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Description Interface to 'Amazon Web Services' management and governance services, including 'CloudWatch' application and infrastructure monitoring, 'Auto Scaling' for automatically scaling resources, and more <<https://aws.amazon.com/>>.

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

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Collate 'applicationautoscaling_service.R'
'applicationautoscaling_interfaces.R'
'applicationautoscaling_operations.R'
'applicationcostprofiler_service.R'
'applicationcostprofiler_interfaces.R'
'applicationcostprofiler_operations.R'
'applicationinsights_service.R'
'applicationinsights_interfaces.R'
'applicationinsights_operations.R' 'appregistry_service.R'
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'auditmanager_operations.R' 'autoscaling_service.R'
'autoscaling_interfaces.R' 'autoscaling_operations.R'
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 'controltower_operations.R' 'finspace_service.R'
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 'prometheusservice_operations.R' 'reexports_paws.common.R'
 'resiliencehub_service.R' 'resiliencehub_interfaces.R'
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 'resourcegroupstaggingapi_service.R'
 'resourcegroupstaggingapi_interfaces.R'
 'resourcegroupstaggingapi_operations.R'
 'servicecatalog_service.R' 'servicecatalog_interfaces.R'
 'servicecatalog_operations.R' 'servicequotas_service.R'
 'servicequotas_interfaces.R' 'servicequotas_operations.R'
 'ssm_service.R' 'ssm_interfaces.R' 'ssm_operations.R'

'ssmcontacts_service.R' 'ssmcontacts_interfaces.R'
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 'ssmincidents_interfaces.R' 'ssmincidents_operations.R'
 'ssmsap_service.R' 'ssmsap_interfaces.R' 'ssmsap_operations.R'
 'support_service.R' 'support_interfaces.R'
 'support_operations.R' 'supportapp_service.R'
 'supportapp_interfaces.R' 'supportapp_operations.R'
 'synthetics_service.R' 'synthetics_interfaces.R'
 'synthetics_operations.R'

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applicationautoscaling

Application Auto Scaling

Description

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

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

- Custom resources provided by your own applications or services

To learn more about Application Auto Scaling, see the [Application Auto Scaling User Guide](#).

API Summary

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	<p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

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

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- applicationautoscaling()
# This example deletes a scaling policy for the Amazon ECS service called
# web-app, which is running in the default cluster.
svc$delete_scaling_policy(
  PolicyName = "web-app-cpu-1t-25",
  ResourceId = "service/default/web-app",
  ScalableDimension = "ecs:service:DesiredCount",
  ServiceNamespace = "ecs"
)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

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

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

For more information about using this service, see the [AWS Application Cost Profiler User Guide](#).

Usage

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

Arguments

config	<p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	<p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- endpoint Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- region Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

- [delete_report_definition](#) Deletes the specified report definition in AWS Application Cost Profiler
- [get_report_definition](#) Retrieves the definition of a report already configured in AWS Application Cost Profiler
- [import_application_usage](#) Ingests application usage data from Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)

list_report_definitions	Retrieves a list of all reports and their configurations for your AWS account
put_report_definition	Creates the report definition for a report in Application Cost Profiler
update_report_definition	Updates existing report in AWS Application Cost Profiler

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

applicationinsights *Amazon CloudWatch Application Insights*

Description

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

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

tag_resource	Add one or more tags (keys and values) to a specified application
untag_resource	Remove one or more tags (keys and values) from a specified application
update_application	Updates the application
update_component	Updates the custom component name and/or the list of resources that
update_component_configuration	Updates the monitoring configurations for the component
update_log_pattern	Adds a log pattern to a LogPatternSet
update_problem	Updates the visibility of the problem or specifies the problem as RESO
update_workload	Adds a workload to a component

Examples

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

appregistry

AWS Service Catalog App Registry

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	<p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

        close_connection = "logical",
        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
    ),
    credentials = list(
        creds = list(
            access_key_id = "string",
            secret_access_key = "string",
            session_token = "string"
        ),
        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

auditmanager

AWS Audit Manager

Description

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

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

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

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

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

If you're new to Audit Manager, we recommend that you review the [Audit Manager User Guide](#).

Usage

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


Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

associate_assessment_report_evidence_folder	Associates an evidence folder to an assessment report in an Audit Manager
batch_associate_assessment_report_evidence	Associates a list of evidence to an assessment report in an Audit Manager
batch_create_delegation_by_assessment	Creates a batch of delegations for an assessment in Audit Manager
batch_delete_delegation_by_assessment	Deletes a batch of delegations for an assessment in Audit Manager
batch_disassociate_assessment_report_evidence	Disassociates a list of evidence from an assessment report in Audit Manager
batch_import_evidence_to_assessment_control	Adds one or more pieces of evidence to a control in an Audit Manager
create_assessment	Creates an assessment in Audit Manager
create_assessment_framework	Creates a custom framework in Audit Manager
create_assessment_report	Creates an assessment report for the specified assessment
create_control	Creates a new custom control in Audit Manager
delete_assessment	Deletes an assessment in Audit Manager
delete_assessment_framework	Deletes a custom framework in Audit Manager
delete_assessment_framework_share	Deletes a share request for a custom framework in Audit Manager
delete_assessment_report	Deletes an assessment report in Audit Manager
delete_control	Deletes a custom control in Audit Manager
deregister_account	Deregisters an account in Audit Manager
deregister_organization_admin_account	Removes the specified Amazon Web Services account as a delegated administrator
disassociate_assessment_report_evidence_folder	Disassociates an evidence folder from the specified assessment report
get_account_status	Gets the registration status of an account in Audit Manager
get_assessment	Gets information about a specified assessment

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

Examples

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

```

svc$associate_assessment_report_evidence_folder(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

 autoscaling

Auto Scaling

Description

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

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

For more information, see the [Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide](#) and the [Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling API Reference](#).

Usage

```

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

```

Arguments

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	<p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

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

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

Description

AWS Auto Scaling

Use AWS Auto Scaling to create scaling plans for your applications to automatically scale your scalable AWS resources.

API Summary

You can use the AWS Auto Scaling service API to accomplish the following tasks:

- Create and manage scaling plans
- Define target tracking scaling policies to dynamically scale your resources based on utilization
- Scale Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups using predictive scaling and dynamic scaling to scale your Amazon EC2 capacity faster
- Set minimum and maximum capacity limits
- Retrieve information on existing scaling plans
- Access current forecast data and historical forecast data for up to 56 days previous

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	<p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

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

Examples

```

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

## End(Not run)

```

cloudformation

AWS CloudFormation

Description

CloudFormation

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

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

For more information about CloudFormation, see the [CloudFormation product page](#).

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

Usage

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

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

```

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

```

Operations

activate_organizations_access	Activate trusted access with Organizations
activate_type	Activates a public third-party extension, making it available for use in stack templates
batch_describe_type_configurations	Returns configuration data for the specified CloudFormation extensions, from the CloudFormation console
cancel_update_stack	Cancels an update on the specified stack
continue_update_rollback	For a specified stack that's in the UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED state, continues the update
create_change_set	Creates a list of changes that will be applied to a stack so that you can review the changes before applying them
create_generated_template	Creates a template from existing resources that are not already managed with CloudFormation
create_stack	Creates a stack as specified in the template
create_stack_instances	Creates stack instances for the specified accounts, within the specified Amazon Web Services Region
create_stack_set	Creates a stack set
deactivate_organizations_access	Deactivates trusted access with Organizations
deactivate_type	Deactivates a public extension that was previously activated in this account and Region
delete_change_set	Deletes the specified change set

<code>delete_generated_template</code>	Deleted a generated template
<code>delete_stack</code>	Deletes a specified stack
<code>delete_stack_instances</code>	Deletes stack instances for the specified accounts, in the specified Amazon Web Services Region
<code>delete_stack_set</code>	Deletes a stack set
<code>deregister_type</code>	Marks an extension or extension version as DEPRECATED in the CloudFormation console
<code>describe_account_limits</code>	Retrieves your account's CloudFormation limits, such as the maximum number of stacks per account
<code>describe_change_set</code>	Returns the inputs for the change set and a list of changes that CloudFormation will make
<code>describe_change_set_hooks</code>	Returns hook-related information for the change set and a list of changes that CloudFormation will make
<code>describe_generated_template</code>	Describes a generated template
<code>describe_organizations_access</code>	Retrieves information about the account's OrganizationAccess status
<code>describe_publisher</code>	Returns information about a CloudFormation extension publisher
<code>describe_resource_scan</code>	Describes details of a resource scan
<code>describe_stack_drift_detection_status</code>	Returns information about a stack drift detection operation
<code>describe_stack_events</code>	Returns all stack related events for a specified stack in reverse chronological order
<code>describe_stack_instance</code>	Returns the stack instance that's associated with the specified StackSet, Amazon Web Services Region, and stack name
<code>describe_stack_resource</code>	Returns a description of the specified resource in the specified stack
<code>describe_stack_resource_drifts</code>	Returns drift information for the resources that have been checked for drift in the specified stack
<code>describe_stack_resources</code>	Returns Amazon Web Services resource descriptions for running and deleted stacks
<code>describe_stacks</code>	Returns the description for the specified stack; if no stack name was specified, then returns a list of stacks
<code>describe_stack_set</code>	Returns the description of the specified StackSet
<code>describe_stack_set_operation</code>	Returns the description of the specified StackSet operation
<code>describe_type</code>	Returns detailed information about an extension that has been registered
<code>describe_type_registration</code>	Returns information about an extension's registration, including its current status and version
<code>detect_stack_drift</code>	Detects whether a stack's actual configuration differs, or has drifted, from its expected configuration
<code>detect_stack_resource_drift</code>	Returns information about whether a resource's actual configuration differs, or has drifted, from its expected configuration
<code>detect_stack_set_drift</code>	Detect drift on a stack set
<code>estimate_template_cost</code>	Returns the estimated monthly cost of a template
<code>execute_change_set</code>	Updates a stack using the input information that was provided when the specified change set was created
<code>get_generated_template</code>	Retrieves a generated template
<code>get_stack_policy</code>	Returns the stack policy for a specified stack
<code>get_template</code>	Returns the template body for a specified stack
<code>get_template_summary</code>	Returns information about a new or existing template
<code>import_stacks_to_stack_set</code>	Import existing stacks into a new stack sets
<code>list_change_sets</code>	Returns the ID and status of each active change set for a stack
<code>list_exports</code>	Lists all exported output values in the account and Region in which you call this action
<code>list_generated_templates</code>	Lists your generated templates in this Region
<code>list_imports</code>	Lists all stacks that are importing an exported output value
<code>list_resource_scan_related_resources</code>	Lists the related resources for a list of resources from a resource scan
<code>list_resource_scan_resources</code>	Lists the resources from a resource scan
<code>list_resource_scans</code>	List the resource scans from newest to oldest
<code>list_stack_instance_resource_drifts</code>	Returns drift information for resources in a stack instance
<code>list_stack_instances</code>	Returns summary information about stack instances that are associated with the specified StackSet
<code>list_stack_resources</code>	Returns descriptions of all resources of the specified stack
<code>list_stacks</code>	Returns the summary information for stacks whose status matches the specified StackSet
<code>list_stack_set_auto_deployment_targets</code>	Returns summary information about deployment targets for a stack set
<code>list_stack_set_operation_results</code>	Returns summary information about the results of a stack set operation
<code>list_stack_set_operations</code>	Returns summary information about operations performed on a stack set
<code>list_stack_sets</code>	Returns summary information about stack sets that are associated with the user

<code>list_type_registrations</code>	Returns a list of registration tokens for the specified extension(s)
<code>list_types</code>	Returns summary information about extension that have been registered with CloudFormation
<code>list_type_versions</code>	Returns summary information about the versions of an extension
<code>publish_type</code>	Publishes the specified extension to the CloudFormation registry as a public extension
<code>record_handler_progress</code>	Reports progress of a resource handler to CloudFormation
<code>register_publisher</code>	Registers your account as a publisher of public extensions in the CloudFormation registry
<code>register_type</code>	Registers an extension with the CloudFormation service
<code>rollback_stack</code>	When specifying RollbackStack, you preserve the state of previously provisioned resources
<code>set_stack_policy</code>	Sets a stack policy for a specified stack
<code>set_type_configuration</code>	Specifies the configuration data for a registered CloudFormation extension, in the specified Region
<code>set_type_default_version</code>	Specify the default version of an extension
<code>signal_resource</code>	Sends a signal to the specified resource with a success or failure status
<code>start_resource_scan</code>	Starts a scan of the resources in this account in this Region
<code>stop_stack_set_operation</code>	Stops an in-progress operation on a stack set and its associated stack instances
<code>test_type</code>	Tests a registered extension to make sure it meets all necessary requirements for being published
<code>update_generated_template</code>	Updates a generated template
<code>update_stack</code>	Updates a stack as specified in the template
<code>update_stack_instances</code>	Updates the parameter values for stack instances for the specified accounts, within the specified Region
<code>update_stack_set</code>	Updates the stack set, and associated stack instances in the specified accounts and Region
<code>update_termination_protection</code>	Updates termination protection for the specified stack
<code>validate_template</code>	Validates a specified template

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cloudformation()
# This example creates a generated template with a resources file.
svc$create_generated_template(
  GeneratedTemplateName = "JazzyTemplate",
  Resources = list(
    list(
      ResourceIdentifier = list(
        BucketName = "jazz-bucket"
      ),
      ResourceType = "AWS::S3::Bucket"
    ),
    list(
      ResourceIdentifier = list(
        DhcpOptionsId = "random-id123"
      ),
      ResourceType = "AWS::EC2::DHCPOptions"
    )
  )
)
## End(Not run)
```

`cloudtrail`*AWS CloudTrail*

Description

CloudTrail

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

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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



```

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

```

Operations

add_tags	Adds one or more tags to a trail, event data store, or channel, up to a limit of 50
cancel_query	Cancels a query if the query is not in a terminated state, such as CANCELLED, F
create_channel	Creates a channel for CloudTrail to ingest events from a partner or external source
create_event_data_store	Creates a new event data store
create_trail	Creates a trail that specifies the settings for delivery of log data to an Amazon S3
delete_channel	Deletes a channel
delete_event_data_store	Disables the event data store specified by EventDataStore, which accepts an event
delete_resource_policy	Deletes the resource-based policy attached to the CloudTrail channel
delete_trail	Deletes a trail
deregister_organization_delegated_admin	Removes CloudTrail delegated administrator permissions from a member account
describe_query	Returns metadata about a query, including query run time in milliseconds, number
describe_trails	Retrieves settings for one or more trails associated with the current Region for yo
disable_federation	Disables Lake query federation on the specified event data store
enable_federation	Enables Lake query federation on the specified event data store
get_channel	Returns information about a specific channel
get_event_data_store	Returns information about an event data store specified as either an ARN or the ID
get_event_selectors	Describes the settings for the event selectors that you configured for your trail
get_import	Returns information about a specific import
get_insight_selectors	Describes the settings for the Insights event selectors that you configured for your
get_query_results	Gets event data results of a query
get_resource_policy	Retrieves the JSON text of the resource-based policy document attached to the CL
get_trail	Returns settings information for a specified trail
get_trail_status	Returns a JSON-formatted list of information about the specified trail
list_channels	Lists the channels in the current account, and their source names
list_event_data_stores	Returns information about all event data stores in the account, in the current Regi
list_import_failures	Returns a list of failures for the specified import
list_imports	Returns information on all imports, or a select set of imports by ImportStatus or D
list_insights_metric_data	Returns Insights metrics data for trails that have enabled Insights
list_public_keys	Returns all public keys whose private keys were used to sign the digest files withi
list_queries	Returns a list of queries and query statuses for the past seven days
list_tags	Lists the tags for the specified trails, event data stores, or channels in the current F
list_trails	Lists trails that are in the current account
lookup_events	Looks up management events or CloudTrail Insights events that are captured by C
put_event_selectors	Configures an event selector or advanced event selectors for your trail
put_insight_selectors	Lets you enable Insights event logging by specifying the Insights selectors that yo
put_resource_policy	Attaches a resource-based permission policy to a CloudTrail channel that is used

register_organization_delegated_admin	Registers an organization's member account as the CloudTrail delegated administrator
remove_tags	Removes the specified tags from a trail, event data store, or channel
restore_event_data_store	Restores a deleted event data store specified by EventDataStore, which accepts an ARN
start_event_data_store_ingestion	Starts the ingestion of live events on an event data store specified as either an ARN or UUID
start_import	Starts an import of logged trail events from a source S3 bucket to a destination event data store
start_logging	Starts the recording of Amazon Web Services API calls and log file delivery for a trail
start_query	Starts a CloudTrail Lake query
stop_event_data_store_ingestion	Stops the ingestion of live events on an event data store specified as either an ARN or UUID
stop_import	Stops a specified import
stop_logging	Suspends the recording of Amazon Web Services API calls and log file delivery for a trail
update_channel	Updates a channel specified by a required channel ARN or UUID
update_event_data_store	Updates an event data store
update_trail	Updates trail settings that control what events you are logging, and how to handle them

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

cloudtraildataservice *AWS CloudTrail Data Service*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[put_audit_events](#) Ingests your application events into CloudTrail Lake

Examples

```

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

## End(Not run)

```

Description

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

config	<p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	<p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds:

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

delete_alarms	Deletes the specified alarms
delete_anomaly_detector	Deletes the specified anomaly detection model from your account
delete_dashboards	Deletes all dashboards that you specify
delete_insight_rules	Permanently deletes the specified Contributor Insights rules
delete_metric_stream	Permanently deletes the metric stream that you specify
describe_alarm_history	Retrieves the history for the specified alarm
describe_alarms	Retrieves the specified alarms
describe_alarms_for_metric	Retrieves the alarms for the specified metric
describe_anomaly_detectors	Lists the anomaly detection models that you have created in your account
describe_insight_rules	Returns a list of all the Contributor Insights rules in your account
disable_alarm_actions	Disables the actions for the specified alarms
disable_insight_rules	Disables the specified Contributor Insights rules
enable_alarm_actions	Enables the actions for the specified alarms
enable_insight_rules	Enables the specified Contributor Insights rules
get_dashboard	Displays the details of the dashboard that you specify
get_insight_rule_report	This operation returns the time series data collected by a Contributor Insights rule
get_metric_data	You can use the GetMetricData API to retrieve CloudWatch metric values
get_metric_statistics	Gets statistics for the specified metric
get_metric_stream	Returns information about the metric stream that you specify
get_metric_widget_image	You can use the GetMetricWidgetImage API to retrieve a snapshot graph of one or more Amazon CloudWatch metrics
list_dashboards	Returns a list of the dashboards for your account
list_managed_insight_rules	Returns a list that contains the number of managed Contributor Insights rules in your account
list_metrics	List the specified metrics
list_metric_streams	Returns a list of metric streams in this account
list_tags_for_resource	Displays the tags associated with a CloudWatch resource
put_anomaly_detector	Creates an anomaly detection model for a CloudWatch metric
put_composite_alarm	Creates or updates a composite alarm
put_dashboard	Creates a dashboard if it does not already exist, or updates an existing dashboard
put_insight_rule	Creates a Contributor Insights rule
put_managed_insight_rules	Creates a managed Contributor Insights rule for a specified Amazon Web Services resource
put_metric_alarm	Creates or updates an alarm and associates it with the specified metric, metric math expression, and actions
put_metric_data	Publishes metric data points to Amazon CloudWatch
put_metric_stream	Creates or updates a metric stream
set_alarm_state	Temporarily sets the state of an alarm for testing purposes
start_metric_streams	Starts the streaming of metrics for one or more of your metric streams
stop_metric_streams	Stops the streaming of metrics for one or more of your metric streams
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified CloudWatch resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified resource

Examples

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

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

cloudwatchevents *Amazon CloudWatch Events*

Description

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	<p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

activate_event_source	Activates a partner event source that has been deactivated
cancel_replay	Cancels the specified replay
create_api_destination	Creates an API destination, which is an HTTP invocation endpoint configured as a target
create_archive	Creates an archive of events with the specified settings
create_connection	Creates a connection
create_event_bus	Creates a new event bus within your account
create_partner_event_source	Called by an SaaS partner to create a partner event source
deactivate_event_source	You can use this operation to temporarily stop receiving events from the specified partner
deauthorize_connection	Removes all authorization parameters from the connection
delete_api_destination	Deletes the specified API destination
delete_archive	Deletes the specified archive
delete_connection	Deletes a connection
delete_event_bus	Deletes the specified custom event bus or partner event bus
delete_partner_event_source	This operation is used by SaaS partners to delete a partner event source
delete_rule	Deletes the specified rule
describe_api_destination	Retrieves details about an API destination
describe_archive	Retrieves details about an archive
describe_connection	Retrieves details about a connection
describe_event_bus	Displays details about an event bus in your account
describe_event_source	This operation lists details about a partner event source that is shared with your account
describe_partner_event_source	An SaaS partner can use this operation to list details about a partner event source that th
describe_replay	Retrieves details about a replay
describe_rule	Describes the specified rule
disable_rule	Disables the specified rule
enable_rule	Enables the specified rule
list_api_destinations	Retrieves a list of API destination in the account in the current Region
list_archives	Lists your archives
list_connections	Retrieves a list of connections from the account
list_event_buses	Lists all the event buses in your account, including the default event bus, custom event b
list_event_sources	You can use this to see all the partner event sources that have been shared with your Am
list_partner_event_source_accounts	An SaaS partner can use this operation to display the Amazon Web Services account ID
list_partner_event_sources	An SaaS partner can use this operation to list all the partner event source names that the
list_replays	Lists your replays

<code>list_rule_names_by_target</code>	Lists the rules for the specified target
<code>list_rules</code>	Lists your Amazon EventBridge rules
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Displays the tags associated with an EventBridge resource
<code>list_targets_by_rule</code>	Lists the targets assigned to the specified rule
<code>put_events</code>	Sends custom events to Amazon EventBridge so that they can be matched to rules
<code>put_partner_events</code>	This is used by SaaS partners to write events to a customer's partner event bus
<code>put_permission</code>	Running PutPermission permits the specified Amazon Web Services account or Amazon
<code>put_rule</code>	Creates or updates the specified rule
<code>put_targets</code>	Adds the specified targets to the specified rule, or updates the targets if they are already
<code>remove_permission</code>	Revokes the permission of another Amazon Web Services account to be able to put even
<code>remove_targets</code>	Removes the specified targets from the specified rule
<code>start_replay</code>	Starts the specified replay
<code>tag_resource</code>	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified EventBridge resource
<code>test_event_pattern</code>	Tests whether the specified event pattern matches the provided event
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes one or more tags from the specified EventBridge resource
<code>update_api_destination</code>	Updates an API destination
<code>update_archive</code>	Updates the specified archive
<code>update_connection</code>	Updates settings for a connection

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

cloudwatchevidently *Amazon CloudWatch Evidently*

Description

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

```

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

```

Operations

batch_evaluate_feature	This operation assigns feature variation to user sessions
create_experiment	Creates an Evidently experiment
create_feature	Creates an Evidently feature that you want to launch or test
create_launch	Creates a launch of a given feature
create_project	Creates a project, which is the logical object in Evidently that can contain features, launches,
create_segment	Use this operation to define a segment of your audience
delete_experiment	Deletes an Evidently experiment
delete_feature	Deletes an Evidently feature
delete_launch	Deletes an Evidently launch
delete_project	Deletes an Evidently project
delete_segment	Deletes a segment
evaluate_feature	This operation assigns a feature variation to one given user session
get_experiment	Returns the details about one experiment

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

cloudwatchinternetmonitor

Amazon CloudWatch Internet Monitor

Description

Amazon CloudWatch Internet Monitor provides visibility into how internet issues impact the performance and availability between your applications hosted on Amazon Web Services and your

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

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

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

For more information, see [Using Amazon CloudWatch Internet Monitor](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch User Guide*.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	<p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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



```

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

```

Operations

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

Examples

```

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

## End(Not run)

```

Description

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

You can use CloudWatch Logs to:

- **Monitor logs from EC2 instances in real time:** You can use CloudWatch Logs to monitor applications and systems using log data. For example, CloudWatch Logs can track the number of errors that occur in your application logs. Then, it can send you a notification whenever the rate of errors exceeds a threshold that you specify. CloudWatch Logs uses your log data for monitoring so no code changes are required. For example, you can monitor application logs for specific literal terms (such as "NullPointerException"). You can also count the number of occurrences of a literal term at a particular position in log data (such as "404" status codes in an Apache access log). When the term you are searching for is found, CloudWatch Logs reports the data to a CloudWatch metric that you specify.
- **Monitor CloudTrail logged events:** You can create alarms in CloudWatch and receive notifications of particular API activity as captured by CloudTrail. You can use the notification to perform troubleshooting.
- **Archive log data:** You can use CloudWatch Logs to store your log data in highly durable storage. You can change the log retention setting so that any log events earlier than this setting are automatically deleted. The CloudWatch Logs agent helps to quickly send both rotated and non-rotated log data off of a host and into the log service. You can then access the raw log data when you need it.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	<p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

associate_kms_key	Associates the specified KMS key with either one log group in the account, or with all st
cancel_export_task	Cancels the specified export task
create_delivery	Creates a delivery
create_export_task	Creates an export task so that you can efficiently export data from a log group to an Ama
create_log_anomaly_detector	Creates an anomaly detector that regularly scans one or more log groups and look for pa
create_log_group	Creates a log group with the specified name
create_log_stream	Creates a log stream for the specified log group
delete_account_policy	Deletes a CloudWatch Logs account policy
delete_data_protection_policy	Deletes the data protection policy from the specified log group
delete_delivery	Deletes s delivery
delete_delivery_destination	Deletes a delivery destination
delete_delivery_destination_policy	Deletes a delivery destination policy
delete_delivery_source	Deletes a delivery source
delete_destination	Deletes the specified destination, and eventually disables all the subscription filters that p
delete_log_anomaly_detector	Deletes the specified CloudWatch Logs anomaly detector
delete_log_group	Deletes the specified log group and permanently deletes all the archived log events assoc
delete_log_stream	Deletes the specified log stream and permanently deletes all the archived log events asso
delete_metric_filter	Deletes the specified metric filter
delete_query_definition	Deletes a saved CloudWatch Logs Insights query definition
delete_resource_policy	Deletes a resource policy from this account
delete_retention_policy	Deletes the specified retention policy
delete_subscription_filter	Deletes the specified subscription filter
describe_account_policies	Returns a list of all CloudWatch Logs account policies in the account
describe_deliveries	Retrieves a list of the deliveries that have been created in the account
describe_delivery_destinations	Retrieves a list of the delivery destinations that have been created in the account
describe_delivery_sources	Retrieves a list of the delivery sources that have been created in the account
describe_destinations	Lists all your destinations
describe_export_tasks	Lists the specified export tasks
describe_log_groups	Lists the specified log groups
describe_log_streams	Lists the log streams for the specified log group
describe_metric_filters	Lists the specified metric filters
describe_queries	Returns a list of CloudWatch Logs Insights queries that are scheduled, running, or have t
describe_query_definitions	This operation returns a paginated list of your saved CloudWatch Logs Insights query de

<code>describe_resource_policies</code>	Lists the resource policies in this account
<code>describe_subscription_filters</code>	Lists the subscription filters for the specified log group
<code>disassociate_kms_key</code>	Disassociates the specified KMS key from the specified log group or from all CloudWatch Logs log groups in the account
<code>filter_log_events</code>	Lists log events from the specified log group
<code>get_data_protection_policy</code>	Returns information about a log group data protection policy
<code>get_delivery</code>	Returns complete information about one logical delivery
<code>get_delivery_destination</code>	Retrieves complete information about one delivery destination
<code>get_delivery_destination_policy</code>	Retrieves the delivery destination policy assigned to the delivery destination that you specify
<code>get_delivery_source</code>	Retrieves complete information about one delivery source
<code>get_log_anomaly_detector</code>	Retrieves information about the log anomaly detector that you specify
<code>get_log_events</code>	Lists log events from the specified log stream
<code>get_log_group_fields</code>	Returns a list of the fields that are included in log events in the specified log group
<code>get_log_record</code>	Retrieves all of the fields and values of a single log event
<code>get_query_results</code>	Returns the results from the specified query
<code>list_anomalies</code>	Returns a list of anomalies that log anomaly detectors have found
<code>list_log_anomaly_detectors</code>	Retrieves a list of the log anomaly detectors in the account
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Displays the tags associated with a CloudWatch Logs resource
<code>list_tags_log_group</code>	The ListTagsLogGroup operation is on the path to deprecation
<code>put_account_policy</code>	Creates an account-level data protection policy or subscription filter policy that applies to all log groups in the account
<code>put_data_protection_policy</code>	Creates a data protection policy for the specified log group
<code>put_delivery_destination</code>	Creates or updates a logical delivery destination
<code>put_delivery_destination_policy</code>	Creates and assigns an IAM policy that grants permissions to CloudWatch Logs to deliver log data to the specified destination
<code>put_delivery_source</code>	Creates or updates a logical delivery source
<code>put_destination</code>	Creates or updates a destination
<code>put_destination_policy</code>	Creates or updates an access policy associated with an existing destination
<code>put_log_events</code>	Uploads a batch of log events to the specified log stream
<code>put_metric_filter</code>	Creates or updates a metric filter and associates it with the specified log group
<code>put_query_definition</code>	Creates or updates a query definition for CloudWatch Logs Insights
<code>put_resource_policy</code>	Creates or updates a resource policy allowing other Amazon Web Services services to perform actions on the specified log group
<code>put_retention_policy</code>	Sets the retention of the specified log group
<code>put_subscription_filter</code>	Creates or updates a subscription filter and associates it with the specified log group
<code>start_live_tail</code>	Starts a Live Tail streaming session for one or more log groups
<code>start_query</code>	Schedules a query of a log group using CloudWatch Logs Insights
<code>stop_query</code>	Stops a CloudWatch Logs Insights query that is in progress
<code>tag_log_group</code>	The TagLogGroup operation is on the path to deprecation
<code>tag_resource</code>	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified CloudWatch Logs resource
<code>test_metric_filter</code>	Tests the filter pattern of a metric filter against a sample of log event messages
<code>untag_log_group</code>	The UntagLogGroup operation is on the path to deprecation
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes one or more tags from the specified resource
<code>update_anomaly</code>	Use this operation to suppress anomaly detection for a specified anomaly or pattern
<code>update_log_anomaly_detector</code>	Updates an existing log anomaly detector

Examples

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

```

    Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

```
cloudwatchobservabilityaccessmanager
```

CloudWatch Observability Access Manager

Description

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

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

Usage

```

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

```

Arguments

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	<p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

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

Examples

```

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

## End(Not run)

```


cloudwatchrum

CloudWatch RUM

Description

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string"
)

```

Operations

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

Examples

```

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

## End(Not run)

```

configservice

AWS Config

Description

Config

Config provides a way to keep track of the configurations of all the Amazon Web Services resources associated with your Amazon Web Services account. You can use Config to get the current and

historical configurations of each Amazon Web Services resource and also to get information about the relationship between the resources. An Amazon Web Services resource can be an Amazon Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance, an Elastic Block Store (EBS) volume, an elastic network Interface (ENI), or a security group. For a complete list of resources currently supported by Config, see [Supported Amazon Web Services resources](#).

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

<code>batch_get_aggregate_resource_config</code>	Returns the current configuration items for resources that are present in the specified Config rule.
<code>batch_get_resource_config</code>	Returns the BaseConfigurationItem for one or more requested resources.
<code>delete_aggregation_authorization</code>	Deletes the authorization granted to the specified configuration aggregator.
<code>delete_config_rule</code>	Deletes the specified Config rule and all of its evaluation results.
<code>delete_configuration_aggregator</code>	Deletes the specified configuration aggregator and the aggregated resources.
<code>delete_configuration_recorder</code>	Deletes the configuration recorder.
<code>delete_conformance_pack</code>	Deletes the specified conformance pack and all the Config rules, records, and remediation configurations.
<code>delete_delivery_channel</code>	Deletes the delivery channel.
<code>delete_evaluation_results</code>	Deletes the evaluation results for the specified Config rule.
<code>delete_organization_config_rule</code>	Deletes the specified organization Config rule and all of its evaluation results.
<code>delete_organization_conformance_pack</code>	Deletes the specified organization conformance pack and all of its evaluation results.
<code>delete_pending_aggregation_request</code>	Deletes pending authorization requests for a specified aggregator.
<code>delete_remediation_configuration</code>	Deletes the remediation configuration.
<code>delete_remediation_exceptions</code>	Deletes one or more remediation exceptions mentioned in the remediation configuration.
<code>delete_resource_config</code>	Records the configuration state for a custom resource that has been deleted.
<code>delete_retention_configuration</code>	Deletes the retention configuration.
<code>delete_stored_query</code>	Deletes the stored query for a single Amazon Web Services account.
<code>deliver_config_snapshot</code>	Schedules delivery of a configuration snapshot to the Amazon S3 bucket.
<code>describe_aggregate_compliance_by_config_rules</code>	Returns a list of compliant and noncompliant rules with the number of resources that are in each state.
<code>describe_aggregate_compliance_by_conformance_packs</code>	Returns a list of the conformance packs and their associated compliance details.
<code>describe_aggregation_authorizations</code>	Returns a list of authorizations granted to various aggregator accounts.
<code>describe_compliance_by_config_rule</code>	Indicates whether the specified Config rules are compliant.
<code>describe_compliance_by_resource</code>	Indicates whether the specified Amazon Web Services resources are compliant.
<code>describe_config_rule_evaluation_status</code>	Returns status information for each of your Config managed rules.
<code>describe_config_rules</code>	Returns details about your Config rules.
<code>describe_configuration_aggregators</code>	Returns the details of one or more configuration aggregators.
<code>describe_configuration_aggregator_sources_status</code>	Returns status information for sources within an aggregator.
<code>describe_configuration_recorders</code>	Returns the details for the specified configuration recorders.
<code>describe_configuration_recorder_status</code>	Returns the current status of the specified configuration recorder.
<code>describe_conformance_pack_compliance</code>	Returns compliance details for each rule in that conformance pack.
<code>describe_conformance_packs</code>	Returns a list of one or more conformance packs.
<code>describe_conformance_pack_status</code>	Provides one or more conformance packs deployment status.
<code>describe_delivery_channels</code>	Returns details about the specified delivery channel.
<code>describe_delivery_channel_status</code>	Returns the current status of the specified delivery channel.
<code>describe_organization_config_rules</code>	Returns a list of organization Config rules.
<code>describe_organization_config_rule_statuses</code>	Provides organization Config rule deployment status for an organization.
<code>describe_organization_conformance_packs</code>	Returns a list of organization conformance packs.
<code>describe_organization_conformance_pack_statuses</code>	Provides organization conformance pack deployment status for an organization.
<code>describe_pending_aggregation_requests</code>	Returns a list of all pending aggregation requests.
<code>describe_remediation_configurations</code>	Returns the details of one or more remediation configurations.
<code>describe_remediation_exceptions</code>	Returns the details of one or more remediation exceptions.
<code>describe_remediation_execution_status</code>	Provides a detailed view of a Remediation Execution for a set of resources.
<code>describe_retention_configurations</code>	Returns the details of one or more retention configurations.
<code>get_aggregate_compliance_details_by_config_rule</code>	Returns the evaluation results for the specified Config rule for a specified resource.
<code>get_aggregate_config_rule_compliance_summary</code>	Returns the number of compliant and noncompliant rules for one or more Config rules.
<code>get_aggregate_conformance_pack_compliance_summary</code>	Returns the count of compliant and noncompliant conformance packs.

<code>get_aggregate_discovered_resource_counts</code>	Returns the resource counts across accounts and regions that are p
<code>get_aggregate_resource_config</code>	Returns configuration item that is aggregated for your specific res
<code>get_compliance_details_by_config_rule</code>	Returns the evaluation results for the specified Config rule
<code>get_compliance_details_by_resource</code>	Returns the evaluation results for the specified Amazon Web Serv
<code>get_compliance_summary_by_config_rule</code>	Returns the number of Config rules that are compliant and noncon
<code>get_compliance_summary_by_resource_type</code>	Returns the number of resources that are compliant and the numbe
<code>get_conformance_pack_compliance_details</code>	Returns compliance details of a conformance pack for all Amazon
<code>get_conformance_pack_compliance_summary</code>	Returns compliance details for the conformance pack based on the
<code>get_custom_rule_policy</code>	Returns the policy definition containing the logic for your Config
<code>get_discovered_resource_counts</code>	Returns the resource types, the number of each resource type, and
<code>get_organization_config_rule_detailed_status</code>	Returns detailed status for each member account within an organi
<code>get_organization_conformance_pack_detailed_status</code>	Returns detailed status for each member account within an organi
<code>get_organization_custom_rule_policy</code>	Returns the policy definition containing the logic for your organiz
<code>get_resource_config_history</code>	For accurate reporting on the compliance status, you must record
<code>get_resource_evaluation_summary</code>	Returns a summary of resource evaluation for the specified resour
<code>get_stored_query</code>	Returns the details of a specific stored query
<code>list_aggregate_discovered_resources</code>	Accepts a resource type and returns a list of resource identifiers th
<code>list_conformance_pack_compliance_scores</code>	Returns a list of conformance pack compliance scores
<code>list_discovered_resources</code>	Accepts a resource type and returns a list of resource identifiers fo
<code>list_resource_evaluations</code>	Returns a list of proactive resource evaluations
<code>list_stored_queries</code>	Lists the stored queries for a single Amazon Web Services account
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	List the tags for Config resource
<code>put_aggregation_authorization</code>	Authorizes the aggregator account and region to collect data from
<code>put_config_rule</code>	Adds or updates an Config rule to evaluate if your Amazon Web S
<code>put_configuration_aggregator</code>	Creates and updates the configuration aggregator with the selected
<code>put_configuration_recorder</code>	Creates a new configuration recorder to record configuration chan
<code>put_conformance_pack</code>	Creates or updates a conformance pack
<code>put_delivery_channel</code>	Creates a delivery channel object to deliver configuration informa
<code>put_evaluations</code>	Used by an Lambda function to deliver evaluation results to Config
<code>put_external_evaluation</code>	Add or updates the evaluations for process checks
<code>put_organization_config_rule</code>	Adds or updates an Config rule for your entire organization to eva
<code>put_organization_conformance_pack</code>	Deploys conformance packs across member accounts in an Amazon
<code>put_remediation_configurations</code>	Adds or updates the remediation configuration with a specific Cor
<code>put_remediation_exceptions</code>	A remediation exception is when a specified resource is no longer
<code>put_resource_config</code>	Records the configuration state for the resource provided in the re
<code>put_retention_configuration</code>	Creates and updates the retention configuration with details about
<code>put_stored_query</code>	Saves a new query or updates an existing saved query
<code>select_aggregate_resource_config</code>	Accepts a structured query language (SQL) SELECT command an
<code>select_resource_config</code>	Accepts a structured query language (SQL) SELECT command, p
<code>start_config_rules_evaluation</code>	Runs an on-demand evaluation for the specified Config rules again
<code>start_configuration_recorder</code>	Starts recording configurations of the Amazon Web Services resou
<code>start_remediation_execution</code>	Runs an on-demand remediation for the specified Config rules aga
<code>start_resource_evaluation</code>	Runs an on-demand evaluation for the specified resource to determ
<code>stop_configuration_recorder</code>	Stops recording configurations of the Amazon Web Services resou
<code>tag_resource</code>	Associates the specified tags to a resource with the specified resou
<code>untag_resource</code>	Deletes specified tags from a resource

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

controltower

AWS Control Tower

Description

Amazon Web Services Control Tower offers application programming interface (API) operations that support programmatic interaction with these types of resources:

- *Controls*
 - `disable_control`
 - `enable_control`
 - `get_enabled_control`
 - `list_control_operations`
 - `list_enabled_controls`
 - `update_enabled_control`
- *Landing zones*
 - `create_landing_zone`
 - `delete_landing_zone`
 - `get_landing_zone`
 - `get_landing_zone_operation`
 - `list_landing_zones`
 - `list_landing_zone_operations`
 - `reset_landing_zone`
 - `update_landing_zone`
- *Baselines*
 - `disable_baseline`
 - `enable_baseline`
 - `get_baseline`
 - `get_baseline_operation`
 - `get_enabled_baseline`
 - `list_baselines`
 - `list_enabled_baselines`
 - `reset_enabled_baseline`

- `update_enabled_baseline`
- *Tagging*
 - `list_tags_for_resource`
 - `tag_resource`
 - `untag_resource`

For more information about these types of resources, see the *Amazon Web Services Control Tower User Guide*.

About control APIs

These interfaces allow you to apply the Amazon Web Services library of pre-defined *controls* to your organizational units, programmatically. In Amazon Web Services Control Tower, the terms "control" and "guardrail" are synonyms.

To call these APIs, you'll need to know:

- the `controlIdentifier` for the control—or guardrail—you are targeting.
- the ARN associated with the target organizational unit (OU), which we call the `targetIdentifier`.
- the ARN associated with a resource that you wish to tag or untag.

To get the `controlIdentifier` for your Amazon Web Services Control Tower control:

The `controlIdentifier` is an ARN that is specified for each control. You can view the `controlIdentifier` in the console on the **Control details** page, as well as in the documentation.

About identifiers for Amazon Web Services Control Tower

The Amazon Web Services Control Tower `controlIdentifier` is unique in each Amazon Web Services Region for each control. You can find the `controlIdentifier` for each Region and control in the **Tables of control metadata** or the **Control availability by Region tables** in the *Amazon Web Services Control Tower Controls Reference Guide*.

A quick-reference list of control identifiers for the Amazon Web Services Control Tower legacy *Strongly recommended* and *Elective* controls is given in **Resource identifiers for APIs and controls** in the *Amazon Web Services Control Tower Controls Reference Guide*. Remember that *Mandatory* controls cannot be added or removed.

Some controls have two identifiers

- **ARN format for Amazon Web Services Control Tower:** `arn:aws:controltower:{REGION}::control/{CONTROL_ID}`
Example:
`arn:aws:controltower:us-west-2::control/AWS-GR_AUTOSCALING_LAUNCH_CONFIG_PUBLIC_IP_DISABLED`
- **ARN format for Amazon Web Services Control Catalog:** `arn:{PARTITION}:controlcatalog:::control/{CONTROL_ID}`

You can find the `{CONTROL_CATALOG_OPAQUE_ID}` in the *Amazon Web Services Control Tower Controls Reference Guide*, or in the Amazon Web Services Control Tower console, on the **Control details** page.

The Amazon Web Services Control Tower APIs for enabled controls, such as `get_enabled_control` and `list_enabled_controls` always return an ARN of the same type given when the control was enabled.

To get the `targetIdentifier`:

The `targetIdentifier` is the ARN for an OU.

In the Amazon Web Services Organizations console, you can find the ARN for the OU on the **Organizational unit details** page associated with that OU.

OU ARN format:

arn:\${Partition}:organizations::\${MasterAccountId}:ou/o-\${OrganizationId}/ou-\${OrganizationalUnitId}

About landing zone APIs

You can configure and launch an Amazon Web Services Control Tower landing zone with APIs. For an introduction and steps, see [Getting started with Amazon Web Services Control Tower using APIs](#).

For an overview of landing zone API operations, see [Amazon Web Services Control Tower supports landing zone APIs](#). The individual API operations for landing zones are detailed in this document, the [API reference manual](#), in the "Actions" section.

About baseline APIs

You can apply the `AWSControlTowerBaseline` baseline to an organizational unit (OU) as a way to register the OU with Amazon Web Services Control Tower, programmatically. For a general overview of this capability, see [Amazon Web Services Control Tower supports APIs for OU registration and configuration with baselines](#).

You can call the baseline API operations to view the baselines that Amazon Web Services Control Tower enables for your landing zone, on your behalf, when setting up the landing zone. These baselines are read-only baselines.

The individual API operations for baselines are detailed in this document, the [API reference manual](#), in the "Actions" section. For usage examples, see [Baseline API input and output examples with CLI](#).

About Amazon Web Services Control Catalog identifiers

- The `enable_control` and `disable_control` API operations can be called by specifying either the Amazon Web Services Control Tower identifier or the Amazon Web Services Control Catalog identifier. The API response returns the same type of identifier that you specified when calling the API.
- If you use an Amazon Web Services Control Tower identifier to call the `enable_control` API, and then call `enable_control` again with an Amazon Web Services Control Catalog identifier, Amazon Web Services Control Tower returns an error message stating that the control is already enabled. Similar behavior applies to the `disable_control` API operation.
- Mandatory controls and the landing-zone-level Region deny control have Amazon Web Services Control Tower identifiers only.

Details and examples

- [Control API input and output examples with CLI](#)
- [Baseline API input and output examples with CLI](#)
- [Enable controls with CloudFormation](#)
- [Launch a landing zone with CloudFormation](#)
- [Control metadata tables \(large page\)](#)
- [Control availability by Region tables \(large page\)](#)
- [List of identifiers for legacy controls](#)
- [Controls reference guide](#)

- [Controls library groupings](#)
- [Creating Amazon Web Services Control Tower resources with Amazon Web Services CloudFormation](#)

To view the open source resource repository on GitHub, see [aws-cloudformation/aws-cloudformation-resource-providers-controltower](#)

Recording API Requests

Amazon Web Services Control Tower supports Amazon Web Services CloudTrail, a service that records Amazon Web Services API calls for your Amazon Web Services account and delivers log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. By using information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine which requests the Amazon Web Services Control Tower service received, who made the request and when, and so on. For more about Amazon Web Services Control Tower and its support for CloudTrail, see [Logging Amazon Web Services Control Tower Actions with Amazon Web Services CloudTrail](#) in the Amazon Web Services Control Tower User Guide. To learn more about CloudTrail, including how to turn it on and find your log files, see the Amazon Web Services CloudTrail User Guide.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

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

credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

```

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

```

```

    region = "string"
  )

```

Operations

create_landing_zone	Creates a new landing zone
delete_landing_zone	Decommissions a landing zone
disable_baseline	Disable an EnabledBaseline resource on the specified Target
disable_control	This API call turns off a control
enable_baseline	Enable (apply) a Baseline to a Target
enable_control	This API call activates a control
get_baseline	Retrieve details about an existing Baseline resource by specifying its identifier
get_baseline_operation	Returns the details of an asynchronous baseline operation, as initiated by any of these APIs: E
get_control_operation	Returns the status of a particular EnableControl or DisableControl operation
get_enabled_baseline	Retrieve details of an EnabledBaseline resource by specifying its identifier
get_enabled_control	Retrieves details about an enabled control
get_landing_zone	Returns details about the landing zone
get_landing_zone_operation	Returns the status of the specified landing zone operation
list_baselines	Returns a summary list of all available baselines
list_control_operations	Provides a list of operations in progress or queued
list_enabled_baselines	Returns a list of summaries describing EnabledBaseline resources
list_enabled_controls	Lists the controls enabled by Amazon Web Services Control Tower on the specified organization
list_landing_zone_operations	Lists all landing zone operations from the past 90 days
list_landing_zones	Returns the landing zone ARN for the landing zone deployed in your managed account
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of tags associated with the resource
reset_enabled_baseline	Re-enables an EnabledBaseline resource
reset_landing_zone	This API call resets a landing zone
tag_resource	Applies tags to a resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from a resource
update_enabled_baseline	Updates an EnabledBaseline resource's applied parameters or version
update_enabled_control	Updates the configuration of an already enabled control
update_landing_zone	This API call updates the landing zone

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- controltower()
svc$create_landing_zone(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

finspace

*FinSpace User Environment Management service***Description**

The FinSpace management service provides the APIs for managing FinSpace environments.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

create_environment	Create a new FinSpace environment
create_kx_changeset	Creates a changeset for a kdb database
create_kx_cluster	Creates a new kdb cluster
create_kx_database	Creates a new kdb database in the environment
create_kx_dataview	Creates a snapshot of kdb database with tiered storage capabilities and a pre-warmed
create_kx_environment	Creates a managed kdb environment for the account
create_kx_scaling_group	Creates a new scaling group
create_kx_user	Creates a user in FinSpace kdb environment with an associated IAM role

<code>create_kx_volume</code>	Creates a new volume with a specific amount of throughput and storage capacity
<code>delete_environment</code>	Delete an FinSpace environment
<code>delete_kx_cluster</code>	Deletes a kdb cluster
<code>delete_kx_cluster_node</code>	Deletes the specified nodes from a cluster
<code>delete_kx_database</code>	Deletes the specified database and all of its associated data
<code>delete_kx_dataview</code>	Deletes the specified dataview
<code>delete_kx_environment</code>	Deletes the kdb environment
<code>delete_kx_scaling_group</code>	Deletes the specified scaling group
<code>delete_kx_user</code>	Deletes a user in the specified kdb environment
<code>delete_kx_volume</code>	Deletes a volume
<code>get_environment</code>	Returns the FinSpace environment object
<code>get_kx_changeset</code>	Returns information about a kdb changeset
<code>get_kx_cluster</code>	Retrieves information about a kdb cluster
<code>get_kx_connection_string</code>	Retrieves a connection string for a user to connect to a kdb cluster
<code>get_kx_database</code>	Returns database information for the specified environment ID
<code>get_kx_dataview</code>	Retrieves details of the dataview
<code>get_kx_environment</code>	Retrieves all the information for the specified kdb environment
<code>get_kx_scaling_group</code>	Retrieves details of a scaling group
<code>get_kx_user</code>	Retrieves information about the specified kdb user
<code>get_kx_volume</code>	Retrieves the information about the volume
<code>list_environments</code>	A list of all of your FinSpace environments
<code>list_kx_changesets</code>	Returns a list of all the changesets for a database
<code>list_kx_cluster_nodes</code>	Lists all the nodes in a kdb cluster
<code>list_kx_clusters</code>	Returns a list of clusters
<code>list_kx_databases</code>	Returns a list of all the databases in the kdb environment
<code>list_kx_dataviews</code>	Returns a list of all the dataviews in the database
<code>list_kx_environments</code>	Returns a list of kdb environments created in an account
<code>list_kx_scaling_groups</code>	Returns a list of scaling groups in a kdb environment
<code>list_kx_users</code>	Lists all the users in a kdb environment
<code>list_kx_volumes</code>	Lists all the volumes in a kdb environment
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	A list of all tags for a resource
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds metadata tags to a FinSpace resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes metadata tags from a FinSpace resource
<code>update_environment</code>	Update your FinSpace environment
<code>update_kx_cluster_code_configuration</code>	Allows you to update code configuration on a running cluster
<code>update_kx_cluster_databases</code>	Updates the databases mounted on a kdb cluster, which includes the changesetId and
<code>update_kx_database</code>	Updates information for the given kdb database
<code>update_kx_dataview</code>	Updates the specified dataview
<code>update_kx_environment</code>	Updates information for the given kdb environment
<code>update_kx_environment_network</code>	Updates environment network to connect to your internal network by using a transit
<code>update_kx_user</code>	Updates the user details
<code>update_kx_volume</code>	Updates the throughput or capacity of a volume

Examples

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



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

health

AWS Health APIs and Notifications

Description

Health

The Health API provides access to the Health information that appears in the Health Dashboard. You can use the API operations to get information about events that might affect your Amazon Web Services and resources.

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

For API access, you need an access key ID and a secret access key. Use temporary credentials instead of long-term access keys when possible. Temporary credentials include an access key ID, a secret access key, and a security token that indicates when the credentials expire. For more information, see [Best practices for managing Amazon Web Services access keys](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

You can use the Health endpoint `health.us-east-1.amazonaws.com` (HTTPS) to call the Health API operations. Health supports a multi-Region application architecture and has two regional endpoints in an active-passive configuration. You can use the high availability endpoint example to determine which Amazon Web Services Region is active, so that you can get the latest information from the API. For more information, see [Accessing the Health API](#) in the *Health User Guide*.

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

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

```

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

```

Operations

[describe_affected_accounts_for_organization](#)

[describe_affected_entities](#)

[describe_affected_entities_for_organization](#)

[describe_entity_aggregates](#)

[describe_entity_aggregates_for_organization](#)

[describe_event_aggregates](#)

[describe_event_details](#)

[describe_event_details_for_organization](#)

[describe_events](#)

[describe_events_for_organization](#)

[describe_event_types](#)

[describe_health_service_status_for_organization](#)

[disable_health_service_access_for_organization](#)

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

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

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

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

Returns a list of entity aggregates for your Organizations that are affected l

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

Returns detailed information about one or more specified events

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

Returns information about events that meet the specified filter criteria

Returns information about events across your organization in Organization

Returns the event types that meet the specified filter criteria

This operation provides status information on enabling or disabling Health

Disables Health from working with Organizations

`enable_health_service_access_for_organization` Enables Health to work with Organizations

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

licensemanager

AWS License Manager

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

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

```

Operations

accept_grant	Accepts the specified grant
check_in_license	Checks in the specified license
checkout_borrow_license	Checks out the specified license for offline use
checkout_license	Checks out the specified license
create_grant	Creates a grant for the specified license
create_grant_version	Creates a new version of the specified grant
create_license	Creates a license
create_license_configuration	Creates a license configuration
create_license_conversion_task_for_resource	Creates a new license conversion task
create_license_manager_report_generator	Creates a report generator
create_license_version	Creates a new version of the specified license
create_token	Creates a long-lived token
delete_grant	Deletes the specified grant
delete_license	Deletes the specified license
delete_license_configuration	Deletes the specified license configuration
delete_license_manager_report_generator	Deletes the specified report generator
delete_token	Deletes the specified token
extend_license_consumption	Extends the expiration date for license consumption
get_access_token	Gets a temporary access token to use with AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity
get_grant	Gets detailed information about the specified grant
get_license	Gets detailed information about the specified license
get_license_configuration	Gets detailed information about the specified license configuration
get_license_conversion_task	Gets information about the specified license type conversion task
get_license_manager_report_generator	Gets information about the specified report generator
get_license_usage	Gets detailed information about the usage of the specified license
get_service_settings	Gets the License Manager settings for the current Region
list_associations_for_license_configuration	Lists the resource associations for the specified license configuration
list_distributed_grants	Lists the grants distributed for the specified license
list_failures_for_license_configuration_operations	Lists the license configuration operations that failed
list_license_configurations	Lists the license configurations for your account
list_license_conversion_tasks	Lists the license type conversion tasks for your account
list_license_manager_report_generators	Lists the report generators for your account
list_licenses	Lists the licenses for your account
list_license_specifications_for_resource	Describes the license configurations for the specified resource
list_license_versions	Lists all versions of the specified license
list_received_grants	Lists grants that are received

list_received_grants_for_organization	Lists the grants received for all accounts in the organization
list_received_licenses	Lists received licenses
list_received_licenses_for_organization	Lists the licenses received for all accounts in the organization
list_resource_inventory	Lists resources managed using Systems Manager inventory
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags for the specified license configuration
list_tokens	Lists your tokens
list_usage_for_license_configuration	Lists all license usage records for a license configuration, displaying licen
reject_grant	Rejects the specified grant
tag_resource	Adds the specified tags to the specified license configuration
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags from the specified license configuration
update_license_configuration	Modifies the attributes of an existing license configuration
update_license_manager_report_generator	Updates a report generator
update_license_specifications_for_resource	Adds or removes the specified license configurations for the specified An
update_service_settings	Updates License Manager settings for the current Region

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

licensemanagerlinuxsubscriptions
AWS License Manager Linux Subscriptions

Description

With License Manager, you can discover and track your commercial Linux subscriptions on running Amazon EC2 instances.

Usage

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

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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



```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

deregister_subscription_provider	Remove a third-party subscription provider from the Bring Your Own License (BYOL)
get_registered_subscription_provider	Get details for a Bring Your Own License (BYOL) subscription that's registered to you
get_service_settings	Lists the Linux subscriptions service settings for your account
list_linux_subscription_instances	Lists the running Amazon EC2 instances that were discovered with commercial Linux
list_linux_subscriptions	Lists the Linux subscriptions that have been discovered
list_registered_subscription_providers	List Bring Your Own License (BYOL) subscription registration resources for your account
list_tags_for_resource	List the metadata tags that are assigned to the specified Amazon Web Services resource
register_subscription_provider	Register the supported third-party subscription provider for your Bring Your Own License
tag_resource	Add metadata tags to the specified Amazon Web Services resource
untag_resource	Remove one or more metadata tag from the specified Amazon Web Services resource
update_service_settings	Updates the service settings for Linux subscriptions

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- licensemanagerlinuxsubscriptions()
svc$deregister_subscription_provider(
  Foo = 123
)

```

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

```
licensemanagerusersubscriptions
    AWS License Manager User Subscriptions
```

Description

With License Manager, you can create user-based subscriptions to utilize licensed software with a per user subscription fee on Amazon EC2 instances.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the `config` parameter

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

associate_user	Associates the user to an EC2 instance to utilize user-based subscriptions
deregister_identity_provider	Deregisters the identity provider from providing user-based subscriptions
disassociate_user	Disassociates the user from an EC2 instance providing user-based subscriptions
list_identity_providers	Lists the identity providers for user-based subscriptions
list_instances	Lists the EC2 instances providing user-based subscriptions
list_product_subscriptions	Lists the user-based subscription products available from an identity provider
list_user_associations	Lists user associations for an identity provider
register_identity_provider	Registers an identity provider for user-based subscriptions
start_product_subscription	Starts a product subscription for a user with the specified identity provider
stop_product_subscription	Stops a product subscription for a user with the specified identity provider
update_identity_provider_settings	Updates additional product configuration settings for the registered identity provider

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- licensemanagerusersubscriptions()
svc$associate_user(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

managedgrafana

Amazon Managed Grafana

Description

Amazon Managed Grafana is a fully managed and secure data visualization service that you can use to instantly query, correlate, and visualize operational metrics, logs, and traces from multiple sources. Amazon Managed Grafana makes it easy to deploy, operate, and scale Grafana, a widely deployed data visualization tool that is popular for its extensible data support.

With Amazon Managed Grafana, you create logically isolated Grafana servers called *workspaces*. In a workspace, you can create Grafana dashboards and visualizations to analyze your metrics, logs, and traces without having to build, package, or deploy any hardware to run Grafana servers.

Usage

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

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

associate_license	Assigns a Grafana Enterprise license to a workspace
create_workspace	Creates a workspace
create_workspace_api_key	Creates a Grafana API key for the workspace
create_workspace_service_account	Creates a service account for the workspace
create_workspace_service_account_token	Creates a token that can be used to authenticate and authorize Grafana HTTP API
delete_workspace	Deletes an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace
delete_workspace_api_key	Deletes a Grafana API key for the workspace
delete_workspace_service_account	Deletes a workspace service account from the workspace
delete_workspace_service_account_token	Deletes a token for the workspace service account
describe_workspace	Displays information about one Amazon Managed Grafana workspace
describe_workspace_authentication	Displays information about the authentication methods used in one Amazon Man
describe_workspace_configuration	Gets the current configuration string for the given workspace
disassociate_license	Removes the Grafana Enterprise license from a workspace
list_permissions	Lists the users and groups who have the Grafana Admin and Editor roles in this w
list_tags_for_resource	The ListTagsForResource operation returns the tags that are associated with the A
list_versions	Lists available versions of Grafana
list_workspaces	Returns a list of Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces in the account, with some
list_workspace_service_accounts	Returns a list of service accounts for a workspace
list_workspace_service_account_tokens	Returns a list of tokens for a workspace service account
tag_resource	The TagResource operation associates tags with an Amazon Managed Grafana re

[untag_resource](#)
[update_permissions](#)
[update_workspace](#)
[update_workspace_authentication](#)
[update_workspace_configuration](#)

The UntagResource operation removes the association of the tag with the Amazon
 Updates which users in a workspace have the Grafana Admin or Editor roles
 Modifies an existing Amazon Managed Grafana workspace
 Use this operation to define the identity provider (IdP) that this workspace authenticates
 Updates the configuration string for the given workspace

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- managedgrafana()
svc$associate_license(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

opsworks

AWS OpsWorks

Description

OpsWorks

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

OpsWorks Stacks is an application management service that provides an integrated experience for managing the complete application lifecycle. For information about OpsWorks, see the [OpsWorks](#) information page.

SDKs and CLI

Use the OpsWorks Stacks API by using the Command Line Interface (CLI) or by using one of the Amazon Web Services SDKs to implement applications in your preferred language. For more information, see:

- [CLI](#)
- [SDK for Java](#)
- [SDK for .NET](#)
- [SDK for PHP](#)
- [SDK for Ruby](#)
- [Amazon Web Services SDK for Node.js](#)
- [SDK for Python \(Boto\)](#)

Endpoints

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

- `opsworks.us-east-1.amazonaws.com`
- `opsworks.us-east-2.amazonaws.com`
- `opsworks.us-west-1.amazonaws.com`
- `opsworks.us-west-2.amazonaws.com`
- `opsworks.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com` (API only; not available in the Amazon Web Services Management Console)
- `opsworks.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com`
- `opsworks.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com`
- `opsworks.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com`
- `opsworks.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com`
- `opsworks.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com`
- `opsworks.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com`
- `opsworks.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com`
- `opsworks.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com`
- `opsworks.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com`
- `opsworks.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com`

Chef Versions

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>config</code>	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
---------------------	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

assign_instance	Assign a registered instance to a layer
assign_volume	Assigns one of the stack's registered Amazon EBS volumes to a specified instance
associate_elastic_ip	Associates one of the stack's registered Elastic IP addresses with a specified instance
attach_elastic_load_balancer	Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer to a specified layer
clone_stack	Creates a clone of a specified stack
create_app	Creates an app for a specified stack
create_deployment	Runs deployment or stack commands
create_instance	Creates an instance in a specified stack
create_layer	Creates a layer
create_stack	Creates a new stack
create_user_profile	Creates a new user profile
delete_app	Deletes a specified app
delete_instance	Deletes a specified instance, which terminates the associated Amazon EC2 instance
delete_layer	Deletes a specified layer
delete_stack	Deletes a specified stack
delete_user_profile	Deletes a user profile
deregister_ecs_cluster	Deregisters a specified Amazon ECS cluster from a stack
deregister_elastic_ip	Deregisters a specified Elastic IP address
deregister_instance	Deregister an instance from OpsWorks Stacks
deregister_rds_db_instance	Deregisters an Amazon RDS instance
deregister_volume	Deregisters an Amazon EBS volume
describe_agent_versions	Describes the available OpsWorks Stacks agent versions
describe_apps	Requests a description of a specified set of apps
describe_commands	Describes the results of specified commands
describe_deployments	Requests a description of a specified set of deployments
describe_ecs_clusters	Describes Amazon ECS clusters that are registered with a stack
describe_elastic_ips	Describes Elastic IP addresses
describe_elastic_load_balancers	Describes a stack's Elastic Load Balancing instances
describe_instances	Requests a description of a set of instances
describe_layers	Requests a description of one or more layers in a specified stack
describe_load_based_auto_scaling	Describes load-based auto scaling configurations for specified layers

<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 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 OpsWorks Stacks service errors
<code>describe_stack_provisioning_parameters</code>	Requests a description of a stack's provisioning parameters
<code>describe_stacks</code>	Requests a description of one or more stacks
<code>describe_stack_summary</code>	Describes the number of layers and apps in a specified stack, and the number of instances
<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 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
<code>set_load_based_auto_scaling</code>	Specify the load-based auto scaling configuration for a specified layer
<code>set_permission</code>	Specifies a user's permissions
<code>set_time_based_auto_scaling</code>	Specify the time-based auto scaling configuration for a specified instance
<code>start_instance</code>	Starts a specified instance
<code>start_stack</code>	Starts a stack's instances
<code>stop_instance</code>	Stops a specified instance
<code>stop_stack</code>	Stops a specified stack
<code>tag_resource</code>	Apply cost-allocation tags to a specified stack or layer in OpsWorks Stacks
<code>unassign_instance</code>	Unassigns a registered instance from all layers that are using the instance
<code>unassign_volume</code>	Unassigns an assigned Amazon EBS volume
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes tags from a specified stack or layer
<code>update_app</code>	Updates a specified app
<code>update_elastic_ip</code>	Updates a registered Elastic IP address's name
<code>update_instance</code>	Updates a specified instance
<code>update_layer</code>	Updates a specified layer
<code>update_my_user_profile</code>	Updates a user's SSH public key
<code>update_rds_db_instance</code>	Updates an Amazon RDS instance
<code>update_stack</code>	Updates a specified stack
<code>update_user_profile</code>	Updates a specified user profile
<code>update_volume</code>	Updates an Amazon EBS volume's name or mount point

Examples

```
## Not run:
```

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

opsworkscm

AWS OpsWorks CM

Description

AWS OpsWorks for configuration management (CM) is a service that runs and manages configuration management servers. You can use AWS OpsWorks CM to create and manage AWS OpsWorks for Chef Automate and AWS OpsWorks for Puppet Enterprise servers, and add or remove nodes for the servers to manage.

Glossary of terms

- **Server:** A configuration management server that can be highly-available. The configuration management server runs on an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instance, and may use various other AWS services, such as Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) and Elastic Load Balancing. A server is a generic abstraction over the configuration manager that you want to use, much like Amazon RDS. In AWS OpsWorks CM, you do not start or stop servers. After you create servers, they continue to run until they are deleted.
- **Engine:** The engine is the specific configuration manager that you want to use. Valid values in this release include ChefAutomate and Puppet.
- **Backup:** This is an application-level backup of the data that the configuration manager stores. AWS OpsWorks CM creates an S3 bucket for backups when you launch the first server. A backup maintains a snapshot of a server's configuration-related attributes at the time the backup starts.
- **Events:** Events are always related to a server. Events are written during server creation, when health checks run, when backups are created, when system maintenance is performed, etc. When you delete a server, the server's events are also deleted.
- **Account attributes:** Every account has attributes that are assigned in the AWS OpsWorks CM database. These attributes store information about configuration limits (servers, backups, etc.) and your customer account.

Endpoints

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

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

- opsworks-cm.us-west-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks-cm.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks-cm.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks-cm.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com
- opsworks-cm.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com
- opsworks-cm.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com

For more information, see [AWS OpsWorks endpoints and quotas](#) in the AWS General Reference.

Throttling limits

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

Usage

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

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

associate_node	Associates a new node with the server
create_backup	Creates an application-level backup of a server
create_server	Creates and immediately starts a new server
delete_backup	Deletes a backup
delete_server	Deletes the server and the underlying AWS CloudFormation stacks (including the server's
describe_account_attributes	Describes your OpsWorks-CM account attributes
describe_backups	Describes backups
describe_events	Describes events for a specified server
describe_node_association_status	Returns the current status of an existing association or disassociation request
describe_servers	Lists all configuration management servers that are identified with your account
disassociate_node	Disassociates a node from an AWS OpsWorks CM server, and removes the node from the
export_server_engine_attribute	Exports a specified server engine attribute as a base64-encoded string
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of tags that are applied to the specified AWS OpsWorks for Chef Automate
restore_server	Restores a backup to a server that is in a CONNECTION_LOST, HEALTHY, RUNNING
start_maintenance	Manually starts server maintenance
tag_resource	Applies tags to an AWS OpsWorks for Chef Automate or AWS OpsWorks for Puppet Ent
untag_resource	Removes specified tags from an AWS OpsWorks-CM server or backup
update_server	Updates settings for a server
update_server_engine_attributes	Updates engine-specific attributes on a specified server

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- opsworkscm()
svc$associate_node(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

organizations

AWS Organizations

Description

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

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

Support and feedback for Organizations

We welcome your feedback. Send your comments to feedback-awsorganizations@amazon.com or post your feedback and questions in the Organizations support forum. For more information about the Amazon Web Services support forums, see Forums Help.

Endpoint to call When using the CLI or the Amazon Web Services SDK

For the current release of Organizations, specify the `us-east-1` region for all Amazon Web Services API and CLI calls made from the commercial Amazon Web Services Regions outside of China. If calling from one of the Amazon Web Services Regions in China, then specify `cn-northwest-1`. You can do this in the CLI by using these parameters and commands:

- Use the following parameter with each command to specify both the endpoint and its region:
`--endpoint-url https://organizations.us-east-1.amazonaws.com` (*from commercial Amazon Web Services Regions outside of China*)
or
`--endpoint-url https://organizations.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn` (*from Amazon Web Services Regions in China*)
- Use the default endpoint, but configure your default region with this command:
`aws configure set default.region us-east-1` (*from commercial Amazon Web Services Regions outside of China*)
or
`aws configure set default.region cn-northwest-1` (*from Amazon Web Services Regions in China*)
- Use the following parameter with each command to specify the endpoint:
`--region us-east-1` (*from commercial Amazon Web Services Regions outside of China*)
or
`--region cn-northwest-1` (*from Amazon Web Services Regions in China*)

Recording API Requests

Organizations supports CloudTrail, a service that records Amazon Web Services API calls for your Amazon Web Services account and delivers log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. By using information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine which requests the Organizations service received, who made the request and when, and so on. For more about Organizations and its support for CloudTrail, see [Logging Organizations API calls with CloudTrail](#) in the *Organizations User Guide*. To learn more about CloudTrail, including how to turn it on and find your log files, see the [CloudTrail User Guide](#).

Usage

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

Arguments

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

        profile = "string",
        anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
    creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

accept_handshake	Sends a response to the originator of a handshake agreeing to the action proposed
attach_policy	Attaches a policy to a root, an organizational unit (OU), or an individual account
cancel_handshake	Cancels a handshake
close_account	Closes an Amazon Web Services member account within an organization
create_account	Creates an Amazon Web Services account that is automatically a member of the organization
createGovCloudAccount	This action is available if all of the following are true:
create_organization	Creates an Amazon Web Services organization
create_organizational_unit	Creates an organizational unit (OU) within a root or parent OU
create_policy	Creates a policy of a specified type that you can attach to a root, an organizational unit, or an individual account
decline_handshake	Declines a handshake request
delete_organization	Deletes the organization
delete_organizational_unit	Deletes an organizational unit (OU) from a root or another OU
delete_policy	Deletes the specified policy from your organization
delete_resource_policy	Deletes the resource policy from your organization
deregister_delegated_administrator	Removes the specified member Amazon Web Services account as a delegated administrator
describe_account	Retrieves Organizations-related information about the specified account
describe_create_account_status	Retrieves the current status of an asynchronous request to create an account
describe_effective_policy	Returns the contents of the effective policy for specified policy type and account
describe_handshake	Retrieves information about a previously requested handshake
describe_organization	Retrieves information about the organization that the user's account belongs to
describe_organizational_unit	Retrieves information about an organizational unit (OU)
describe_policy	Retrieves information about a policy
describe_resource_policy	Retrieves information about a resource policy

<code>detach_policy</code>	Detaches a policy from a target root, organizational unit (OU), or account
<code>disable_aws_service_access</code>	Disables the integration of an Amazon Web Services service (the service that is sp
<code>disable_policy_type</code>	Disables an organizational policy type in a root
<code>enable_all_features</code>	Enables all features in an organization
<code>enable_aws_service_access</code>	Enables the integration of an Amazon Web Services service (the service that is sp
<code>enable_policy_type</code>	Enables a policy type in a root
<code>invite_account_to_organization</code>	Sends an invitation to another account to join your organization as a member acco
<code>leave_organization</code>	Removes a member account from its parent organization
<code>list_accounts</code>	Lists all the accounts in the organization
<code>list_accounts_for_parent</code>	Lists the accounts in an organization that are contained by the specified target roo
<code>list_aws_service_access_for_organization</code>	Returns a list of the Amazon Web Services services that you enabled to integrati
<code>list_children</code>	Lists all of the organizational units (OUs) or accounts that are contained in the sp
<code>list_create_account_status</code>	Lists the account creation requests that match the specified status that is currentl
<code>list_delegated_administrators</code>	Lists the Amazon Web Services accounts that are designated as delegated adminis
<code>list_delegated_services_for_account</code>	List the Amazon Web Services services for which the specified account is a deleg
<code>list_handshakes_for_account</code>	Lists the current handshakes that are associated with the account of the requestin
<code>list_handshakes_for_organization</code>	Lists the handshakes that are associated with the organization that the requestin
<code>list_organizational_units_for_parent</code>	Lists the organizational units (OUs) in a parent organizational unit or root
<code>list_parents</code>	Lists the root or organizational units (OUs) that serve as the immediate parent of
<code>list_policies</code>	Retrieves the list of all policies in an organization of a specified type
<code>list_policies_for_target</code>	Lists the policies that are directly attached to the specified target root, organizati
<code>list_roots</code>	Lists the roots that are defined in the current organization
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists tags that are attached to the specified resource
<code>list_targets_for_policy</code>	Lists all the roots, organizational units (OUs), and accounts that the specified poli
<code>move_account</code>	Moves an account from its current source parent root or organizational unit (OU)
<code>put_resource_policy</code>	Creates or updates a resource policy
<code>register_delegated_administrator</code>	Enables the specified member account to administer the Organizations features of
<code>remove_account_from_organization</code>	Removes the specified account from the organization
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds one or more tags to the specified resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes any tags with the specified keys from the specified resource
<code>update_organizational_unit</code>	Renames the specified organizational unit (OU)
<code>update_policy</code>	Updates an existing policy with a new name, description, or content

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- organizations()
# Bill is the owner of an organization, and he invites Juan's account
# (222222222222) to join his organization. The following example shows
# Juan's account accepting the handshake and thus agreeing to the
# invitation.
svc$accept_handshake(
  HandshakeId = "h-examplehandshakeid111"
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon RDS Performance Insights

Amazon RDS Performance Insights enables you to monitor and explore different dimensions of database load based on data captured from a running DB instance. The guide provides detailed information about Performance Insights data types, parameters and errors.

When Performance Insights is enabled, the Amazon RDS Performance Insights API provides visibility into the performance of your DB instance. Amazon CloudWatch provides the authoritative source for Amazon Web Services service-vented monitoring metrics. Performance Insights offers a domain-specific view of DB load.

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

- | | |
|--------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. |
|--------|---|

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	<p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

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

```

Operations

create_performance_analysis_report	Creates a new performance analysis report for a specific time period for the DB instance
delete_performance_analysis_report	Deletes a performance analysis report
describe_dimension_keys	For a specific time period, retrieve the top N dimension keys for a metric
get_dimension_key_details	Get the attributes of the specified dimension group for a DB instance or data source
get_performance_analysis_report	Retrieves the report including the report ID, status, time details, and the insights with r
get_resource_metadata	Retrieve the metadata for different features
get_resource_metrics	Retrieve Performance Insights metrics for a set of data sources over a time period
list_available_resource_dimensions	Retrieve the dimensions that can be queried for each specified metric type on a specifie
list_available_resource_metrics	Retrieve metrics of the specified types that can be queried for a specified DB instance
list_performance_analysis_reports	Lists all the analysis reports created for the DB instance
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieves all the metadata tags associated with Amazon RDS Performance Insights reso
tag_resource	Adds metadata tags to the Amazon RDS Performance Insights resource
untag_resource	Deletes the metadata tags from the Amazon RDS Performance Insights resource

Examples

```

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

## End(Not run)

```

prometheusservice

Amazon Prometheus Service

Description

Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus is a serverless, Prometheus-compatible monitoring service for container metrics that makes it easier to securely monitor container environments at scale. With Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus, you can use the same open-source Prometheus

data model and query language that you use today to monitor the performance of your containerized workloads, and also enjoy improved scalability, availability, and security without having to manage the underlying infrastructure.

For more information about Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus, see the [Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus User Guide](#).

Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus includes two APIs.

- Use the Amazon Web Services API described in this guide to manage Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus resources, such as workspaces, rule groups, and alert managers.
- Use the [Prometheus-compatible API](#) to work within your Prometheus workspace.

Usage

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

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

create_alert_manager_definition	The CreateAlertManagerDefinition operation creates the alert manager definition in a workspace
create_logging_configuration	The CreateLoggingConfiguration operation creates a logging configuration for the workspace
create_rule_groups_namespace	The CreateRuleGroupsNamespace operation creates a rule groups namespace within a workspace
create_scraper	The CreateScraper operation creates a scraper to collect metrics
create_workspace	Creates a Prometheus workspace
delete_alert_manager_definition	Deletes the alert manager definition from a workspace
delete_logging_configuration	Deletes the logging configuration for a workspace
delete_rule_groups_namespace	Deletes one rule groups namespace and its associated rule groups definition
delete_scraper	The DeleteScraper operation deletes one scraper, and stops any metrics collection that that scraper is collecting
delete_workspace	Deletes an existing workspace
describe_alert_manager_definition	Retrieves the full information about the alert manager definition for a workspace
describe_logging_configuration	Returns complete information about the current logging configuration of the workspace
describe_rule_groups_namespace	Returns complete information about one rule groups namespace
describe_scraper	The DescribeScraper operation displays information about an existing scraper
describe_workspace	Returns information about an existing workspace
get_default_scraper_configuration	The GetDefaultScraperConfiguration operation returns the default scraper configuration
list_rule_groups_namespaces	Returns a list of rule groups namespaces in a workspace
list_scrapers	The ListScrapers operation lists all of the scrapers in your account
list_tags_for_resource	The ListTagsForResource operation returns the tags that are associated with an Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus resource
list_workspaces	Lists all of the Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus workspaces in your account
put_alert_manager_definition	Updates an existing alert manager definition in a workspace
put_rule_groups_namespace	Updates an existing rule groups namespace within a workspace
tag_resource	The TagResource operation associates tags with an Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus resource
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags from an Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus resource
update_logging_configuration	Updates the log group ARN or the workspace ID of the current logging configuration
update_workspace_alias	Updates the alias of an existing workspace

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- prometheusservice()
svc$create_alert_manager_definition(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Resilience Hub helps you proactively prepare and protect your Amazon Web Services applications from disruptions. It offers continual resiliency assessment and validation that integrates into your

software development lifecycle. This enables you to uncover resiliency weaknesses, ensure recovery time objective (RTO) and recovery point objective (RPO) targets for your applications are met, and resolve issues before they are released into production.

Usage

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

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

[accept_resource_grouping_recommendations](#)
[add_draft_app_version_resource_mappings](#)
[batch_update_recommendation_status](#)
[create_app](#)
[create_app_version_app_component](#)
[create_app_version_resource](#)
[create_recommendation_template](#)
[create_resiliency_policy](#)

Accepts the resource grouping recommendations suggested by Resilience Hub
 Adds the source of resource-maps to the draft version of an application
 Enables you to include or exclude one or more operational recommendations
 Creates an Resilience Hub application
 Creates a new Application Component in the Resilience Hub application
 Adds a resource to the Resilience Hub application and assigns it to the application
 Creates a new recommendation template for the Resilience Hub application
 Creates a resiliency policy for an application

delete_app	Deletes an Resilience Hub application
delete_app_assessment	Deletes an Resilience Hub application assessment
delete_app_input_source	Deletes the input source and all of its imported resources from the Resilience Hub application
delete_app_version_app_component	Deletes an Application Component from the Resilience Hub application
delete_app_version_resource	Deletes a resource from the Resilience Hub application
delete_recommendation_template	Deletes a recommendation template
delete_resiliency_policy	Deletes a resiliency policy
describe_app	Describes an Resilience Hub application
describe_app_assessment	Describes an assessment for an Resilience Hub application
describe_app_version	Describes the Resilience Hub application version
describe_app_version_app_component	Describes an Application Component in the Resilience Hub application
describe_app_version_resource	Describes a resource of the Resilience Hub application
describe_app_version_resources_resolution_status	Returns the resolution status for the specified resolution identifier for a Resilience Hub application
describe_app_version_template	Describes details about an Resilience Hub application
describe_draft_app_version_resources_import_status	Describes the status of importing resources to an application version
describe_resiliency_policy	Describes a specified resiliency policy for an Resilience Hub application
describe_resource_grouping_recommendation_task	Describes the resource grouping recommendation tasks run by Resilience Hub
import_resources_to_draft_app_version	Imports resources to Resilience Hub application draft version from different Resilience Hub applications
list_alarm_recommendations	Lists the alarm recommendations for an Resilience Hub application
list_app_assessment_compliance_drifts	List of compliance drifts that were detected while running an assessment for a Resilience Hub application
list_app_assessment_resource_drifts	Indicates the list of resource drifts that were detected while running an assessment for a Resilience Hub application
list_app_assessments	Lists the assessments for an Resilience Hub application
list_app_component_compliances	Lists the compliances for an Resilience Hub Application Component
list_app_component_recommendations	Lists the recommendations for an Resilience Hub Application Component
list_app_input_sources	Lists all the input sources of the Resilience Hub application
list_apps	Lists your Resilience Hub applications
list_app_version_app_components	Lists all the Application Components in the Resilience Hub application
list_app_version_resource_mappings	Lists how the resources in an application version are mapped/sourced
list_app_version_resources	Lists all the resources in an Resilience Hub application
list_app_versions	Lists the different versions for the Resilience Hub applications
list_recommendation_templates	Lists the recommendation templates for the Resilience Hub applications
list_resiliency_policies	Lists the resiliency policies for the Resilience Hub applications
list_resource_grouping_recommendations	Lists the resource grouping recommendations suggested by Resilience Hub
list_sop_recommendations	Lists the standard operating procedure (SOP) recommendations for the Resilience Hub applications
list_suggested_resiliency_policies	Lists the suggested resiliency policies for the Resilience Hub applications
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags for your resources in your Resilience Hub applications
list_test_recommendations	Lists the test recommendations for the Resilience Hub application
list_unsupported_app_version_resources	Lists the resources that are not currently supported in Resilience Hub application
publish_app_version	Publishes a new version of a specific Resilience Hub application
put_draft_app_version_template	Adds or updates the app template for an Resilience Hub application draft version
reject_resource_grouping_recommendations	Rejects resource grouping recommendations
remove_draft_app_version_resource_mappings	Removes resource mappings from a draft application version
resolve_app_version_resources	Resolves the resources for an application version
start_app_assessment	Creates a new application assessment for an application
start_resource_grouping_recommendation_task	Starts grouping recommendation task
tag_resource	Applies one or more tags to a resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from a resource
update_app	Updates an application

update_app_version	Updates the Resilience Hub application version
update_app_version_app_component	Updates an existing Application Component in the Resilience Hub application
update_app_version_resource	Updates the resource details in the Resilience Hub application
update_resiliency_policy	Updates a resiliency policy

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- resiliencehub()
svc$accept_resource_grouping_recommendations(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

resourcegroups	<i>AWS Resource Groups</i>
----------------	----------------------------

Description

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

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

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

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

- Create, Read, Update, and Delete (CRUD) operations on resource groups and resource query entities
- Applying, editing, and removing tags from resource groups
- Resolving resource group member ARNs so they can be returned as search results
- Getting data about resources that are members of a group
- Searching Amazon Web Services resources based on a resource query

Usage

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

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

```

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

```

Operations

create_group	Creates a resource group with the specified name and description
delete_group	Deletes the specified resource group
get_account_settings	Retrieves the current status of optional features in Resource Groups
get_group	Returns information about a specified resource group
get_group_configuration	Retrieves the service configuration associated with the specified resource group
get_group_query	Retrieves the resource query associated with the specified resource group
get_tags	Returns a list of tags that are associated with a resource group, specified by an ARN
group_resources	Adds the specified resources to the specified group
list_group_resources	Returns a list of ARNs of the resources that are members of a specified resource group
list_groups	Returns a list of existing Resource Groups in your account
put_group_configuration	Attaches a service configuration to the specified group
search_resources	Returns a list of Amazon Web Services resource identifiers that matches the specified query
tag	Adds tags to a resource group with the specified ARN

ungroup_resources	Removes the specified resources from the specified group
untag	Deletes tags from a specified resource group
update_account_settings	Turns on or turns off optional features in Resource Groups
update_group	Updates the description for an existing group
update_group_query	Updates the resource query of a group

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

resourcegroupstaggingapi

AWS Resource Groups Tagging API

Description

Resource Groups Tagging API

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

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

Examples

```

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

## End(Not run)

```

servicecatalog

AWS Service Catalog

Description

Service Catalog

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

Usage

```

servicecatalog(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

```

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

```

Operations

accept_portfolio_share	Accepts an offer to share the specified portfolio
associate_budget_with_resource	Associates the specified budget with the specified resource
associate_principal_with_portfolio	Associates the specified principal ARN with the specified portfolio
associate_product_with_portfolio	Associates the specified product with the specified portfolio
associate_service_action_with_provisioning_artifact	Associates a self-service action with a provisioning artifact
associate_tag_option_with_resource	Associate the specified TagOption with the specified portfolio
batch_associate_service_action_with_provisioning_artifact	Associates multiple self-service actions with provisioning artifact
batch_disassociate_service_action_from_provisioning_artifact	Disassociates a batch of self-service actions from the specified provisioning artifact
copy_product	Copies the specified source product to the specified target portfolio
create_constraint	Creates a constraint
create_portfolio	Creates a portfolio
create_portfolio_share	Shares the specified portfolio with the specified account or role
create_product	Creates a product

create_provisioned_product_plan	Creates a plan
create_provisioning_artifact	Creates a provisioning artifact (also known as a version) for
create_service_action	Creates a self-service action
create_tag_option	Creates a TagOption
delete_constraint	Deletes the specified constraint
delete_portfolio	Deletes the specified portfolio
delete_portfolio_share	Stops sharing the specified portfolio with the specified acco
delete_product	Deletes the specified product
delete_provisioned_product_plan	Deletes the specified plan
delete_provisioning_artifact	Deletes the specified provisioning artifact (also known as a
delete_service_action	Deletes a self-service action
delete_tag_option	Deletes the specified TagOption
describe_constraint	Gets information about the specified constraint
describe_copy_product_status	Gets the status of the specified copy product operation
describe_portfolio	Gets information about the specified portfolio
describe_portfolio_shares	Returns a summary of each of the portfolio shares that were
describe_portfolio_share_status	Gets the status of the specified portfolio share operation
describe_product	Gets information about the specified product
describe_product_as_admin	Gets information about the specified product
describe_product_view	Gets information about the specified product
describe_provisioned_product	Gets information about the specified provisioned product
describe_provisioned_product_plan	Gets information about the resource changes for the specifi
describe_provisioning_artifact	Gets information about the specified provisioning artifact (a
describe_provisioning_parameters	Gets information about the configuration required to provis
describe_record	Gets information about the specified request operation
describe_service_action	Describes a self-service action
describe_service_action_execution_parameters	Finds the default parameters for a specific self-service actio
describe_tag_option	Gets information about the specified TagOption
disable_aws_organizations_access	Disable portfolio sharing through the Organizations service
disassociate_budget_from_resource	Disassociates the specified budget from the specified resour
disassociate_principal_from_portfolio	Disassociates a previously associated principal ARN from a
disassociate_product_from_portfolio	Disassociates the specified product from the specified portf
disassociate_service_action_from_provisioning_artifact	Disassociates the specified self-service action association fr
disassociate_tag_option_from_resource	Disassociates the specified TagOption from the specified re
enable_aws_organizations_access	Enable portfolio sharing feature through Organizations
execute_provisioned_product_plan	Provisions or modifies a product based on the resource chan
execute_provisioned_product_service_action	Executes a self-service action against a provisioned product
get_aws_organizations_access_status	Get the Access Status for Organizations portfolio share feat
get_provisioned_product_outputs	This API takes either a ProvisionedProductId or a Provision
import_as_provisioned_product	Requests the import of a resource as an Service Catalog pro
list_accepted_portfolio_shares	Lists all imported portfolios for which account-to-account s
list_budgets_for_resource	Lists all the budgets associated to the specified resource
list_constraints_for_portfolio	Lists the constraints for the specified portfolio and product
list_launch_paths	Lists the paths to the specified product
list_organization_portfolio_access	Lists the organization nodes that have access to the specifi
list_portfolio_access	Lists the account IDs that have access to the specified portf
list_portfolios	Lists all portfolios in the catalog
list_portfolios_for_product	Lists all portfolios that the specified product is associated w

<code>list_principals_for_portfolio</code>	Lists all PrincipalARNs and corresponding PrincipalTypes
<code>list_provisioned_product_plans</code>	Lists the plans for the specified provisioned product or all p
<code>list_provisioning_artifacts</code>	Lists all provisioning artifacts (also known as versions) for
<code>list_provisioning_artifacts_for_service_action</code>	Lists all provisioning artifacts (also known as versions) for
<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 w
<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>notify_provision_product_engine_workflow_result</code>	Notifies the result of the provisioning engine execution
<code>notify_terminate_provisioned_product_engine_workflow_result</code>	Notifies the result of the terminate engine execution
<code>notify_update_provisioned_product_engine_workflow_result</code>	Notifies the result of the update engine execution
<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 termin
<code>search_products</code>	Gets information about the products to which the caller has
<code>search_products_as_admin</code>	Gets information about the products for the specified portfo
<code>search_provisioned_products</code>	Gets information about the provisioned products that meet
<code>terminate_provisioned_product</code>	Terminates the specified provisioned product
<code>update_constraint</code>	Updates the specified constraint
<code>update_portfolio</code>	Updates the specified portfolio
<code>update_portfolio_share</code>	Updates the specified portfolio share
<code>update_product</code>	Updates the specified product
<code>update_provisioned_product</code>	Requests updates to the configuration of the specified provi
<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
<code>update_service_action</code>	Updates a self-service action
<code>update_tag_option</code>	Updates the specified TagOption

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

associate_service_quota_template	Associates your quota request template with your organization
delete_service_quota_increase_request_from_template	Deletes the quota increase request for the specified quota from your organization
disassociate_service_quota_template	Disables your quota request template
get_association_for_service_quota_template	Retrieves the status of the association for the quota request template
get_aws_default_service_quota	Retrieves the default value for the specified quota
get_requested_service_quota_change	Retrieves information about the specified quota increase request
get_service_quota	Retrieves the applied quota value for the specified quota
get_service_quota_increase_request_from_template	Retrieves information about the specified quota increase request in your organization

list_aws_default_service_quotas	Lists the default values for the quotas for the specified Amazon We
list_requested_service_quota_change_history	Retrieves the quota increase requests for the specified Amazon We
list_requested_service_quota_change_history_by_quota	Retrieves the quota increase requests for the specified quota
list_service_quota_increase_requests_in_template	Lists the quota increase requests in the specified quota request temp
list_service_quotas	Lists the applied quota values for the specified Amazon Web Servic
list_services	Lists the names and codes for the Amazon Web Services integrated
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of the tags assigned to the specified applied quota
put_service_quota_increase_request_into_template	Adds a quota increase request to your quota request template
request_service_quota_increase	Submits a quota increase request for the specified quota
tag_resource	Adds tags to the specified applied quota
untag_resource	Removes tags from the specified applied quota

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- servicequotas()
svc$associate_service_quota_template(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon Web Services Systems Manager is the operations hub for your Amazon Web Services applications and resources and a secure end-to-end management solution for hybrid cloud environments that enables safe and secure operations at scale.

This reference is intended to be used with the [Amazon Web Services Systems Manager User Guide](#). To get started, see [Setting up Amazon Web Services Systems Manager](#).

Related resources

- For information about each of the capabilities that comprise Systems Manager, see [Systems Manager capabilities](#) in the *Amazon Web Services Systems Manager User Guide*.
- For details about predefined runbooks for Automation, a capability of Amazon Web Services Systems Manager, see the *Systems Manager Automation runbook reference*.
- For information about AppConfig, a capability of Systems Manager, see the *AppConfig User Guide* and the ** AppConfig API Reference**.
- For information about Incident Manager, a capability of Systems Manager, see the *Systems Manager Incident Manager User Guide* and the ** Systems Manager Incident Manager API Reference**.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

```

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

```

Operations[add_tags_to_resource](#)[associate_ops_item_related_item](#)[cancel_command](#)[cancel_maintenance_window_execution](#)[create_activation](#)[create_association](#)[create_association_batch](#)[create_document](#)[create_maintenance_window](#)[create_ops_item](#)[create_ops_metadata](#)[create_patch_baseline](#)[create_resource_data_sync](#)

Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified resource

Associates a related item to a Systems Manager OpsCenter OpsItem

Attempts to cancel the command specified by the Command ID

Stops a maintenance window execution that is already in progress

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

A State Manager association defines the state that you want to manage

Associates the specified Amazon Web Services Systems Manager document with a resource

Creates a Amazon Web Services Systems Manager (SSM) document

Creates a new maintenance window

Creates a new OpsItem

If you create a new application in Application Manager, Amazon Systems Manager automatically creates an OpsItem for the application

Creates a patch baseline

A resource data sync helps you view data from multiple sources

<code>delete_activation</code>	Deletes an activation
<code>delete_association</code>	Disassociates the specified Amazon Web Services Systems Manager
<code>delete_document</code>	Deletes the Amazon Web Services Systems Manager document
<code>delete_inventory</code>	Delete a custom inventory type or the data associated with a cu
<code>delete_maintenance_window</code>	Deletes a maintenance window
<code>delete_ops_item</code>	Delete an OpsItem
<code>delete_ops_metadata</code>	Delete OpsMetadata related to an application
<code>delete_parameter</code>	Delete a parameter from the system
<code>delete_parameters</code>	Delete a list of parameters
<code>delete_patch_baseline</code>	Deletes a patch baseline
<code>delete_resource_data_sync</code>	Deletes a resource data sync configuration
<code>delete_resource_policy</code>	Deletes a Systems Manager resource policy
<code>deregister_managed_instance</code>	Removes the server or virtual machine from the list of registered
<code>deregister_patch_baseline_for_patch_group</code>	Removes a patch group from a patch baseline
<code>deregister_target_from_maintenance_window</code>	Removes a target from a maintenance window
<code>deregister_task_from_maintenance_window</code>	Removes a task from a maintenance window
<code>describe_activations</code>	Describes details about the activation, such as the date and time
<code>describe_association</code>	Describes the association for the specified target or managed no
<code>describe_association_executions</code>	Views all executions for a specific association ID
<code>describe_association_execution_targets</code>	Views information about a specific execution of a specific asso
<code>describe_automation_executions</code>	Provides details about all active and terminated Automation ex
<code>describe_automation_step_executions</code>	Information about all active and terminated step executions in a
<code>describe_available_patches</code>	Lists all patches eligible to be included in a patch baseline
<code>describe_document</code>	Describes the specified Amazon Web Services Systems Manag
<code>describe_document_permission</code>	Describes the permissions for a Amazon Web Services Systems
<code>describe_effective_instance_associations</code>	All associations for the managed nodes
<code>describe_effective_patches_for_patch_baseline</code>	Retrieves the current effective patches (the patch and the appro
<code>describe_instance_associations_status</code>	The status of the associations for the managed nodes
<code>describe_instance_information</code>	Provides information about one or more of your managed node
<code>describe_instance_patches</code>	Retrieves information about the patches on the specified manag
<code>describe_instance_patch_states</code>	Retrieves the high-level patch state of one or more managed no
<code>describe_instance_patch_states_for_patch_group</code>	Retrieves the high-level patch state for the managed nodes in th
<code>describe_instance_properties</code>	An API operation used by the Systems Manager console to disp
<code>describe_inventory_deletions</code>	Describes a specific delete inventory operation
<code>describe_maintenance_window_executions</code>	Lists the executions of a maintenance window
<code>describe_maintenance_window_execution_task_invocations</code>	Retrieves the individual task executions (one per target) for a p
<code>describe_maintenance_window_execution_tasks</code>	For a given maintenance window execution, lists the tasks that
<code>describe_maintenance_windows</code>	Retrieves the maintenance windows in an Amazon Web Service
<code>describe_maintenance_window_schedule</code>	Retrieves information about upcoming executions of a mainten
<code>describe_maintenance_windows_for_target</code>	Retrieves information about the maintenance window targets or
<code>describe_maintenance_window_targets</code>	Lists the targets registered with the maintenance window
<code>describe_maintenance_window_tasks</code>	Lists the tasks in a maintenance window
<code>describe_ops_items</code>	Query a set of OpsItems
<code>describe_parameters</code>	Lists the parameters in your Amazon Web Services account or
<code>describe_patch_baselines</code>	Lists the patch baselines in your Amazon Web Services account
<code>describe_patch_groups</code>	Lists all patch groups that have been registered with patch base
<code>describe_patch_group_state</code>	Returns high-level aggregated patch compliance state informati
<code>describe_patch_properties</code>	Lists the properties of available patches organized by product, p

<code>describe_sessions</code>	Retrieves a list of all active sessions (both connected and disconnected)
<code>disassociate_ops_item_related_item</code>	Deletes the association between an OpsItem and a related item
<code>get_automation_execution</code>	Get detailed information about a particular Automation execution
<code>get_calendar_state</code>	Gets the state of a Amazon Web Services Systems Manager calendar
<code>get_command_invocation</code>	Returns detailed information about command execution for an OpsItem
<code>get_connection_status</code>	Retrieves the Session Manager connection status for a managed instance
<code>get_default_patch_baseline</code>	Retrieves the default patch baseline
<code>get_deployable_patch_snapshot_for_instance</code>	Retrieves the current snapshot for the patch baseline the managed instance is using
<code>get_document</code>	Gets the contents of the specified Amazon Web Services Systems Manager document
<code>get_inventory</code>	Query inventory information
<code>get_inventory_schema</code>	Return a list of inventory type names for the account, or return details about a specific type
<code>get_maintenance_window</code>	Retrieves a maintenance window
<code>get_maintenance_window_execution</code>	Retrieves details about a specific a maintenance window execution
<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 information about a specific task running on a specific instance
<code>get_maintenance_window_task</code>	Retrieves the details of a maintenance window task
<code>get_ops_item</code>	Get information about an OpsItem by using the ID
<code>get_ops_metadata</code>	View operational metadata related to an application in Application Manager
<code>get_ops_summary</code>	View a summary of operations metadata (OpsData) based on specified filters
<code>get_parameter</code>	Get information about a single parameter by specifying the parameter name
<code>get_parameter_history</code>	Retrieves the history of all changes to a parameter
<code>get_parameters</code>	Get information about one or more parameters by specifying multiple parameter names
<code>get_parameters_by_path</code>	Retrieve information about one or more parameters in a specific path
<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_resource_policies</code>	Returns an array of the Policy object
<code>get_service_setting</code>	ServiceSetting is an account-level setting for an Amazon Web Services account
<code>label_parameter_version</code>	A parameter label is a user-defined alias to help you manage different versions of a parameter
<code>list_associations</code>	Returns all State Manager associations in the current Amazon Web Services account
<code>list_association_versions</code>	Retrieves all versions of an association for a specific association ID
<code>list_command_invocations</code>	An invocation is copy of a command sent to a specific managed instance
<code>list_commands</code>	Lists the commands requested by users of the Amazon Web Services account
<code>list_compliance_items</code>	For a specified resource ID, this API operation returns a list of compliance items
<code>list_compliance_summaries</code>	Returns a summary count of compliant and non-compliant resources
<code>list_document_metadata_history</code>	Information about approval reviews for a version of a change template
<code>list_documents</code>	Returns all Systems Manager (SSM) documents in the current Amazon Web Services account
<code>list_document_versions</code>	List all versions for a document
<code>list_inventory_entries</code>	A list of inventory items returned by the request
<code>list_ops_item_events</code>	Returns a list of all OpsItem events in the current Amazon Web Services account
<code>list_ops_item_related_items</code>	Lists all related-item resources associated with a Systems Manager OpsItem
<code>list_ops_metadata</code>	Amazon Web Services Systems Manager calls this API operation to get metadata about an application
<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 Amazon Web Services Systems Manager document (SSM document) with a user
<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 or more managed instances
<code>put_parameter</code>	Add a parameter to the system

<code>put_resource_policy</code>	Creates or updates a Systems Manager resource policy
<code>register_default_patch_baseline</code>	Defines the default patch baseline for the relevant operating system
<code>register_patch_baseline_for_patch_group</code>	Registers a patch baseline for a patch group
<code>register_target_with_maintenance_window</code>	Registers a target with a maintenance window
<code>register_task_with_maintenance_window</code>	Adds a new task to a maintenance window
<code>remove_tags_from_resource</code>	Removes tag keys from the specified resource
<code>reset_service_setting</code>	ServiceSetting is an account-level setting for an Amazon Web Services account
<code>resume_session</code>	Reconnects a session to a managed node 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 nodes
<code>start_associations_once</code>	Runs an association immediately and only one time
<code>start_automation_execution</code>	Initiates execution of an Automation runbook
<code>start_change_request_execution</code>	Creates a change request for Change Manager
<code>start_session</code>	Initiates a connection to a target (for example, a managed node)
<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 session and the target
<code>unlabel_parameter_version</code>	Remove a label or labels from a parameter
<code>update_association</code>	Updates an association
<code>update_association_status</code>	Updates the status of the Amazon Web Services Systems Manager association
<code>update_document</code>	Updates one or more values for an SSM document
<code>update_document_default_version</code>	Set the default version of a document
<code>update_document_metadata</code>	Updates information related to approval reviews for a specific version of a document
<code>update_maintenance_window</code>	Updates an existing maintenance window
<code>update_maintenance_window_target</code>	Modifies the target of an existing maintenance window
<code>update_maintenance_window_task</code>	Modifies a task assigned to a maintenance window
<code>update_managed_instance_role</code>	Changes the Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that is used to connect to a managed instance
<code>update_ops_item</code>	Edit or change an OpsItem
<code>update_ops_metadata</code>	Amazon Web Services Systems Manager calls this API operation to update the metadata of an OpsItem
<code>update_patch_baseline</code>	Modifies an existing patch baseline
<code>update_resource_data_sync</code>	Update a resource data sync
<code>update_service_setting</code>	ServiceSetting is an account-level setting for an Amazon Web Services account

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

ssmcontacts

AWS Systems Manager Incident Manager Contacts

Description

Systems Manager Incident Manager is an incident management console designed to help users mitigate and recover from incidents affecting their Amazon Web Services-hosted applications. An incident is any unplanned interruption or reduction in quality of services.

Incident Manager increases incident resolution by notifying responders of impact, highlighting relevant troubleshooting data, and providing collaboration tools to get services back up and running. To achieve the primary goal of reducing the time-to-resolution of critical incidents, Incident Manager automates response plans and enables responder team escalation.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.

- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.

- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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


Operations

accept_page	Used to acknowledge an engagement to a contact channel during an incident
activate_contact_channel	Activates a contact's contact channel
create_contact	Contacts are either the contacts that Incident Manager engages during an incident or the escalation plans
create_contact_channel	A contact channel is the method that Incident Manager uses to engage your contact
create_rotation	Creates a rotation in an on-call schedule
create_rotation_override	Creates an override for a rotation in an on-call schedule
deactivate_contact_channel	To no longer receive Incident Manager engagements to a contact channel, you can deactivate the channel
delete_contact	To remove a contact from Incident Manager, you can delete the contact
delete_contact_channel	To no longer receive engagements on a contact channel, you can delete the channel from a contact
delete_rotation	Deletes a rotation from the system
delete_rotation_override	Deletes an existing override for an on-call rotation
describe_engagement	Incident Manager uses engagements to engage contacts and escalation plans during an incident
describe_page	Lists details of the engagement to a contact channel
get_contact	Retrieves information about the specified contact or escalation plan
get_contact_channel	List details about a specific contact channel
get_contact_policy	Retrieves the resource policies attached to the specified contact or escalation plan
get_rotation	Retrieves information about an on-call rotation
get_rotation_override	Retrieves information about an override to an on-call rotation
list_contact_channels	Lists all contact channels for the specified contact
list_contacts	Lists all contacts and escalation plans in Incident Manager
list_engagements	Lists all engagements that have happened in an incident
list_page_receipts	Lists all of the engagements to contact channels that have been acknowledged
list_page_resolutions	Returns the resolution path of an engagement
list_pages_by_contact	Lists the engagements to a contact's contact channels
list_pages_by_engagement	Lists the engagements to contact channels that occurred by engaging a contact
list_preview_rotation_shifts	Returns a list of shifts based on rotation configuration parameters
list_rotation_overrides	Retrieves a list of overrides currently specified for an on-call rotation
list_rotations	Retrieves a list of on-call rotations
list_rotation_shifts	Returns a list of shifts generated by an existing rotation in the system
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags of an escalation plan or contact
put_contact_policy	Adds a resource policy to the specified contact or escalation plan
send_activation_code	Sends an activation code to a contact channel
start_engagement	Starts an engagement to a contact or escalation plan
stop_engagement	Stops an engagement before it finishes the final stage of the escalation plan or engagement plan
tag_resource	Tags a contact or escalation plan
untag_resource	Removes tags from the specified resource
update_contact	Updates the contact or escalation plan specified
update_contact_channel	Updates a contact's contact channel
update_rotation	Updates the information specified for an on-call rotation

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ssmcontacts()
svc$accept_page(
```

```

    Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

ssmincidents

AWS Systems Manager Incident Manager

Description

Systems Manager Incident Manager is an incident management console designed to help users mitigate and recover from incidents affecting their Amazon Web Services-hosted applications. An incident is any unplanned interruption or reduction in quality of services.

Incident Manager increases incident resolution by notifying responders of impact, highlighting relevant troubleshooting data, and providing collaboration tools to get services back up and running. To achieve the primary goal of reducing the time-to-resolution of critical incidents, Incident Manager automates response plans and enables responder team escalation.

Usage

```

ssmincidents(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

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

```

Operations

batch_get_incident_findings	Retrieves details about all specified findings for an incident, including descriptive details about
create_replication_set	A replication set replicates and encrypts your data to the provided Regions with the provided K
create_response_plan	Creates a response plan that automates the initial response to incidents
create_timeline_event	Creates a custom timeline event on the incident details page of an incident record
delete_incident_record	Delete an incident record from Incident Manager
delete_replication_set	Deletes all Regions in your replication set
delete_resource_policy	Deletes the resource policy that Resource Access Manager uses to share your Incident Manager
delete_response_plan	Deletes the specified response plan
delete_timeline_event	Deletes a timeline event from an incident
get_incident_record	Returns the details for the specified incident record
get_replication_set	Retrieve your Incident Manager replication set
get_resource_policies	Retrieves the resource policies attached to the specified response plan
get_response_plan	Retrieves the details of the specified response plan
get_timeline_event	Retrieves a timeline event based on its ID and incident record
list_incident_findings	Retrieves a list of the IDs of findings, plus their last modified times, that have been identified fo
list_incident_records	Lists all incident records in your account
list_related_items	List all related items for an incident record
list_replication_sets	Lists details about the replication set configured in your account
list_response_plans	Lists all response plans in your account
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags that are attached to the specified response plan or incident
list_timeline_events	Lists timeline events for the specified incident record
put_resource_policy	Adds a resource policy to the specified response plan
start_incident	Used to start an incident from CloudWatch alarms, EventBridge events, or manually
tag_resource	Adds a tag to a response plan
untag_resource	Removes a tag from a resource
update_deletion_protection	Update deletion protection to either allow or deny deletion of the final Region in a replication s
update_incident_record	Update the details of an incident record
update_related_items	Add or remove related items from the related items tab of an incident record
update_replication_set	Add or delete Regions from your replication set
update_response_plan	Updates the specified response plan
update_timeline_event	Updates a timeline event

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- ssmincidents()

```

```

svc$batch_get_incident_findings(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

ssmsap

AWS Systems Manager for SAP

Description

This API reference provides descriptions, syntax, and other details about each of the actions and data types for AWS Systems Manager for SAP. The topic for each action shows the API request parameters and responses.

Usage

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

Arguments

config	<p>Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	<p>Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

delete_resource_permission	Removes permissions associated with the target database
deregister_application	Deregister an SAP application with AWS Systems Manager for SAP
get_application	Gets an application registered with AWS Systems Manager for SAP
get_component	Gets the component of an application registered with AWS Systems Manager for SAP
get_database	Gets the SAP HANA database of an application registered with AWS Systems Manager for SA
get_operation	Gets the details of an operation by specifying the operation ID
get_resource_permission	Gets permissions associated with the target database
list_applications	Lists all the applications registered with AWS Systems Manager for SAP
list_components	Lists all the components registered with AWS Systems Manager for SAP
list_databases	Lists the SAP HANA databases of an application registered with AWS Systems Manager for SA
list_operation_events	Returns a list of operations events
list_operations	Lists the operations performed by AWS Systems Manager for SAP
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags on an SAP HANA application and/or database registered with AWS Systems Man
put_resource_permission	Adds permissions to the target database
register_application	Register an SAP application with AWS Systems Manager for SAP
start_application	Request is an operation which starts an application
start_application_refresh	Refreshes a registered application
stop_application	Request is an operation to stop an application
tag_resource	Creates tag for a resource by specifying the ARN
untag_resource	Delete the tags for a resource
update_application_settings	Updates the settings of an application registered with AWS Systems Manager for SAP

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ssmsap()
svc$delete_resource_permission(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

support

AWS Support

Description

Amazon Web Services Support

The *Amazon Web Services Support API Reference* is intended for programmers who need detailed information about the Amazon Web Services Support operations and data types. You can use the API to manage your support cases programmatically. The Amazon Web Services Support API uses HTTP methods that return results in JSON format.

- You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise Support plan to use the Amazon Web Services Support API.
- If you call the Amazon Web Services Support API from an account that doesn't have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise Support plan, the `SubscriptionRequiredException` error message appears. For information about changing your support plan, see [Amazon Web Services Support](#).

You can also use the Amazon Web Services Support API to access features for [Trusted Advisor](#). You can return a list of checks and their descriptions, get check results, specify checks to refresh, and get the refresh status of checks.

You can manage your support cases with the following Amazon Web Services Support API operations:

- The `create_case`, `describe_cases`, `describe_attachment`, and `resolve_case` operations create Amazon Web Services Support cases, retrieve information about cases, and resolve cases.
- The `describe_communications`, `add_communication_to_case`, and `add_attachments_to_set` operations retrieve and add communications and attachments to Amazon Web Services Support cases.
- The `describe_services` and `describe_severity_levels` operations return Amazon Web Service names, service codes, service categories, and problem severity levels. You use these values when you call the `create_case` operation.

You can also use the Amazon Web Services Support API to call the Trusted Advisor operations. For more information, see [Trusted Advisor](#) in the *Amazon Web Services Support User Guide*.

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

For more information about this service and the endpoints to use, see [About the Amazon Web Services Support API](#) in the *Amazon Web Services Support User Guide*.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

add_attachments_to_set	Adds one or more attachments to an attachment set
add_communication_to_case	Adds additional customer communication to an Amazon Web Services Support Center case
create_case	Creates a case in the Amazon Web Services Support Center
describe_attachment	Returns the attachment that has the specified ID
describe_cases	Returns a list of cases that you specify by passing one or more case IDs
describe_communications	Returns communications and attachments for one or more support cases
describe_create_case_options	Returns a list of CreateCaseOption types along with the corresponding support cases
describe_services	Returns the current list of Amazon Web Services services and a list of service categories
describe_severity_levels	Returns the list of severity levels that you can assign to a support case
describe_supported_languages	Returns a list of supported languages for a specified categoryCode, issueType, and severityLevel
describe_trusted_advisor_check_refresh_statuses	Returns the refresh status of the Trusted Advisor checks that have the specified check ID
describe_trusted_advisor_check_result	Returns the results of the Trusted Advisor check that has the specified check ID
describe_trusted_advisor_checks	Returns information about all available Trusted Advisor checks, including their categories, issue types, and severity levels
describe_trusted_advisor_check_summaries	Returns the results for the Trusted Advisor check summaries for the check ID
refresh_trusted_advisor_check	Refreshes the Trusted Advisor check that you specify using the check ID
resolve_case	Resolves a support case

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- support()
svc$add_attachments_to_set(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

`supportapp`*AWS Support App*

Description

Amazon Web Services Support App in Slack

You can use the Amazon Web Services Support App in Slack API to manage your support cases in Slack for your Amazon Web Services account. After you configure your Slack workspace and channel with the Amazon Web Services Support App, you can perform the following tasks directly in your Slack channel:

- Create, search, update, and resolve your support cases
- Request service quota increases for your account
- Invite Amazon Web Services Support agents to your channel so that you can chat directly about your support cases

For more information about how to perform these actions in Slack, see the following documentation in the *Amazon Web Services Support User Guide*:

- [Amazon Web Services Support App in Slack](#)
- [Joining a live chat session with Amazon Web Services Support](#)
- [Requesting service quota increases](#)
- [Amazon Web Services Support App commands in Slack](#)

You can also use the Amazon Web Services Management Console instead of the Amazon Web Services Support App API to manage your Slack configurations. For more information, see [Authorize a Slack workspace to enable the Amazon Web Services Support App](#).

- You must have a Business or Enterprise Support plan to use the Amazon Web Services Support App API.
- For more information about the Amazon Web Services Support App endpoints, see the [Amazon Web Services Support App in Slack endpoints](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Usage

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

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access_key_id: AWS access key ID * secret_access_key: AWS secret access key * session_token: AWS temporary session token – profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. – anonymous: Set anonymous credentials. • endpoint: The complete URL to use for the constructed client. • region: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client. • close_connection: Immediately close all HTTP connections. • timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds. • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string",
close_connection = "logical",
timeout = "numeric",
s3_force_path_style = "logical",
sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
),
credentials = list(
  creds = list(
    access_key_id = "string",
    secret_access_key = "string",
    session_token = "string"
  ),
  profile = "string",
  anonymous = "logical"
),
endpoint = "string",
region = "string"
)

```

Operations

[create_slack_channel_configuration](#)

[delete_account_alias](#)

[delete_slack_channel_configuration](#)

[delete_slack_workspace_configuration](#)

[get_account_alias](#)

[list_slack_channel_configurations](#)

[list_slack_workspace_configurations](#)

[put_account_alias](#)

[register_slack_workspace_for_organization](#)

[update_slack_channel_configuration](#)

Creates a Slack channel configuration for your Amazon Web Services account

Deletes an alias for an Amazon Web Services account ID

Deletes a Slack channel configuration from your Amazon Web Services account

Deletes a Slack workspace configuration from your Amazon Web Services account

Retrieves the alias from an Amazon Web Services account ID

Lists the Slack channel configurations for an Amazon Web Services account

Lists the Slack workspace configurations for an Amazon Web Services account

Creates or updates an individual alias for each Amazon Web Services account ID

Registers a Slack workspace for your Amazon Web Services account

Updates the configuration for a Slack channel, such as case update notifications

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- supportapp()
svc$create_slack_channel_configuration(
  Foo = 123
)

```

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

```
synthetics
```

```
Synthetics
```

Description

Amazon CloudWatch Synthetics

You can use Amazon CloudWatch Synthetics to continually monitor your services. You can create and manage *canaries*, which are modular, lightweight scripts that monitor your endpoints and APIs from the outside-in. You can set up your canaries to run 24 hours a day, once per minute. The canaries help you check the availability and latency of your web services and troubleshoot anomalies by investigating load time data, screenshots of the UI, logs, and metrics. The canaries seamlessly integrate with CloudWatch ServiceLens to help you trace the causes of impacted nodes in your applications. For more information, see [Using ServiceLens to Monitor the Health of Your Applications](#) in the *Amazon CloudWatch User Guide*.

Before you create and manage canaries, be aware of the security considerations. For more information, see [Security Considerations for Synthetics Canaries](#).

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s3_force_path_style: Set this to <code>true</code> to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. <code>http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY</code>. • sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access_key_id: AWS access key ID – secret_access_key: AWS secret access key – session_token: AWS temporary session token • profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used. • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

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

```

Operations

associate_resource	Associates a canary with a group
create_canary	Creates a canary
create_group	Creates a group which you can use to associate canaries with each other, including cross-Region
delete_canary	Permanently deletes the specified canary
delete_group	Deletes a group
describe_canaries	This operation returns a list of the canaries in your account, along with full details about each ca
describe_canaries_last_run	Use this operation to see information from the most recent run of each canary that you have crea
describe_runtime_versions	Returns a list of Synthetics canary runtime versions
disassociate_resource	Removes a canary from a group
get_canary	Retrieves complete information about one canary
get_canary_runs	Retrieves a list of runs for a specified canary
get_group	Returns information about one group
list_associated_groups	Returns a list of the groups that the specified canary is associated with
list_group_resources	This operation returns a list of the ARNs of the canaries that are associated with the specified gr
list_groups	Returns a list of all groups in the account, displaying their names, unique IDs, and ARNs
list_tags_for_resource	Displays the tags associated with a canary or group
start_canary	Use this operation to run a canary that has already been created
stop_canary	Stops the canary to prevent all future runs
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified canary or group
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified resource
update_canary	Updates the configuration of a canary that has already been created

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- synthetics()
svc$associate_resource(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```


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