- untag\_resource, [9, 11, 16, 17, 21, 26, 29, 31, 35, 37, 40, 42, 45, 48, 53, 55, 60, 71, 73, 86, 89, 95, 97, 105, 107, 108, 111, 112, 115, 118, 130, 135, 140, 142, 146, 164, 172, 173, 183, 186, 198, 202, 205](#)
- untag\_resources, [160](#)
- untag\_role, [102](#)
- untag\_user, [102](#)
- update\_accelerator, [93](#)
- update\_accelerator\_attributes, [93](#)
- update\_access\_key, [102](#)
- update\_account, [9](#)
- update\_account\_password\_policy, [102](#)
- update\_account\_sending\_enabled, [181](#)
- update\_action\_target, [173](#)
- update\_adm\_channel, [140](#)
- update\_alias, [111, 112](#)
- update\_api, [11](#)

- update\_api\_key, [9](#)
- update\_api\_mapping, [11](#)
- update\_apns\_channel, [140](#)
- update\_apns\_sandbox\_channel, [140](#)
- update\_apns\_voip\_channel, [140](#)
- update\_apns\_voip\_sandbox\_channel, [140](#)
- update\_app, [130](#)
- update\_application, [79](#), [107](#), [108](#), [175](#)
- update\_application\_resource\_lifecycle, [79](#)
- update\_application\_settings, [140](#)
- update\_application\_version, [79](#)
- update\_assessment\_target, [104](#)
- update\_association, [190](#)
- update\_association\_status, [190](#)
- update\_assume\_role\_policy, [102](#)
- update\_auth\_event\_feedback, [42](#)
- update\_authorizer, [9](#), [11](#)
- update\_auto\_scaling\_group, [19](#)
- update\_availability\_options, [32](#)
- update\_backup\_plan, [21](#)
- update\_baidu\_channel, [140](#)
- update\_bandwidth\_rate\_limit, [193](#)
- update\_base\_path\_mapping, [9](#)
- update\_batch\_prediction, [119](#)
- update\_broker, [123](#)
- update\_broker\_storage, [105](#)
- update\_budget, [24](#)
- update\_byte\_match\_set, [202](#), [205](#)
- update\_campaign, [136](#), [140](#)
- update\_certificate\_authority, [6](#)
- update\_certificate\_options, [5](#)
- update\_chap\_credentials, [193](#)
- update\_classifier, [95](#)
- update\_client\_certificate, [9](#)
- update\_cloud\_front\_origin\_access\_identity, [29](#)
- update\_cluster, [53](#)
- update\_cluster\_config, [75](#)
- update\_cluster\_configuration, [105](#)
- update\_cluster\_version, [75](#)
- update\_code\_repository, [169](#)
- update\_component, [15](#)
- update\_component\_configuration, [15](#)
- update\_compute\_environment, [23](#)
- update\_conditional\_forwarder, [56](#)
- update\_configuration, [123](#)
- update\_configuration\_set\_event\_destination, [142](#), [143](#), [181](#)
- update\_configuration\_set\_reputation\_metrics\_enabled, [181](#)
- update\_configuration\_set\_sending\_enabled, [181](#)
- update\_configuration\_set\_tracking\_options, [181](#)
- update\_configuration\_template, [79](#)
- update\_connection, [95](#)
- update\_constraint, [177](#)
- update\_contact\_attributes, [49](#)
- update\_container\_agent, [73](#)
- update\_container\_instances\_state, [73](#)
- update\_continuous\_backups, [60](#)
- update\_crawler, [95](#)
- update\_crawler\_schedule, [95](#)
- update\_custom\_key\_store, [111](#)
- update\_custom\_verification\_email\_template, [181](#)
- update\_data\_source, [119](#)
- update\_database, [95](#)
- update\_deployment, [9](#), [11](#)
- update\_destination, [87](#)
- update\_detector, [97](#)
- update\_dev\_endpoint, [95](#)
- update\_device\_status, [42](#)
- update\_direct\_connect\_gateway\_association, [55](#)
- update\_distribution, [29](#)
- update\_document, [190](#)
- update\_document\_default\_version, [190](#)
- update\_documentation\_part, [9](#)
- update\_documentation\_version, [9](#)
- update\_domain\_contact, [163](#)
- update\_domain\_contact\_privacy, [163](#)
- update\_domain\_entry, [118](#)
- update\_domain\_name, [9](#), [11](#)
- update\_domain\_nameservers, [163](#)
- update\_elastic\_ip, [130](#)
- update\_elasticsearch\_domain\_config, [80](#)
- update\_email\_channel, [140](#)
- update\_emergency\_contact\_settings, [184](#)
- update\_endpoint, [140](#), [169](#)
- update\_endpoint\_group, [93](#)
- update\_endpoint\_weights\_and\_capacities, [169](#)
- update\_endpoints\_batch, [140](#)
- update\_environment, [79](#)



- update\_evaluation, [119](#)
- update\_event\_source\_mapping, [112](#)
- update\_expiration\_for\_hit, [125](#)
- update\_facet, [26](#)
- update\_field\_level\_encryption\_config, [29](#)
- update\_field\_level\_encryption\_profile, [29](#)
- update\_file\_system, [74](#), [89](#)
- update\_filter, [97](#)
- update\_findings, [173](#)
- update\_findings\_feedback, [97](#)
- update\_function\_code, [112](#)
- update\_function\_configuration, [112](#)
- update\_gateway\_information, [193](#)
- update\_gateway\_response, [9](#)
- update\_gateway\_software\_now, [193](#)
- update\_gcm\_channel, [140](#)
- update\_geo\_match\_set, [202](#), [205](#)
- update\_global\_table, [60](#)
- update\_global\_table\_settings, [60](#)
- update\_group, [42](#), [102](#), [145](#), [157](#)
- update\_group\_query, [157](#)
- update\_health\_check, [162](#)
- update\_hit\_review\_status, [125](#)
- update\_hit\_type\_of\_hit, [125](#)
- update\_hosted\_zone\_comment, [162](#)
- update\_identity\_pool, [40](#)
- update\_identity\_provider, [42](#)
- update\_insight, [173](#)
- update\_instance, [130](#)
- update\_instance\_custom\_health\_status, [178](#)
- update\_integration, [9](#), [11](#)
- update\_integration\_response, [9](#), [11](#)
- update\_ip\_set, [97](#), [202](#), [205](#)
- update\_item, [60](#)
- update\_job, [95](#)
- update\_job\_priority, [167](#)
- update\_job\_queue, [23](#)
- update\_job\_status, [167](#)
- update\_key\_description, [111](#)
- update\_lag, [55](#)
- update\_layer, [130](#)
- update\_license\_configuration, [115](#)
- update\_license\_specifications\_for\_resource, [115](#)
- update\_lifecycle\_policy, [57](#)
- update\_link\_attributes, [26](#)
- update\_listener, [93](#)
- update\_load\_balancer\_attribute, [118](#)
- update\_login\_profile, [102](#)
- update\_maintenance\_start\_time, [193](#)
- update\_maintenance\_window, [191](#)
- update\_maintenance\_window\_target, [191](#)
- update\_maintenance\_window\_task, [191](#)
- update\_managed\_instance\_role, [191](#)
- update\_mesh, [16](#)
- update\_method, [9](#)
- update\_method\_response, [9](#)
- update\_ml\_model, [119](#)
- update\_model, [9](#), [11](#)
- update\_my\_user\_profile, [130](#)
- update\_nfs\_file\_share, [193](#)
- update\_notebook\_instance, [169](#)
- update\_notebook\_instance\_lifecycle\_config, [169](#)
- update\_notification, [24](#)
- update\_notification\_settings, [125](#)
- update\_number\_of\_domain\_controllers, [56](#)
- update\_object\_attributes, [26](#)
- update\_open\_id\_connect\_provider\_thumbprint, [102](#)
- update\_ops\_item, [191](#)
- update\_organizational\_unit, [135](#)
- update\_parameter\_group, [53](#)
- update\_partition, [96](#)
- update\_patch\_baseline, [191](#)
- update\_policy, [135](#)
- update\_portfolio, [177](#)
- update\_product, [177](#)
- update\_provisioned\_product, [177](#)
- update\_provisioned\_product\_properties, [177](#)
- update\_provisioning\_artifact, [177](#)
- update\_public\_key, [29](#)
- update\_qualification\_type, [125](#)
- update\_radius, [56](#)
- update\_rate\_based\_rule, [202](#), [205](#)
- update\_rds\_db\_instance, [130](#)
- update\_receipt\_rule, [181](#)
- update\_records, [44](#)
- update\_recovery\_point\_lifecycle, [21](#)
- update\_regex\_match\_set, [202](#), [205](#)
- update\_regex\_pattern\_set, [202](#), [205](#)

- update\_relational\_database, [118](#)
- update\_relational\_database\_parameters, [118](#)
- update\_request\_validator, [9](#)
- update\_resolver\_endpoint, [164](#)
- update\_resolver\_rule, [164](#)
- update\_resource, [9](#)
- update\_resource\_server, [42](#)
- update\_resource\_share, [146](#)
- update\_rest\_api, [9](#)
- update\_role, [102](#)
- update\_role\_description, [102](#)
- update\_route, [11](#), [16](#)
- update\_route\_response, [11](#)
- update\_rule, [202](#), [205](#)
- update\_rule\_group, [202](#), [205](#)
- update\_s3\_resources, [120](#)
- update\_saml\_provider, [102](#)
- update\_scaling\_parameters, [32](#)
- update\_scaling\_plan, [20](#)
- update\_schema, [26](#)
- update\_secret, [172](#)
- update\_secret\_version\_stage, [172](#)
- update\_security\_group\_rule\_descriptions\_egress, [70](#)
- update\_security\_group\_rule\_descriptions\_ingress, [70](#)
- update\_segment, [140](#)
- update\_server, [132](#)
- update\_server\_certificate, [103](#)
- update\_server\_engine\_attributes, [132](#)
- update\_service, [73](#), [178](#)
- update\_service\_access\_policies, [32](#)
- update\_service\_action, [177](#)
- update\_service\_primary\_task\_set, [73](#)
- update\_service\_setting, [191](#)
- update\_service\_settings, [115](#)
- update\_service\_specific\_credential, [103](#)
- update\_shard\_count, [106](#)
- update\_signing\_certificate, [103](#)
- update\_size\_constraint\_set, [202](#), [205](#)
- update\_smb\_file\_share, [193](#)
- update\_smb\_security\_strategy, [193](#)
- update\_sms\_channel, [140](#)
- update\_snapshot\_schedule, [193](#)
- update\_sql\_injection\_match\_set, [203](#), [205](#)
- update\_ssh\_public\_key, [102](#)
- update\_stack, [28](#), [130](#)
- update\_stack\_instances, [28](#)
- update\_stack\_set, [28](#)
- update\_stage, [9](#), [11](#)
- update\_state\_machine, [183](#)
- update\_streaming\_distribution, [29](#)
- update\_subnet\_group, [53](#)
- update\_subscriber, [24](#)
- update\_subscription, [184](#)
- update\_table, [60](#), [96](#)
- update\_tag\_option, [177](#)
- update\_tags\_for\_domain, [163](#)
- update\_tags\_for\_resource, [79](#)
- update\_task\_set, [73](#)
- update\_template, [181](#)
- update\_termination\_protection, [28](#)
- update\_threat\_intel\_set, [97](#)
- update\_time\_to\_live, [60](#)
- update\_traffic\_policy\_comment, [162](#)
- update\_traffic\_policy\_instance, [162](#)
- update\_trail, [34](#)
- update\_trigger, [96](#)
- update\_trust, [57](#)
- update\_typed\_link\_facet, [26](#)
- update\_usage, [9](#)
- update\_usage\_plan, [9](#)
- update\_user, [103](#), [123](#), [145](#)
- update\_user\_attributes, [43](#)
- update\_user\_defined\_function, [96](#)
- update\_user\_hierarchy, [49](#)
- update\_user\_identity\_info, [49](#)
- update\_user\_phone\_config, [49](#)
- update\_user\_pool, [43](#)
- update\_user\_pool\_client, [43](#)
- update\_user\_pool\_domain, [43](#)
- update\_user\_profile, [130](#)
- update\_user\_routing\_profile, [49](#)
- update\_user\_security\_profiles, [49](#)
- update\_virtual\_interface\_attributes, [55](#)
- update\_virtual\_node, [16](#)
- update\_virtual\_router, [16](#)
- update\_virtual\_service, [16](#)
- update\_vocabulary, [200](#)
- update\_voice\_channel, [140](#)
- update\_volume, [130](#)
- update\_vpc\_link, [9](#)

update\_vtl\_device\_type, [193](#)  
update\_web\_acl, [203](#), [205](#)  
update\_work\_group, [17](#)  
update\_workflow, [96](#)  
update\_workteam, [170](#)  
update\_xss\_match\_set, [203](#), [205](#)  
upgrade\_applied\_schema, [26](#)  
upgrade\_elasticsearch\_domain, [80](#)  
upgrade\_published\_schema, [26](#)  
upload\_archive, [91](#)  
upload\_documents, [33](#)  
upload\_layer\_part, [71](#)  
upload\_multipart\_part, [91](#)  
upload\_part, [167](#)  
upload\_part\_copy, [167](#)  
upload\_server\_certificate, [103](#)  
upload\_signing\_certificate, [103](#)  
upload\_ssh\_public\_key, [103](#)

validate\_configuration\_settings, [79](#)  
validate\_pipeline\_definition, [52](#)  
validate\_template, [28](#)  
verify\_domain\_dkim, [181](#)  
verify\_domain\_identity, [181](#)  
verify\_email\_address, [181](#)  
verify\_email\_identity, [181](#)  
verify\_software\_token, [43](#)  
verify\_trust, [57](#)  
verify\_user\_attribute, [43](#)  
view\_billing, [163](#)

waf, [201](#)  
wafregional, [203](#)  
withdraw\_byoip\_cidr, [70](#)