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Version 0.11.0

Description Interface to 'Amazon Web Services' security, identity, and compliance services, including the 'Identity & Access Management' ('IAM') service for managing access to services and resources, and more <<https://aws.amazon.com/>>.

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<https://paws-r.r-universe.dev/paws.security.identity>,
<https://www.paws-r-sdk.com>

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

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'accessanalyzer_operations.R' 'account_service.R'
'account_interfaces.R' 'account_operations.R' 'acm_service.R'
'acm_interfaces.R' 'acm_operations.R' 'acmpca_service.R'
'acmpca_interfaces.R' 'acmpca_operations.R'
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'cloudhsmv2_interfaces.R' 'cloudhsmv2_operations.R'
'cognitoidentity_service.R' 'cognitoidentity_interfaces.R'

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'iamrolesanywhere_interfaces.R' 'iamrolesanywhere_operations.R'
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'identitystore_operations.R' 'inspector2_service.R'
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'sts_interfaces.R' 'sts_operations.R'
'verifiedpermissions_service.R'
'verifiedpermissions_interfaces.R'
'verifiedpermissions_operations.R' 'waf_service.R'
'waf_interfaces.R' 'waf_operations.R' 'wafregional_service.R'
'wafregional_interfaces.R' 'wafregional_operations.R'
'wafv2_service.R' 'wafv2_interfaces.R' 'wafv2_operations.R'

```

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accessanalyzer

*Access Analyzer***Description**

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

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

Internal access analyzers help you identify which principals within your organization or account have access to selected resources. This analysis supports implementing the principle of least privilege by ensuring that your specified resources can only be accessed by the intended principals within your organization.

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

	<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 • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- accessanalyzer(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
```

```

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

```

Operations

apply_archive_rule	Retroactively applies the archive rule to existing findings that meet the archive rule criteria
cancel_policy_generation	Cancels the requested policy generation
check_access_not_granted	Checks whether the specified access isn't allowed by a policy
check_no_new_access	Checks whether new access is allowed for an updated policy when compared to the existing policy
check_no_public_access	Checks whether a resource policy can grant public access to the specified resource type
create_access_preview	Creates an access preview that allows you to preview IAM Access Analyzer findings for a policy
create_analyzer	Creates an analyzer for your account
create_archive_rule	Creates an archive rule for the specified analyzer
create_service_linked_analyzer	Creates a service-linked analyzer managed by an Amazon Web Services service
delete_analyzer	Deletes the specified analyzer
delete_archive_rule	Deletes the specified archive rule
delete_service_linked_analyzer	Deletes a service-linked analyzer
generate_finding_recommendation	Creates a recommendation for an unused permissions finding
get_access_preview	Retrieves information about an access preview for the specified analyzer
get_analyzed_resource	Retrieves information about a resource that was analyzed
get_analyzer	Retrieves information about the specified analyzer
get_archive_rule	Retrieves information about an archive rule
get_finding	Retrieves information about the specified finding
get_finding_recommendation	Retrieves information about a finding recommendation for the specified analyzer
get_findings_statistics	Retrieves a list of aggregated finding statistics for an external access or unused access analysis

get_finding_v2	Retrieves information about the specified finding
get_generated_policy	Retrieves the policy that was generated using StartPolicyGeneration
list_access_preview_findings	Retrieves a list of access preview findings generated by the specified access preview
list_access_previews	Retrieves a list of access previews for the specified analyzer
list_analyzed_resources	Retrieves a list of resources of the specified type that have been analyzed by the specified
list_analyzers	Retrieves a list of analyzers
list_archive_rules	Retrieves a list of archive rules created for the specified analyzer
list_findings	Retrieves a list of findings generated by the specified analyzer
list_findings_v2	Retrieves a list of findings generated by the specified analyzer
list_policy_generations	Lists all of the policy generations requested in the last seven days
list_tags_for_resource	Retrieves a list of tags applied to the specified resource
start_policy_generation	Starts the policy generation request
start_resource_scan	Immediately starts a scan of the policies applied to the specified resource
tag_resource	Adds a tag to the specified resource
untag_resource	Removes a tag from the specified resource
update_analyzer	Modifies the configuration of an existing analyzer
update_archive_rule	Updates the criteria and values for the specified archive rule
update_findings	Updates the status for the specified findings
validate_policy	Requests the validation of a policy and returns a list of findings

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

account	AWS Account
---------	-------------

Description

Operations for Amazon Web Services Account Management

Usage

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

Arguments

config	<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 • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- account(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

accept_primary_email_update	Accepts the request that originated from StartPrimaryEmailUpdate to update the primary email address for the specified account
delete_alternate_contact	Deletes the specified alternate contact from an Amazon Web Services account
disable_region	Disables (opts-out) a particular Region for an account
enable_region	Enables (opts-in) a particular Region for an account
get_account_information	Retrieves information about the specified account including its account name, account ID, and account type
get_alternate_contact	Retrieves the specified alternate contact attached to an Amazon Web Services account
get_contact_information	Retrieves the primary contact information of an Amazon Web Services account
get_gov_cloud_account_information	Retrieves information about the GovCloud account linked to the specified standard account
get_primary_email	Retrieves the primary email address for the specified account
get_primary_email_update_status	Retrieves the status of the most recent primary email update for the specified account
get_region_opt_status	Retrieves the opt-in status of a particular Region
list_regions	Lists all the Regions for a given account and their respective opt-in statuses

<code>put_account_name</code>	Updates the account name of the specified account
<code>put_alterate_contact</code>	Modifies the specified alternate contact attached to an Amazon Web Services account
<code>put_contact_information</code>	Updates the primary contact information of an Amazon Web Services account
<code>send_phone_number_verification</code>	Sends a one-time passcode to the phone number in the primary contact information of
<code>start_primary_email_update</code>	Starts the process to update the primary email address for the specified account
<code>verify_phone_number</code>	Verifies the phone number in the primary contact information of an Amazon Web Serv

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

acm

AWS Certificate Manager

Description

Certificate Manager

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>
- **use_dual_stack:** Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the `AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT` environment variable when unset.

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

```

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

```

Operations

[add_tags_to_certificate](#)
[create_acme_domain_validation](#)
[create_acme_endpoint](#)
[create_acme_external_account_binding](#)
[delete_acme_domain_validation](#)
[delete_acme_endpoint](#)
[delete_acme_external_account_binding](#)
[delete_certificate](#)
[describe_acme_account](#)
[describe_acme_domain_validation](#)
[describe_acme_endpoint](#)
[describe_acme_external_account_binding](#)
[describe_certificate](#)
[export_certificate](#)
[get_account_configuration](#)
[get_acme_external_account_binding_credentials](#)
[get_certificate](#)
[import_certificate](#)
[list_acme_accounts](#)
[list_acme_domain_validations](#)
[list_acme_endpoints](#)
[list_acme_external_account_bindings](#)
[list_certificate_domain_validations](#)
[list_certificates](#)
[list_tags_for_certificate](#)
[list_tags_for_resource](#)
[put_account_configuration](#)
[remove_tags_from_certificate](#)

Adds one or more tags to an ACM certificate
 Creates a domain validation for an ACME endpoint
 Creates an ACME endpoint, which is a managed ACME server with a unique identifier
 Creates an external account binding (EAB) for an ACME endpoint
 Deletes a domain validation
 Deletes an ACME endpoint
 Deletes an external account binding
 Deletes a certificate and its associated private key
 Returns detailed metadata about the specified ACME account, including its identifier
 Returns detailed metadata about the specified domain validation, including its identifier
 Returns detailed metadata about the specified ACME endpoint, including its identifier
 Returns detailed metadata about the specified external account binding, including its identifier
 Returns detailed metadata about the specified ACM certificate
 Exports a private certificate issued by a private certificate authority (CA) or a public CA
 Returns the account configuration options associated with an Amazon Web Services account
 Retrieves the key ID and MAC key credentials for an external account binding
 Retrieves a certificate and its certificate chain
 Imports a certificate into Certificate Manager (ACM) to use with services that require a certificate
 Retrieves a list of ACME accounts registered with the specified ACME endpoint
 Retrieves a list of domain validations for the specified ACME endpoint
 Retrieves a list of ACME endpoints in your account
 Retrieves a list of external account bindings for the specified ACME endpoint
 Returns per-domain validation summaries for an ACM certificate
 Retrieves a list of certificate ARNs and domain names
 Lists the tags that have been applied to the ACM certificate
 Lists the tags associated with an ACM resource
 Adds or modifies account-level configurations in ACM
 Remove one or more tags from an ACM certificate

renew_certificate	Renews an eligible ACM certificate
request_certificate	Requests an ACM certificate for use with other Amazon Web Services services
resend_validation_email	Resends the email that requests domain ownership validation
revoke_acme_account	Revokes an ACME account, preventing it from requesting or revoking certificates
revoke_acme_external_account_binding	Revokes an external account binding, preventing new ACME accounts from being created
revoke_certificate	Revokes a public ACM certificate
search_certificates	Retrieves a list of certificates matching search criteria
tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to an ACM resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from an ACM resource
update_acme_domain_validation	Updates the prevalidation configuration of an existing domain validation
update_acme_endpoint	Updates the configuration of an existing ACME endpoint
update_certificate_options	Updates certificate options

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

acmpca

AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority

Description

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

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <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 • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- acmpca(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

create_certificate_authority	Creates a root or subordinate private certificate authority (CA)
create_certificate_authority_audit_report	Creates an audit report that lists every time that your CA private key is used to is
create_permission	Grants one or more permissions on a private CA to the Certificate Manager (ACM)
delete_certificate_authority	Deletes a private certificate authority (CA)
delete_permission	Revokes permissions on a private CA granted to the Certificate Manager (ACM)
delete_policy	Deletes the resource-based policy attached to a private CA
describe_certificate_authority	Lists information about your private certificate authority (CA) or one that has be
describe_certificate_authority_audit_report	Lists information about a specific audit report created by calling the CreateCerti
get_certificate	Retrieves a certificate from your private CA or one that has been shared with yo
get_certificate_authority_certificate	Retrieves the certificate and certificate chain for your private certificate authority
get_certificate_authority_csr	Retrieves the certificate signing request (CSR) for your private certificate author
get_policy	Retrieves the resource-based policy attached to a private CA

<code>import_certificate_authority_certificate</code>	Imports a signed private CA certificate into Amazon Web Services Private CA
<code>issue_certificate</code>	Uses your private certificate authority (CA), or one that has been shared with you
<code>list_certificate_authorities</code>	Lists the private certificate authorities that you created by using the <code>CreateCertificateAuthority</code> API
<code>list_permissions</code>	List all permissions on a private CA, if any, granted to the Certificate Manager (CM)
<code>list_tags</code>	Lists the tags, if any, that are associated with your private CA or one that has been shared with you
<code>put_policy</code>	Attaches a resource-based policy to a private CA
<code>restore_certificate_authority</code>	Restores a certificate authority (CA) that is in the DELETED state
<code>revoke_certificate</code>	Revokes a certificate that was issued inside Amazon Web Services Private CA
<code>tag_certificate_authority</code>	Adds one or more tags to your private CA
<code>untag_certificate_authority</code>	Remove one or more tags from your private CA
<code>update_certificate_authority</code>	Updates the status or configuration of a private certificate authority (CA)

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

cleanroomsm1

AWS Clean Rooms ML

Description

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

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

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

To learn more about SQL commands, functions, and conditions supported in Clean Rooms, see the [Clean Rooms SQL Reference](#).

Usage

```
cleanroomsm1(
  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 • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- cleanroomsm1(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[cancel_trained_model](#)
[cancel_trained_model_inference_job](#)
[create_audience_model](#)
[create_configured_audience_model](#)
[create_configured_model_algorithm](#)
[create_configured_model_algorithm_association](#)
[create_ml_input_channel](#)

Submits a request to cancel the trained model job
 Submits a request to cancel a trained model inference job
 Defines the information necessary to create an audience model
 Defines the information necessary to create a configured audience model
 Creates a configured model algorithm using a container image
 Associates a configured model algorithm to a collaboration for a model
 Provides the information to create an ML input channel

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

[start_trained_model_inference_job](#)
[tag_resource](#)
[untag_resource](#)
[update_configured_audience_model](#)

Defines the information necessary to begin a trained model inference job
 Adds metadata tags to a specified resource
 Removes metadata tags from a specified resource
 Provides the information necessary to update a configured audience model

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

clouddirectory

Amazon CloudDirectory

Description

Amazon Cloud Directory

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

Amazon Cloud Directory is no longer open to new customers and will reach end of support on July 24, 2027. For alternatives to Amazon Cloud Directory, explore [Amazon DynamoDB](#) and [Amazon Neptune](#). If you need help choosing the right alternative for your use case, or for any other questions, contact AWS Support.

Usage

```
clouddirectory(
  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-endpoints.html • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- clouddirectory(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

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

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

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

cloudhsm	<i>Amazon CloudHSM</i>
----------	------------------------

Description

AWS CloudHSM Service

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

For information about the current version of AWS CloudHSM, see [AWS CloudHSM](#), the [AWS CloudHSM User Guide](#), and the [AWS CloudHSM API Reference](#).

Usage

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

Arguments

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

	<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 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 • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- cloudhsm(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
```

```

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

```

Operations

add_tags_to_resource	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
create_hapg	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
create_hsm	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
create_luna_client	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
delete_hapg	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
delete_hsm	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
delete_luna_client	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
describe_hapg	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
describe_hsm	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
describe_luna_client	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
get_config	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
list_available_zones	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
list_hapgs	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
list_hsms	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
list_luna_clients	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
list_tags_for_resource	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
modify_hapg	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
modify_hsm	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
modify_luna_client	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic
remove_tags_from_resource	This is documentation for AWS CloudHSM Classic

Examples

```
## Not run:
```

```

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

## End(Not run)

```

cloudhsmv2

AWS CloudHSM V2

Description

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

Usage

```

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

```

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT environment variable when unset.
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 <- cloudhsmv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  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>copy_backup_to_region</code>	Copy an CloudHSM cluster backup to a different region
<code>create_cluster</code>	Creates a new CloudHSM cluster
<code>create_hsm</code>	Creates a new hardware security module (HSM) in the specified CloudHSM cluster
<code>delete_backup</code>	Deletes a specified CloudHSM backup
<code>delete_cluster</code>	Deletes the specified CloudHSM cluster
<code>delete_hsm</code>	Deletes the specified HSM
<code>delete_resource_policy</code>	Deletes an CloudHSM resource policy
<code>describe_backups</code>	Gets information about backups of CloudHSM clusters
<code>describe_clusters</code>	Gets information about CloudHSM clusters
<code>get_resource_policy</code>	Retrieves the resource policy document attached to a given resource
<code>initialize_cluster</code>	Claims an CloudHSM cluster by submitting the cluster certificate issued by your issuing certificate authority
<code>list_tags</code>	Gets a list of tags for the specified CloudHSM cluster
<code>modify_backup_attributes</code>	Modifies attributes for CloudHSM backup
<code>modify_cluster</code>	Modifies CloudHSM cluster
<code>put_resource_policy</code>	Creates or updates an CloudHSM resource policy
<code>restore_backup</code>	Restores a specified CloudHSM backup that is in the PENDING_DELETION state
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified CloudHSM cluster
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes the specified tag or tags from the specified CloudHSM cluster

Examples

```

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

## End(Not run)

```

Description

Amazon Cognito Federated Identities

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

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous**: Set anonymous credentials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT environment variable when unset.
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 <- cognitoidentity(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  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>create_identity_pool</code>	Creates a new identity pool
<code>delete_identities</code>	Deletes identities from an identity pool
<code>delete_identity_pool</code>	Deletes an identity pool
<code>describe_identity</code>	Returns metadata related to the given identity, including when the identity was created
<code>describe_identity_pool</code>	Gets details about a particular identity pool, including the pool name, ID description, and roles
<code>get_credentials_for_identity</code>	Returns credentials for the provided identity ID
<code>get_id</code>	Generates (or retrieves) IdentityID
<code>get_identity_pool_roles</code>	Gets the roles for an identity pool
<code>get_open_id_token</code>	Gets an OpenID token, using a known Cognito ID
<code>get_open_id_token_for_developer_identity</code>	Registers (or retrieves) a Cognito IdentityId and an OpenID Connect token for a developer user
<code>get_principal_tag_attribute_map</code>	Use GetPrincipalTagAttributeMap to list all mappings between PrincipalTags and attributes
<code>list_identities</code>	Lists the identities in an identity pool
<code>list_identity_pools</code>	Lists all of the Cognito identity pools registered for your account
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists the tags that are assigned to an Amazon Cognito identity pool
<code>lookup_developer_identity</code>	Retrieves the IdentityID associated with a DeveloperUserIdentifier or the list of DeveloperUserIdentifiers for a given IdentityID
<code>merge_developer_identities</code>	Merges two users having different IdentityIds, existing in the same identity pool
<code>set_identity_pool_roles</code>	Sets the roles for an identity pool
<code>set_principal_tag_attribute_map</code>	You can use this operation to use default (username and clientID) attribute or custom attributes
<code>tag_resource</code>	Assigns a set of tags to the specified Amazon Cognito identity pool
<code>unlink_developer_identity</code>	Unlinks a DeveloperUserIdentifier from an existing identity
<code>unlink_identity</code>	Unlinks a federated identity from an existing account
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes the specified tags from the specified Amazon Cognito identity pool
<code>update_identity_pool</code>	Updates the configuration of an identity pool

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- cognitoidentity()
svc$create_identity_pool(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

cognitoidentityprovider*Amazon Cognito Identity Provider*

Description

With the Amazon Cognito user pools API, you can configure user pools and authenticate users. To authenticate users from third-party identity providers (IdPs) in this API, you can [link IdP users to native user profiles](#). Learn more about the authentication and authorization of federated users at [Adding user pool sign-in through a third party](#) and in the [User pool federation endpoints and managed login reference](#).

This API reference provides detailed information about API operations and object types in Amazon Cognito.

Along with resource management operations, the Amazon Cognito user pools API includes classes of operations and authorization models for client-side and server-side authentication of users. You can interact with operations in the Amazon Cognito user pools API as any of the following subjects.

1. An administrator who wants to configure user pools, app clients, users, groups, or other user pool functions.
2. A server-side app, like a web application, that wants to use its Amazon Web Services privileges to manage, authenticate, or authorize a user.
3. A client-side app, like a mobile app, that wants to make unauthenticated requests to manage, authenticate, or authorize a user.

For more information, see [Understanding API, OIDC, and managed login pages authentication](#) in the *Amazon Cognito Developer Guide*.

With your Amazon Web Services SDK, you can build the logic to support operational flows in every use case for this API. You can also make direct REST API requests to [Amazon Cognito user pools service endpoints](#). The following links can get you started with the CognitoIdentityProvider client in supported Amazon Web Services SDKs.

To get started with an Amazon Web Services SDK, see [Tools to Build on Amazon Web Services](#). For example actions and scenarios, see [Code examples for Amazon Cognito Identity Provider using Amazon Web Services SDKs](#).

Usage

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

Arguments

config	<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-endpoints.html • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- cognitoidentityprovider(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations[add_custom_attributes](#)

Adds additional user attributes to the user pool schema

[add_user_pool_client_secret](#)

Creates a new client secret for an existing confidential user pool app client

[admin_add_user_to_group](#)

Adds a user to a group

[admin_confirm_sign_up](#)

Confirms user sign-up as an administrator

[admin_create_user](#)

Creates a new user in the specified user pool

[admin_delete_software_token](#)

Deletes a user's registered time-based one-time password (TOTP) multi-factor

[admin_delete_user](#)

Deletes a user profile in your user pool

[admin_delete_user_attributes](#)

Deletes attribute values from a user

[admin_disable_provider_for_user](#)

Prevents the user from signing in with the specified external (SAML or social

[admin_disable_user](#)

Deactivates a user profile and revokes all access tokens for the user

[admin_enable_user](#)

Activates sign-in for a user profile that previously had sign-in access disabled

[admin_forget_device](#)

Forgets, or deletes, a remembered device from a user's profile

<code>admin_get_device</code>	Given the device key, returns details for a user's device
<code>admin_get_user</code>	Given a username, returns details about a user profile in a user pool
<code>admin_get_user_auth_factors</code>	Lists the authentication options for a user in a user pool
<code>admin_initiate_auth</code>	Starts sign-in for applications with a server-side component, for example a transaction
<code>admin_link_provider_for_user</code>	Links an existing user account in a user pool, or <code>DestinationUser</code> , to an identity provider
<code>admin_list_devices</code>	Lists a user's registered devices
<code>admin_list_groups_for_user</code>	Lists the groups that a user belongs to
<code>admin_list_user_auth_events</code>	Requests a history of user activity and any risks detected as part of Amazon Cognito
<code>admin_remove_user_from_group</code>	Given a username and a group name, removes them from the group
<code>admin_reset_user_password</code>	Begins the password reset process
<code>admin_respond_to_auth_challenge</code>	Some API operations in a user pool generate a challenge, like a prompt for an authentication code
<code>admin_set_user_mfa_preference</code>	Sets the user's multi-factor authentication (MFA) preference, including which factors are required
<code>admin_set_user_password</code>	Sets the specified user's password in a user pool
<code>admin_set_user_settings</code>	This action is no longer supported
<code>admin_update_auth_event_feedback</code>	Provides the feedback for an authentication event generated by threat protection
<code>admin_update_device_status</code>	Updates the status of a user's device so that it is marked as remembered or not
<code>admin_update_user_attributes</code>	Updates the specified user's attributes
<code>admin_user_global_sign_out</code>	Invalidates the identity, access, and refresh tokens that Amazon Cognito issued for the user
<code>associate_software_token</code>	Begins setup of time-based one-time password (TOTP) multi-factor authentication
<code>change_password</code>	Changes the password for the currently signed-in user
<code>complete_web_authn_registration</code>	Completes registration of a passkey authenticator for the currently signed-in user
<code>confirm_device</code>	Confirms a device that a user wants to remember
<code>confirm_forgot_password</code>	This public API operation accepts a confirmation code that Amazon Cognito sends to the user's email
<code>confirm_sign_up</code>	Confirms the account of a new user
<code>create_group</code>	Creates a new group in the specified user pool
<code>create_identity_provider</code>	Adds a configuration and trust relationship between a third-party identity provider and the user pool
<code>create_managed_login_branding</code>	Creates a new set of branding settings for a user pool style and associates it with the user pool
<code>create_resource_server</code>	Creates a new OAuth2
<code>create_terms</code>	Creates terms documents for the requested app client
<code>create_user_import_job</code>	Creates a user import job
<code>create_user_pool</code>	Creates a new Amazon Cognito user pool
<code>create_user_pool_client</code>	Creates an app client in a user pool
<code>create_user_pool_domain</code>	A user pool domain hosts managed login, an authorization server and web server
<code>create_user_pool_replica</code>	Creates a replica of an existing user pool in a specified Amazon Web Services Region
<code>delete_group</code>	Deletes a group from the specified user pool
<code>delete_identity_provider</code>	Deletes a user pool identity provider (IdP)
<code>delete_managed_login_branding</code>	Deletes a managed login branding style
<code>delete_resource_server</code>	Deletes a resource server
<code>delete_terms</code>	Deletes the terms documents with the requested ID from your app client
<code>delete_user</code>	Deletes the profile of the currently signed-in user
<code>delete_user_attributes</code>	Deletes attributes from the currently signed-in user
<code>delete_user_pool</code>	Deletes a user pool
<code>delete_user_pool_client</code>	Deletes a user pool app client
<code>delete_user_pool_client_secret</code>	Deletes a specific client secret from a user pool app client
<code>delete_user_pool_domain</code>	Given a user pool ID and domain identifier, deletes a user pool domain
<code>delete_user_pool_replica</code>	Deletes a secondary replica user pool
<code>delete_web_authn_credential</code>	Deletes a registered passkey, or WebAuthn, authenticator for the currently signed-in user
<code>describe_identity_provider</code>	Given a user pool ID and identity provider (IdP) name, returns details about the identity provider

<code>describe_managed_login_branding</code>	Given the ID of a managed login branding style, returns detailed information
<code>describe_managed_login_branding_by_client</code>	Given the ID of a user pool app client, returns detailed information about the
<code>describe_resource_server</code>	Describes a resource server
<code>describe_risk_configuration</code>	Given an app client or user pool ID where threat protection is configured, des
<code>describe_terms</code>	Returns details for the requested terms documents ID
<code>describe_terms_by_client</code>	Returns details for the terms documents that are associated with an app client,
<code>describe_user_import_job</code>	Describes a user import job
<code>describe_user_pool</code>	Given a user pool ID, returns configuration information
<code>describe_user_pool_client</code>	Given an app client ID, returns configuration information
<code>describe_user_pool_domain</code>	Given a user pool domain name, returns information about the domain config
<code>forget_device</code>	Given a device key, deletes a remembered device as the currently signed-in us
<code>forgot_password</code>	Sends a password-reset confirmation code to the email address or phone numb
<code>get_client_token</code>	Issues an access token for machine-to-machine (M2M) authorization
<code>get_csv_header</code>	Given a user pool ID, generates a comma-separated value (CSV) list populate
<code>get_device</code>	Given a device key, returns information about a remembered device for the cu
<code>get_group</code>	Given a user pool ID and a group name, returns information about the user gr
<code>get_identity_provider_by_identifier</code>	Given the identifier of an identity provider (IdP), for example examplecorp, re
<code>get_log_delivery_configuration</code>	Given a user pool ID, returns the logging configuration
<code>get_provisioned_limit</code>	Returns the current provisioned limit for a specific API category
<code>get_signing_certificate</code>	Given a user pool ID, returns the signing certificate for SAML 2
<code>get_tokens_from_refresh_token</code>	Given a refresh token, issues new ID, access, and optionally refresh tokens fo
<code>get_ui_customization</code>	Given a user pool ID or app client, returns information about classic hosted U
<code>get_user</code>	Gets user attributes and MFA settings for the currently signed-in user
<code>get_user_attribute_verification_code</code>	Given an attribute name, sends a user attribute verification code for the specifi
<code>get_user_auth_factors</code>	Lists the authentication options for the currently signed-in user
<code>get_user_pool_mfa_config</code>	Given a user pool ID, returns configuration for sign-in with WebAuthn authen
<code>global_sign_out</code>	Invalidates the identity, access, and refresh tokens that Amazon Cognito issue
<code>initiate_auth</code>	Declares an authentication flow and initiates sign-in for a user in the Amazon
<code>list_devices</code>	Lists the devices that Amazon Cognito has registered to the currently signed-i
<code>list_groups</code>	Given a user pool ID, returns user pool groups and their details
<code>list_identity_providers</code>	Given a user pool ID, returns information about configured identity providers
<code>list_resource_servers</code>	Given a user pool ID, returns all resource servers and their details
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists the tags that are assigned to an Amazon Cognito user pool
<code>list_terms</code>	Returns details about all terms documents for the requested user pool
<code>list_user_import_jobs</code>	Given a user pool ID, returns user import jobs and their details
<code>list_user_pool_clients</code>	Given a user pool ID, lists app clients
<code>list_user_pool_client_secrets</code>	Lists all client secrets associated with a user pool app client
<code>list_user_pool_replicas</code>	Lists all replicas for a user pool, including both primary and secondary replica
<code>list_user_pools</code>	Lists user pools and their details in the current Amazon Web Services account
<code>list_users</code>	Given a user pool ID, returns a list of users and their basic details in a user po
<code>list_users_in_group</code>	Given a user pool ID and a group name, returns a list of users in the group
<code>list_web_authn_credentials</code>	Generates a list of the currently signed-in user's registered passkey, or WebAu
<code>resend_confirmation_code</code>	Resends the code that confirms a new account for a user who has signed up in
<code>respond_to_auth_challenge</code>	Some API operations in a user pool generate a challenge, like a prompt for an
<code>revoke_token</code>	Revokes all of the access tokens generated by, and at the same time as, the spe
<code>set_log_delivery_configuration</code>	Sets up or modifies the logging configuration of a user pool
<code>set_risk_configuration</code>	Configures threat protection for a user pool or app client
<code>set_ui_customization</code>	Configures UI branding settings for domains with the hosted UI (classic) bran

<code>set_user_mfa_preference</code>	Set the user's multi-factor authentication (MFA) method preference, including
<code>set_user_pool_mfa_config</code>	Sets user pool multi-factor authentication (MFA) and passkey configuration
<code>set_user_settings</code>	This action is no longer supported
<code>sign_up</code>	Registers a user with an app client and requests a user name, password, and us
<code>start_user_import_job</code>	Instructs your user pool to start importing users from a CSV file that contains
<code>start_web_authn_registration</code>	Requests credential creation options from your user pool for the currently sign
<code>stop_user_import_job</code>	Instructs your user pool to stop a running job that's importing users from a CS
<code>tag_resource</code>	Assigns a set of tags to an Amazon Cognito user pool
<code>untag_resource</code>	Given tag IDs that you previously assigned to a user pool, removes them
<code>update_auth_event_feedback</code>	Provides the feedback for an authentication event generated by threat protectio
<code>update_device_status</code>	Updates the status of a the currently signed-in user's device so that it is marke
<code>update_group</code>	Given the name of a user pool group, updates any of the properties for preced
<code>update_identity_provider</code>	Modifies the configuration and trust relationship between a third-party identit
<code>update_managed_login_branding</code>	Configures the branding settings for a user pool style
<code>update_provisioned_limit</code>	Sets the provisioned limit for a specific API category
<code>update_resource_server</code>	Updates the name and scopes of a resource server
<code>update_terms</code>	Modifies existing terms documents for the requested app client
<code>update_user_attributes</code>	Updates the currently signed-in user's attributes
<code>update_user_pool</code>	Updates the configuration of a user pool
<code>update_user_pool_client</code>	Given a user pool app client ID, updates the configuration
<code>update_user_pool_domain</code>	A user pool domain hosts managed login, an authorization server and web ser
<code>update_user_pool_replica</code>	Updates replica-specific settings for a user pool replica
<code>verify_software_token</code>	Registers the current user's time-based one-time password (TOTP) authentica
<code>verify_user_attribute</code>	Submits a verification code for a signed-in user who has added or changed a v

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cognitoidentityprovider()
svc$add_custom_attributes(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

cognitosync

Amazon Cognito Sync

Description

Amazon Cognito Sync provides an AWS service and client library that enable cross-device syncing of application-related user data. High-level client libraries are available for both iOS and Android. You can use these libraries to persist data locally so that it's available even if the device is offline. Developer credentials don't need to be stored on the mobile device to access the service. You can

use Amazon Cognito to obtain a normalized user ID and credentials. User data is persisted in a dataset that can store up to 1 MB of key-value pairs, and you can have up to 20 datasets per user identity.

With Amazon Cognito Sync, the data stored for each identity is accessible only to credentials assigned to that identity. In order to use the Cognito Sync service, you need to make API calls using credentials retrieved with [Amazon Cognito Identity service](#).

If you want to use Cognito Sync in an Android or iOS application, you will probably want to make API calls via the AWS Mobile SDK. To learn more, see the [Developer Guide for Android](#) and the [Developer Guide for iOS](#).

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>
- **use_dual_stack:** Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the `AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT` environment variable when unset.

credentials Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

bulk_publish	Initiates a bulk publish of all existing datasets for an Identity Pool to the configured stream
delete_dataset	Deletes the specific dataset
describe_dataset	Gets meta data about a dataset by identity and dataset name
describe_identity_pool_usage	Gets usage details (for example, data storage) about a particular identity pool
describe_identity_usage	Gets usage information for an identity, including number of datasets and data usage
get_bulk_publish_details	Get the status of the last BulkPublish operation for an identity pool
get_cognito_events	Gets the events and the corresponding Lambda functions associated with an identity pool
get_identity_pool_configuration	Gets the configuration settings of an identity pool
list_datasets	Lists datasets for an identity
list_identity_pool_usage	Gets a list of identity pools registered with Cognito
list_records	Gets paginated records, optionally changed after a particular sync count for a dataset and id
register_device	Registers a device to receive push sync notifications
set_cognito_events	Sets the AWS Lambda function for a given event type for an identity pool
set_identity_pool_configuration	Sets the necessary configuration for push sync
subscribe_to_dataset	Subscribes to receive notifications when a dataset is modified by another device
unsubscribe_from_dataset	Unsubscribes from receiving notifications when a dataset is modified by another device
update_records	Posts updates to records and adds and deletes records for a dataset and user

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cognitosync()
svc$bulk_publish(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

detective	Amazon Detective
-----------	------------------

Description

Detective uses machine learning and purpose-built visualizations to help you to analyze and investigate security issues across your Amazon Web Services (Amazon Web Services) workloads. Detective automatically extracts time-based events such as login attempts, API calls, and network traffic from CloudTrail and Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) flow logs. It also extracts findings detected by Amazon GuardDuty.

The Detective API primarily supports the creation and management of behavior graphs. A behavior graph contains the extracted data from a set of member accounts, and is created and managed by an administrator account.

To add a member account to the behavior graph, the administrator account sends an invitation to the account. When the account accepts the invitation, it becomes a member account in the behavior graph.

Detective is also integrated with Organizations. The organization management account designates the Detective administrator account for the organization. That account becomes the administrator account for the organization behavior graph. The Detective administrator account is also the delegated administrator account for Detective in Organizations.

The Detective administrator account can enable any organization account as a member account in the organization behavior graph. The organization accounts do not receive invitations. The Detective administrator account can also invite other accounts to the organization behavior graph.

Every behavior graph is specific to a Region. You can only use the API to manage behavior graphs that belong to the Region that is associated with the currently selected endpoint.

The administrator account for a behavior graph can use the Detective API to do the following:

- Enable and disable Detective. Enabling Detective creates a new behavior graph.
- View the list of member accounts in a behavior graph.
- Add member accounts to a behavior graph.
- Remove member accounts from a behavior graph.
- Apply tags to a behavior graph.

The organization management account can use the Detective API to select the delegated administrator for Detective.

The Detective administrator account for an organization can use the Detective API to do the following:

- Perform all of the functions of an administrator account.
- Determine whether to automatically enable new organization accounts as member accounts in the organization behavior graph.

An invited member account can use the Detective API to do the following:

- View the list of behavior graphs that they are invited to.
- Accept an invitation to contribute to a behavior graph.
- Decline an invitation to contribute to a behavior graph.
- Remove their account from a behavior graph.

All API actions are logged as CloudTrail events. See [Logging Detective API Calls with CloudTrail](#).

We replaced the term "master account" with the term "administrator account". An administrator account is used to centrally manage multiple accounts. In the case of Detective, the administrator account manages the accounts in their behavior graph.

Usage

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

Arguments

config	<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-endpoints.html • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- detective(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

accept_invitation	Accepts an invitation for the member account to contribute data to a behavior graph
batch_get_graph_member_datasources	Gets data source package information for the behavior graph
batch_get_membership_datasources	Gets information on the data source package history for an account
create_graph	Creates a new behavior graph for the calling account, and sets that account as the administrator
create_members	CreateMembers is used to send invitations to accounts
delete_graph	Disables the specified behavior graph and queues it to be deleted
delete_members	Removes the specified member accounts from the behavior graph
describe_organization_configuration	Returns information about the configuration for the organization behavior graph
disable_organization_admin_account	Removes the Detective administrator account in the current Region
disassociate_membership	Removes the member account from the specified behavior graph
enable_organization_admin_account	Designates the Detective administrator account for the organization in the current Region
get_investigation	Detective investigations lets you investigate IAM users and IAM roles using indicators

get_members	Returns the membership details for specified member accounts for a behavior graph
list_datasource_packages	Lists data source packages in the behavior graph
list_graphs	Returns the list of behavior graphs that the calling account is an administrator account
list_indicators	Gets the indicators from an investigation
list_investigations	Detective investigations lets you investigate IAM users and IAM roles using indicators
list_invitations	Retrieves the list of open and accepted behavior graph invitations for the member account
list_members	Retrieves the list of member accounts for a behavior graph
list_organization_admin_accounts	Returns information about the Detective administrator account for an organization
list_tags_for_resource	Returns the tag values that are assigned to a behavior graph
reject_invitation	Rejects an invitation to contribute the account data to a behavior graph
start_investigation	Detective investigations lets you investigate IAM users and IAM roles using indicators
start_monitoring_member	Sends a request to enable data ingest for a member account that has a status of ACCIDENTAL
tag_resource	Applies tag values to a behavior graph
untag_resource	Removes tags from a behavior graph
update_datasource_packages	Starts a data source package for the Detective behavior graph
update_investigation_state	Updates the state of an investigation
update_organization_configuration	Updates the configuration for the Organizations integration in the current Region

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

directoryservice

AWS Directory Service

Description

Directory Service

Directory Service is a web service that makes it easy for you to setup and run directories in the Amazon Web Services cloud, or connect your Amazon Web Services resources with an existing self-managed Microsoft Active Directory. This guide provides detailed information about Directory Service operations, data types, parameters, and errors. For information about Directory Services features, see [Directory Service](#) and the [Directory Service Administration Guide](#).

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

Usage

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

Arguments

config	<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 • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- directoryservice(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[accept_shared_directory](#)
[add_ip_routes](#)
[add_region](#)
[add_tags_to_resource](#)
[cancel_schema_extension](#)
[connect_directory](#)
[create_alias](#)

Accepts a directory sharing request that was sent from the directory owner account
 If the DNS server for your self-managed domain uses a publicly addressable IP address
 Adds two domain controllers in the specified Region for the specified directory
 Adds or overwrites one or more tags for the specified directory
 Cancels an in-progress schema extension to a Microsoft AD directory
 Creates an AD Connector to connect to a self-managed directory
 Creates an alias for a directory and assigns the alias to the directory

<code>create_computer</code>	Creates an Active Directory computer object in the specified directory
<code>create_conditional_forwarder</code>	Creates a conditional forwarder associated with your Amazon Web Services directory
<code>create_directory</code>	Creates a Simple AD directory
<code>create_hybrid_ad</code>	Creates a hybrid directory that connects your self-managed Active Directory (AD) in your on-premises data center to your Amazon Web Services directory
<code>create_log_subscription</code>	Creates a subscription to forward real-time Directory Service domain controller security event logs to an Amazon SNS topic
<code>create_microsoft_ad</code>	Creates a Microsoft AD directory in the Amazon Web Services Cloud
<code>create_snapshot</code>	Creates a snapshot of a Simple AD or Microsoft AD directory in the Amazon Web Services Cloud
<code>create_trust</code>	Creates a trust relationship between your Managed Microsoft AD directory and an on-premises Active Directory
<code>delete_ad_assessment</code>	Deletes a directory assessment and all associated data
<code>delete_conditional_forwarder</code>	Deletes a conditional forwarder that has been set up for your Amazon Web Services directory
<code>delete_directory</code>	Deletes an Directory Service directory
<code>delete_log_subscription</code>	Deletes the specified log subscription
<code>delete_snapshot</code>	Deletes a directory snapshot
<code>delete_trust</code>	Deletes an existing trust relationship between your Managed Microsoft AD directory and an on-premises Active Directory
<code>deregister_certificate</code>	Deletes from the system the certificate that was registered for secure LDAP or client authentication
<code>deregister_event_topic</code>	Removes the specified directory as a publisher to the specified Amazon SNS topic
<code>describe_ad_assessment</code>	Retrieves detailed information about a directory assessment, including its current status
<code>describe_ca_enrollment_policy</code>	Retrieves detailed information about the certificate authority (CA) enrollment policy for the specified directory
<code>describe_certificate</code>	Displays information about the certificate registered for secure LDAP or client authentication
<code>describe_client_authentication_settings</code>	Retrieves information about the type of client authentication for the specified directory
<code>describe_conditional_forwarders</code>	Obtains information about the conditional forwarders for this account
<code>describe_directories</code>	Obtains information about the directories that belong to this account
<code>describe_directory_data_access</code>	Obtains status of directory data access enablement through the Directory Service Data API for the specified directory
<code>describe_domain_controllers</code>	Provides information about any domain controllers in your directory
<code>describe_event_topics</code>	Obtains information about which Amazon SNS topics receive status messages from the specified directory
<code>describe_hybrid_ad_update</code>	Retrieves information about update activities for a hybrid directory
<code>describe_ldaps_settings</code>	Describes the status of LDAP security for the specified directory
<code>describe_regions</code>	Provides information about the Regions that are configured for multi-Region replication
<code>describe_settings</code>	Retrieves information about the configurable settings for the specified directory
<code>describe_shared_directories</code>	Returns the shared directories in your account
<code>describe_snapshots</code>	Obtains information about the directory snapshots that belong to this account
<code>describe_trusts</code>	Obtains information about the trust relationships for this account
<code>describe_update_directory</code>	Describes the updates of a directory for a particular update type
<code>disable_ca_enrollment_policy</code>	Disables the certificate authority (CA) enrollment policy for the specified directory
<code>disable_client_authentication</code>	Disables alternative client authentication methods for the specified directory
<code>disable_directory_data_access</code>	Deactivates access to directory data via the Directory Service Data API for the specified directory
<code>disable_ldaps</code>	Deactivates LDAP secure calls for the specified directory
<code>disable_radius</code>	Disables multi-factor authentication (MFA) with the Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) protocol
<code>disable_sso</code>	Disables single-sign on for a directory
<code>enable_ca_enrollment_policy</code>	Enables certificate authority (CA) enrollment policy for the specified directory
<code>enable_client_authentication</code>	Enables alternative client authentication methods for the specified directory
<code>enable_directory_data_access</code>	Enables access to directory data via the Directory Service Data API for the specified directory
<code>enable_ldaps</code>	Activates the switch for the specific directory to always use LDAP secure calls
<code>enable_radius</code>	Enables multi-factor authentication (MFA) with the Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) protocol
<code>enable_sso</code>	Enables single sign-on for a directory
<code>get_directory_limits</code>	Obtains directory limit information for the current Region
<code>get_snapshot_limits</code>	Obtains the manual snapshot limits for a directory
<code>list_ad_assessments</code>	Retrieves a list of directory assessments for the specified directory or all assessments

list_certificates	For the specified directory, lists all the certificates registered for a secure LDAP or client certificate authentication
list_ip_routes	Lists the address blocks that you have added to a directory
list_log_subscriptions	Lists the active log subscriptions for the Amazon Web Services account
list_schema_extensions	Lists all schema extensions applied to a Microsoft AD Directory
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all tags on a directory
register_certificate	Registers a certificate for a secure LDAP or client certificate authentication
register_event_topic	Associates a directory with an Amazon SNS topic
reject_shared_directory	Rejects a directory sharing request that was sent from the directory owner account
remove_ip_routes	Removes IP address blocks from a directory
remove_region	Stops all replication and removes the domain controllers from the specified Region
remove_tags_from_resource	Removes tags from a directory
reset_user_password	Resets the password for any user in your Managed Microsoft AD or Simple AD directory
restore_from_snapshot	Restores a directory using an existing directory snapshot
share_directory	Shares a specified directory (DirectoryId) in your Amazon Web Services account (default)
start_ad_assessment	Initiates a directory assessment to validate your self-managed AD environment for health
start_schema_extension	Applies a schema extension to a Microsoft AD directory
unshare_directory	Stops the directory sharing between the directory owner and consumer accounts
update_conditional_forwarder	Updates a conditional forwarder that has been set up for your Amazon Web Services account
update_directory_setup	Updates directory configuration for the specified update type
update_hybrid_ad	Updates the configuration of an existing hybrid directory
update_number_of_domain_controllers	Adds or removes domain controllers to or from the directory
update_radius	Updates the Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) server information
update_settings	Updates the configurable settings for the specified directory
update_trust	Updates the trust that has been set up between your Managed Microsoft AD directory and another directory
verify_trust	Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory allows you to configure and verify trust relationships

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

Description

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

config	Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <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 • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- fms(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

associate_admin_account	Sets a Firewall Manager default administrator account
associate_third_party_firewall	Sets the Firewall Manager policy administrator as a tenant administrator of a third-party firewall
batch_associate_resource	Associate resources to a Firewall Manager resource set
batch_disassociate_resource	Disassociates resources from a Firewall Manager resource set
delete_apps_list	Permanently deletes an Firewall Manager applications list
delete_notification_channel	Deletes an Firewall Manager association with the IAM role and the Amazon SNS topic
delete_policy	Permanently deletes an Firewall Manager policy
delete_protocols_list	Permanently deletes an Firewall Manager protocols list
delete_resource_set	Deletes the specified ResourceSet
disassociate_admin_account	Disassociates an Firewall Manager administrator account
disassociate_third_party_firewall	Disassociates a Firewall Manager policy administrator from a third-party firewall
get_admin_account	Returns the Organizations account that is associated with Firewall Manager as the administrator

<code>get_admin_scope</code>	Returns information about the specified account's administrative scope
<code>get_apps_list</code>	Returns information about the specified Firewall Manager applications list
<code>get_compliance_detail</code>	Returns detailed compliance information about the specified member account
<code>get_notification_channel</code>	Information about the Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) topic that is u
<code>get_policy</code>	Returns information about the specified Firewall Manager policy
<code>get_protection_status</code>	If you created a Shield Advanced policy, returns policy-level attack summary in
<code>get_protocols_list</code>	Returns information about the specified Firewall Manager protocols list
<code>get_resource_set</code>	Gets information about a specific resource set
<code>get_third_party_firewall_association_status</code>	The onboarding status of a Firewall Manager admin account to third-party firew
<code>get_violation_details</code>	Retrieves violations for a resource based on the specified Firewall Manager poli
<code>list_admin_accounts_for_organization</code>	Returns a AdminAccounts object that lists the Firewall Manager administrators
<code>list_admins_managing_account</code>	Lists the accounts that are managing the specified Organizations member accoun
<code>list_apps_lists</code>	Returns an array of AppsListDataSummary objects
<code>list_compliance_status</code>	Returns an array of PolicyComplianceStatus objects
<code>list_discovered_resources</code>	Returns an array of resources in the organization's accounts that are available to
<code>list_member_accounts</code>	Returns a MemberAccounts object that lists the member accounts in the admini
<code>list_policies</code>	Returns an array of PolicySummary objects
<code>list_protocols_lists</code>	Returns an array of ProtocolsListDataSummary objects
<code>list_resource_set_resources</code>	Returns an array of resources that are currently associated to a resource set
<code>list_resource_sets</code>	Returns an array of ResourceSetSummary objects
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Retrieves the list of tags for the specified Amazon Web Services resource
<code>list_third_party_firewall_firewall_policies</code>	Retrieves a list of all of the third-party firewall policies that are associated with
<code>put_admin_account</code>	Creates or updates an Firewall Manager administrator account
<code>put_apps_list</code>	Creates an Firewall Manager applications list
<code>put_notification_channel</code>	Designates the IAM role and Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) topic
<code>put_policy</code>	Creates an Firewall Manager policy
<code>put_protocols_list</code>	Creates an Firewall Manager protocols list
<code>put_resource_set</code>	Creates the resource set
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds one or more tags to an Amazon Web Services resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes one or more tags from an Amazon Web Services resource

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon GuardDuty is a continuous security monitoring service that analyzes and processes the following foundational data sources - VPC flow logs, Amazon Web Services CloudTrail management event logs, CloudTrail S3 data event logs, EKS audit logs, DNS logs, Amazon EBS volume data, runtime activity belonging to container workloads, such as Amazon EKS, Amazon ECS (including Amazon Web Services Fargate), and Amazon EC2 instances. It uses threat intelligence feeds, such as lists of malicious IPs and domains, and machine learning to identify unexpected, potentially unauthorized, and malicious activity within your Amazon Web Services environment. This can include issues like escalations of privileges, uses of exposed credentials, or communication with malicious IPs, domains, or presence of malware on your Amazon EC2 instances and container workloads. For example, GuardDuty can detect compromised EC2 instances and container workloads serving malware, or mining bitcoin.

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

GuardDuty informs you about the status of your Amazon Web Services environment by producing security findings that you can view in the GuardDuty console or through Amazon EventBridge. For more information, see the *Amazon GuardDuty User Guide*.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

	<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 • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT environment variable when unset.
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 <- guardduty(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
```

```

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

```

Operations

accept_administrator_invitation	Accepts the invitation to be a member account and get monitored by a GuardDuty administrator account
accept_invitation	Accepts the invitation to be monitored by a GuardDuty administrator account
archive_findings	Archives GuardDuty findings that are specified by the list of finding IDs
create_custom_detection_rule_association	Enables a custom detection rule for your account by creating an association
create_custom_detection_rule_org_configuration	Creates an organization-level configuration that enables a custom detection rule
create_detector	Creates a single GuardDuty detector
create_filter	Creates a filter using the specified finding criteria
create_investigation	This API is currently available as a preview
create_ip_set	Creates a new IPSet, which is called a trusted IP list in the console user interface
create_malware_protection_plan	Creates a new Malware Protection plan for the protected resource
create_members	Creates member accounts of the current Amazon Web Services account by invitation
create_publishing_destination	Creates a publishing destination where you can export your GuardDuty findings
create_sample_findings	Generates sample findings of types specified by the list of finding types
create_threat_entity_set	Creates a new threat entity set
create_threat_intel_set	Creates a new ThreatIntelSet
create_trusted_entity_set	Creates a new trusted entity set
decline_invitations	Declines invitations sent to the current member account by Amazon Web Services
delete_custom_detection_rule_association	Disables a custom detection rule by deleting its association
delete_custom_detection_rule_org_configuration	Deletes the organization-level configuration for a custom detection rule
delete_detector	Deletes an Amazon GuardDuty detector that is specified by the detector ID
delete_filter	Deletes the filter specified by the filter name
delete_invitations	Deletes invitations sent to the current member account by Amazon Web Services
delete_ip_set	Deletes the IPSet specified by the ipSetId
delete_malware_protection_plan	Deletes the Malware Protection plan ID associated with the Malware Protection plan
delete_members	Deletes GuardDuty member accounts (to the current GuardDuty administrator account)
delete_publishing_destination	Deletes the publishing definition with the specified destinationId
delete_threat_entity_set	Deletes the threat entity set that is associated with the specified threatEntitySetId
delete_threat_intel_set	Deletes the ThreatIntelSet specified by the ThreatIntelSet ID
delete_trusted_entity_set	Deletes the trusted entity set that is associated with the specified trustedEntitySetId
describe_malware_scans	Returns a list of malware scans
describe_organization_configuration	Returns information about the account selected as the delegated administrator
describe_publishing_destination	Returns information about the publishing destination specified by the provisionedId
disable_organization_admin_account	Removes the existing GuardDuty delegated administrator of the organization
disassociate_from_administrator_account	Disassociates the current GuardDuty member account from its administrator account
disassociate_from_master_account	Disassociates the current GuardDuty member account from its administrator account

disassociate_members	Disassociates GuardDuty member accounts (from the current administrator account)
enable_organization_admin_account	Designates an Amazon Web Services account within the organization as your GuardDuty administrator account
get_administrator_account	Provides the details of the GuardDuty administrator account associated with your GuardDuty account
get_coverage_statistics	Retrieves aggregated statistics for your account
get_custom_detection_rule	Returns details for a custom detection rule in GuardDuty, including its description
get_custom_detection_rule_association	Returns details for a custom detection rule association
get_custom_detection_rule_org_configuration	Returns the organization-level configuration for a custom detection rule
get_detector	Retrieves a GuardDuty detector specified by the detectorId
get_filter	Returns the details of the filter specified by the filter name
get_findings	Describes Amazon GuardDuty findings specified by finding IDs
get_findings_statistics	Lists GuardDuty findings statistics for the specified detector ID
get_investigation	This API is currently available as a preview
get_invitations_count	Returns the count of all GuardDuty membership invitations that were sent to the current administrator account
get_ip_set	Retrieves the IPSet specified by the ipSetId
get_malware_protection_plan	Retrieves the Malware Protection plan details associated with a Malware Protection plan ID
get_malware_scan	Retrieves the detailed information for a specific malware scan
get_malware_scan_settings	Returns the details of the malware scan settings
get_master_account	Provides the details for the GuardDuty administrator account associated with your GuardDuty account
get_member_detectors	Describes which data sources are enabled for the member account's detectors
get_members	Retrieves GuardDuty member accounts (of the current GuardDuty administrator account)
get_organization_statistics	Retrieves how many active member accounts have each feature enabled with your GuardDuty account
get_remaining_free_trial_days	Provides the number of days left for each data source used in the free trial
get_threat_entity_set	Retrieves the threat entity set associated with the specified threatEntitySetName
get_threat_intel_set	Retrieves the ThreatIntelSet that is specified by the ThreatIntelSet ID
get_trusted_entity_set	Retrieves the trusted entity set associated with the specified trustedEntitySetName
get_usage_statistics	Lists Amazon GuardDuty usage statistics over the last 30 days for the specified detector ID
invite_members	Invites Amazon Web Services accounts to become members of an organization
list_coverage	Lists coverage details for your GuardDuty account
list_custom_detection_rule_associations	Returns all custom detection rule associations for your account
list_custom_detection_rule_org_configurations	Returns all organization-level configurations for custom detection rules
list_custom_detection_rules	Returns all available custom detection rules in GuardDuty
list_detectors	Lists detectorIds of all the existing Amazon GuardDuty detector resources
list_filters	Returns a paginated list of the current filters
list_findings	Lists GuardDuty findings for the specified detector ID
list_investigations	This API is currently available as a preview
list_invitations	Lists all GuardDuty membership invitations that were sent to the current administrator account
list_ip_sets	Lists the IPSets of the GuardDuty service specified by the detector ID
list_malware_protection_plans	Lists the Malware Protection plan IDs associated with the protected resource
list_malware_scans	Returns a list of malware scans
list_members	Lists details about all member accounts for the current GuardDuty administrator account
list_organization_admin_accounts	Lists the accounts designated as GuardDuty delegated administrators
list_publishing_destinations	Returns a list of publishing destinations associated with the specified detector ID
list_tags_for_resource	Lists tags for a resource
list_threat_entity_sets	Lists the threat entity sets associated with the specified GuardDuty detector ID
list_threat_intel_sets	Lists the ThreatIntelSets of the GuardDuty service specified by the detector ID
list_trusted_entity_sets	Lists the trusted entity sets associated with the specified GuardDuty detector ID
send_object_malware_scan	Initiates a malware scan for a specific S3 object
start_malware_scan	Initiates the malware scan

start_monitoring_members	Turns on GuardDuty monitoring of the specified member accounts
stop_monitoring_members	Stops GuardDuty monitoring for the specified member accounts
tag_resource	Adds tags to a resource
unarchive_findings	Unarchives GuardDuty findings specified by the findingIds
untag_resource	Removes tags from a resource
update_custom_detection_rule_association	Updates the mode of an existing custom detection rule association
update_custom_detection_rule_org_configuration	Updates the organization-level configuration for a custom detection rule, i
update_detector	Updates the GuardDuty detector specified by the detector ID
update_filter	Updates the filter specified by the filter name
update_findings_feedback	Marks the specified GuardDuty findings as useful or not useful
update_ip_set	Updates the IPSet specified by the IPSet ID
update_malware_protection_plan	Updates an existing Malware Protection plan resource
update_malware_scan_settings	Updates the malware scan settings
update_member_detectors	Contains information on member accounts to be updated
update_organization_configuration	Configures the delegated administrator account with the provided values
update_publishing_destination	Updates information about the publishing destination specified by the des
update_threat_entity_set	Updates the threat entity set associated with the specified threatEntitySetI
update_threat_intel_set	Updates the ThreatIntelSet specified by the ThreatIntelSet ID
update_trusted_entity_set	Updates the trusted entity set associated with the specified trustedEntityS

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- guardduty()
svc$accept_administrator_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Identity and Access Management

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

Programmatic access to IAM

We recommend that you use the Amazon Web Services SDKs to make programmatic API calls to IAM. The Amazon Web Services SDKs consist of libraries and sample code for various programming languages and platforms (for example, Java, Ruby, .NET, iOS, and Android). The SDKs provide a convenient way to create programmatic access to IAM and Amazon Web Services. For example, the SDKs take care of tasks such as cryptographically signing requests, managing errors, and retrying requests automatically. For more information, see [Tools to build on Amazon Web Services](#).

Alternatively, you can also use the IAM Query API to make direct calls to the IAM service. For more information about calling the IAM Query API, see [Making query requests](#) in the *Identity and Access Management User Guide*. IAM supports GET and POST requests for all actions. That is, the API does not require you to use GET for some actions and POST for others. However, GET requests are subject to the limitation size of a URL. Therefore, for operations that require larger sizes, use a POST request.

Signing requests

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

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

Additional resources

- [Amazon Web Services security credentials](#). This topic provides general information about the types of credentials used for accessing Amazon Web Services.
- [IAM best practices](#). This topic presents a list of suggestions for using the IAM service to help secure your Amazon Web Services resources.
- [Signing Amazon Web Services API requests](#). This set of topics walk you through the process of signing a request using an access key ID and secret access key.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access 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 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 • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- iam(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
```

```

        region = "string",
        close_connection = "logical",
        timeout = "numeric",
        s3_force_path_style = "logical",
        sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
        use_dual_stack = "logical"
    ),
    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_delegation_request](#)
[acquire_role](#)
[add_client_id_to_open_id_connect_provider](#)
[add_role_to_instance_profile](#)
[add_user_to_group](#)
[associate_delegation_request](#)
[attach_group_policy](#)
[attach_role_policy](#)
[attach_user_policy](#)
[change_password](#)
[create_access_key](#)
[create_account_alias](#)
[create_delegation_request](#)
[create_group](#)
[create_instance_profile](#)
[create_login_profile](#)
[create_open_id_connect_provider](#)
[create_policy](#)
[create_policy_version](#)
[create_role](#)
[create_saml_provider](#)
[create_service_linked_role](#)
[create_service_specific_credential](#)
[create_user](#)
[create_virtual_mfa_device](#)
[deactivate_mfa_device](#)

Accepts a delegation request, granting the requested temporary access
 Creates an IAM role from the specified role template
 Adds a new client ID (also known as audience) to the list of client IDs
 Adds the specified IAM role to the specified instance profile
 Adds the specified user to the specified group
 Associates a delegation request with the current identity
 Attaches the specified managed policy to the specified IAM group
 Attaches the specified managed policy to the specified IAM role
 Attaches the specified managed policy to the specified user
 Changes the password of the IAM user who is calling this operation
 Creates a new Amazon Web Services secret access key and corresponding access key ID
 Creates an alias for your Amazon Web Services account
 Creates an IAM delegation request for temporary access delegation
 Creates a new group
 Creates a new instance profile
 Creates a password for the specified IAM user
 Creates an IAM entity to describe an identity provider (IdP) that supports SAML
 Creates a new managed policy for your Amazon Web Services account
 Creates a new version of the specified managed policy
 Creates a new role for your Amazon Web Services account
 Creates an IAM resource that describes an identity provider (IdP) that supports SAML
 Creates an IAM role that is linked to a specific Amazon Web Services resource
 Generates a set of credentials consisting of a user name and password
 Creates a new IAM user for your Amazon Web Services account
 Creates a new virtual MFA device for the Amazon Web Services account
 Deactivates the specified MFA device and removes it from association

<code>delete_access_key</code>	Deletes the access key pair associated with the specified IAM user
<code>delete_account_alias</code>	Deletes the specified Amazon Web Services account alias
<code>delete_account_password_policy</code>	Deletes the password policy for the Amazon Web Services account
<code>delete_group</code>	Deletes the specified IAM group
<code>delete_group_policy</code>	Deletes the specified inline policy that is embedded in the specified IAM group
<code>delete_instance_profile</code>	Deletes the specified instance profile
<code>delete_login_profile</code>	Deletes the password for the specified IAM user or root user. For more information, see Using the Login Profile API .
<code>delete_open_id_connect_provider</code>	Deletes an OpenID Connect identity provider (IdP) resource object in IAM
<code>delete_policy</code>	Deletes the specified managed policy
<code>delete_policy_version</code>	Deletes the specified version from the specified managed policy
<code>delete_role</code>	Deletes the specified role
<code>delete_role_permissions_boundary</code>	Deletes the permissions boundary for the specified IAM role
<code>delete_role_policy</code>	Deletes the specified inline policy that is embedded in the specified IAM role
<code>delete_saml_provider</code>	Deletes a SAML provider resource in IAM
<code>delete_server_certificate</code>	Deletes the specified server certificate
<code>delete_service_linked_role</code>	Submits a service-linked role deletion request and returns a <code>DeletionStatus</code> object
<code>delete_service_specific_credential</code>	Deletes the specified service-specific credential
<code>delete_signing_certificate</code>	Deletes a signing certificate associated with the specified IAM user
<code>delete_ssh_public_key</code>	Deletes the specified SSH public key
<code>delete_user</code>	Deletes the specified IAM user
<code>delete_user_permissions_boundary</code>	Deletes the permissions boundary for the specified IAM user
<code>delete_user_policy</code>	Deletes the specified inline policy that is embedded in the specified IAM user
<code>delete_virtual_mfa_device</code>	Deletes a virtual MFA device
<code>detach_group_policy</code>	Removes the specified managed policy from the specified IAM group
<code>detach_role_policy</code>	Removes the specified managed policy from the specified role
<code>detach_user_policy</code>	Removes the specified managed policy from the specified user
<code>disable_organizations_root_credentials_management</code>	Disables the management of privileged root user credentials across member accounts
<code>disable_organizations_root_sessions</code>	Disables root user sessions for privileged tasks across member accounts
<code>disable_outbound_web_identity_federation</code>	Disables the outbound identity federation feature for your Amazon Web Services account
<code>enable_mfa_device</code>	Enables the specified MFA device and associates it with the specified IAM user
<code>enable_organizations_root_credentials_management</code>	Enables the management of privileged root user credentials across member accounts
<code>enable_organizations_root_sessions</code>	Allows the management account or delegated administrator to perform privileged tasks across member accounts
<code>enable_outbound_web_identity_federation</code>	Enables the outbound identity federation feature for your Amazon Web Services account
<code>generate_credential_report</code>	Generates a credential report for the Amazon Web Services account
<code>generate_organizations_access_report</code>	Generates a report for service last accessed data for Organizations
<code>generate_service_last_accessed_details</code>	Generates a report that includes details about when an IAM resource (such as a user, group, role, or policy) was last used
<code>get_access_key_last_used</code>	Retrieves information about when the specified access key was last used
<code>get_account_authorization_details</code>	Retrieves information about all IAM users, groups, roles, and policies
<code>get_account_password_policy</code>	Retrieves the password policy for the Amazon Web Services account
<code>get_account_properties</code>	Retrieves the account-level properties for the caller's Amazon Web Services account
<code>get_account_summary</code>	Retrieves information about IAM entity usage and IAM quotas in the account
<code>get_context_keys_for_custom_policy</code>	Gets a list of all of the context keys referenced in the input policies
<code>get_context_keys_for_principal_policy</code>	Gets a list of all of the context keys referenced in all the IAM policies
<code>get_credential_report</code>	Retrieves a credential report for the Amazon Web Services account
<code>get_delegation_request</code>	Retrieves information about a specific delegation request
<code>get_group</code>	Returns a list of IAM users that are in the specified IAM group
<code>get_group_policy</code>	Retrieves the specified inline policy document that is embedded in the specified IAM group
<code>get_human_readable_summary</code>	Retrieves a human readable summary for a given entity

[get_instance_profile](#)
[get_login_profile](#)
[get_mfa_device](#)
[get_open_id_connect_provider](#)
[get_organizations_access_report](#)
[get_outbound_web_identity_federation_info](#)
[get_policy](#)
[get_policy_version](#)
[get_role](#)
[get_role_policy](#)
[get_role_template_version](#)
[get_saml_provider](#)
[get_server_certificate](#)
[get_service_last_accessed_details](#)
[get_service_last_accessed_details_with_entities](#)
[get_service_linked_role_deletion_status](#)
[get_ssh_public_key](#)
[get_user](#)
[get_user_policy](#)
[list_access_keys](#)
[list_account_aliases](#)
[list_attached_group_policies](#)
[list_attached_role_policies](#)
[list_attached_user_policies](#)
[list_delegation_requests](#)
[list_entities_for_policy](#)
[list_group_policies](#)
[list_groups](#)
[list_groups_for_user](#)
[list_instance_profiles](#)
[list_instance_profiles_for_role](#)
[list_instance_profile_tags](#)
[list_mfa_devices](#)
[list_mfa_device_tags](#)
[list_open_id_connect_providers](#)
[list_open_id_connect_provider_tags](#)
[list_organizations_features](#)
[list_policies](#)
[list_policies_granting_service_access](#)
[list_policy_tags](#)
[list_policy_versions](#)
[list_role_policies](#)
[list_roles](#)
[list_role_tags](#)
[list_saml_providers](#)
[list_saml_provider_tags](#)
[list_server_certificates](#)
[list_server_certificate_tags](#)

Retrieves information about the specified instance profile, including the path prefix.
 Retrieves the user name for the specified IAM user.
 Retrieves information about an MFA device for a specified user.
 Returns information about the specified OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider resource.
 Retrieves the service last accessed data report for Organizations that was created using the GenerateServiceLastAccessedReport API.
 Retrieves the configuration information for the outbound identity federation.
 Retrieves information about the specified managed policy, including the path prefix.
 Retrieves information about the specified version of the specified managed policy.
 Retrieves information about the specified role, including the role's path prefix.
 Retrieves the specified inline policy document that is embedded with the role.
 Retrieves information about a version of the specified role template.
 Returns the SAML provider metadocument that was uploaded when the provider was created.
 Retrieves information about the specified server certificate stored in IAM.
 Retrieves a service last accessed report that was created using the GenerateServiceLastAccessedReport API.
 After you generate a group or policy report using the GenerateServiceLastAccessedReport API, this API returns the report.
 Retrieves the status of your service-linked role deletion.
 Retrieves the specified SSH public key, including metadata about the key.
 Retrieves information about the specified IAM user, including the user's path prefix.
 Retrieves the specified inline policy document that is embedded in the role.
 Returns information about the access key IDs associated with the specified IAM user.
 Lists the account alias associated with the Amazon Web Services account.
 Lists all managed policies that are attached to the specified IAM group.
 Lists all managed policies that are attached to the specified IAM role.
 Lists all managed policies that are attached to the specified IAM user.
 Lists delegation requests based on the specified criteria.
 Lists all IAM users, groups, and roles that the specified managed policy is attached to.
 Lists the names of the inline policies that are embedded in the specified role.
 Lists the IAM groups that have the specified path prefix.
 Lists the IAM groups that the specified IAM user belongs to.
 Lists the instance profiles that have the specified path prefix.
 Lists the instance profiles that have the specified associated IAM role.
 Lists the tags that are attached to the specified IAM instance profile.
 Lists the MFA devices for an IAM user.
 Lists the tags that are attached to the specified IAM virtual multi-factor authentication (MFA) device.
 Lists information about the IAM OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider resource.
 Lists the tags that are attached to the specified OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider resource.
 Lists the centralized root access features enabled for your organization.
 Lists all the managed policies that are available in your Amazon Web Services account.
 Retrieves a list of policies that the IAM identity (user, group, or role) can use to access the specified resource.
 Lists the tags that are attached to the specified IAM customer managed policy.
 Lists information about the versions of the specified managed policy, including the path prefix.
 Lists the names of the inline policies that are embedded in the specified role.
 Lists the IAM roles that have the specified path prefix.
 Lists the tags that are attached to the specified role.
 Lists the SAML provider resource objects defined in IAM in the account.
 Lists the tags that are attached to the specified Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) provider resource.
 Lists the server certificates stored in IAM that have the specified path prefix.
 Lists the tags that are attached to the specified IAM server certificate.

list_service_specific_credentials	Returns information about the service-specific credentials associated with the specified user
list_signing_certificates	Returns information about the signing certificates associated with the specified user
list_ssh_public_keys	Returns information about the SSH public keys associated with the specified user
list_user_policies	Lists the names of the inline policies embedded in the specified IAM user
list_users	Lists the IAM users that have the specified path prefix
list_user_tags	Lists the tags that are attached to the specified IAM user
list_virtual_mfa_devices	Lists the virtual MFA devices defined in the Amazon Web Services account
put_account_properties	Sets account-level properties for the caller's Amazon Web Services account
put_group_policy	Adds or updates an inline policy document that is embedded in the specified IAM group
put_role_permissions_boundary	Adds or updates the policy that is specified as the IAM role's permissions boundary
put_role_policy	Adds or updates an inline policy document that is embedded in the specified IAM role
put_user_permissions_boundary	Adds or updates the policy that is specified as the IAM user's permissions boundary
put_user_policy	Adds or updates an inline policy document that is embedded in the specified IAM user
reject_delegation_request	Rejects a delegation request, denying the requested temporary access
remove_client_id_from_open_id_connect_provider	Removes the specified client ID (also known as audience) from the list of client IDs for the specified OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider
remove_role_from_instance_profile	Removes the specified IAM role from the specified Amazon EC2 instance profile
remove_user_from_group	Removes the specified user from the specified group
reset_service_specific_credential	Resets the password for a service-specific credential
resync_mfa_device	Synchronizes the specified MFA device with its IAM resource object
send_delegation_token	Sends the exchange token for an accepted delegation request
set_default_policy_version	Sets the specified version of the specified policy as the policy's default version
set_security_token_service_preferences	Sets the specified version of the global endpoint token as the token version
simulate_custom_policy	Simulate how a set of IAM policies and optionally a resource-based policy work together
simulate_principal_policy	Simulate how a set of IAM policies attached to an IAM entity works with a resource-based policy
tag_instance_profile	Adds one or more tags to an IAM instance profile
tag_mfa_device	Adds one or more tags to an IAM virtual multi-factor authentication (MFA) device
tag_open_id_connect_provider	Adds one or more tags to an OpenID Connect (OIDC)-compatible identity provider
tag_policy	Adds one or more tags to an IAM customer managed policy
tag_role	Adds one or more tags to an IAM role
tag_saml_provider	Adds one or more tags to a Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) provider
tag_server_certificate	Adds one or more tags to an IAM server certificate
tag_user	Adds one or more tags to an IAM user
untag_instance_profile	Removes the specified tags from the IAM instance profile
untag_mfa_device	Removes the specified tags from the IAM virtual multi-factor authentication (MFA) device
untag_open_id_connect_provider	Removes the specified tags from the specified OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider
untag_policy	Removes the specified tags from the customer managed policy
untag_role	Removes the specified tags from the role
untag_saml_provider	Removes the specified tags from the specified Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) provider
untag_server_certificate	Removes the specified tags from the IAM server certificate
untag_user	Removes the specified tags from the user
update_access_key	Changes the status of the specified access key from Active to Inactive, or vice versa
update_account_password_policy	Updates the password policy settings for the Amazon Web Services account
update_assume_role_policy	Updates the policy that grants an IAM entity permission to assume a role
update_delegation_request	Updates an existing delegation request with additional information
update_group	Updates the name and/or the path of the specified IAM group
update_login_profile	Changes the password for the specified IAM user
update_open_id_connect_provider_thumbprint	Replaces the existing list of server certificate thumbprints associated with the specified OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider
update_role	Updates the description or maximum session duration setting of a role

update_role_description	Use UpdateRole instead
update_saml_provider	Updates the metadata document, SAML encryption settings, and private key
update_server_certificate	Updates the name and/or the path of the specified server certificate store
update_service_specific_credential	Sets the status of a service-specific credential to Active or Inactive
update_signing_certificate	Changes the status of the specified user signing certificate from active to inactive
update_ssh_public_key	Sets the status of an IAM user's SSH public key to active or inactive
update_user	Updates the name and/or the path of the specified IAM user
upload_server_certificate	Uploads a server certificate entity for the Amazon Web Services account
upload_signing_certificate	Uploads an X.509 certificate
upload_ssh_public_key	Uploads an SSH public key and associates it with the specified IAM user

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

iamrolesanywhere	<i>IAM Roles Anywhere</i>
------------------	---------------------------

Description

Identity and Access Management Roles Anywhere provides a secure way for your workloads such as servers, containers, and applications that run outside of Amazon Web Services to obtain temporary Amazon Web Services credentials. Your workloads can use the same IAM policies and roles you have for native Amazon Web Services applications to access Amazon Web Services resources. Using IAM Roles Anywhere eliminates the need to manage long-term credentials for workloads running outside of Amazon Web Services.

To use IAM Roles Anywhere, your workloads must use X.509 certificates issued by their certificate authority (CA). You register the CA with IAM Roles Anywhere as a trust anchor to establish trust between your public key infrastructure (PKI) and IAM Roles Anywhere. If you don't manage your own PKI system, you can use Private Certificate Authority to create a CA and then use that to establish trust with IAM Roles Anywhere.

This guide describes the IAM Roles Anywhere operations that you can call programmatically. For more information about IAM Roles Anywhere, see the [IAM Roles Anywhere User Guide](#).

Usage

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

Arguments

config	<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 • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- iamrolesanywhere(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

create_profile	Creates a profile, a list of the roles that Roles Anywhere service is trusted to assume
create_trust_anchor	Creates a trust anchor to establish trust between IAM Roles Anywhere and your certificate authority
delete_attribute_mapping	Delete an entry from the attribute mapping rules enforced by a given profile
delete_crl	Deletes a certificate revocation list (CRL)
delete_profile	Deletes a profile
delete_trust_anchor	Deletes a trust anchor
disable_crl	Disables a certificate revocation list (CRL)

disable_profile	Disables a profile
disable_trust_anchor	Disables a trust anchor
enable_crl	Enables a certificate revocation list (CRL)
enable_profile	Enables temporary credential requests for a profile
enable_trust_anchor	Enables a trust anchor
get_crl	Gets a certificate revocation list (CRL)
get_profile	Gets a profile
get_subject	Gets a subject, which associates a certificate identity with authentication attempts
get_trust_anchor	Gets a trust anchor
import_crl	Imports the certificate revocation list (CRL)
list_crls	Lists all certificate revocation lists (CRL) in the authenticated account and Amazon Web Services Region
list_profiles	Lists all profiles in the authenticated account and Amazon Web Services Region
list_subjects	Lists the subjects in the authenticated account and Amazon Web Services Region
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags attached to the resource
list_trust_anchors	Lists the trust anchors in the authenticated account and Amazon Web Services Region
put_attribute_mapping	Put an entry in the attribute mapping rules that will be enforced by a given profile
put_notification_settings	Attaches a list of notification settings to a trust anchor
reset_notification_settings	Resets the custom notification setting to IAM Roles Anywhere default setting
tag_resource	Attaches tags to a resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from the resource
update_crl	Updates the certificate revocation list (CRL)
update_profile	Updates a profile, a list of the roles that IAM Roles Anywhere service is trusted to assume
update_trust_anchor	Updates a trust anchor

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- iamrolesanywhere()
svc$create_profile(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

identitystore

AWS SSO Identity Store

Description

IAM Identity Center uses the `sso`, `sso-directory`, and `identitystore` API namespaces. The `sso-directory` and `identitystore` namespaces authorize access to data in the Identity Store. Make sure your policies with IAM actions from these two namespaces are consistent to avoid conflicting authorization to the same data.

The Identity Store service used by IAM Identity Center provides a single place to retrieve all of your identities (users and groups). You can use the identity store API operations in this guide to manage your identity data programmatically. The scope of these APIs allows you to create, read, update, delete, and list users, groups, and memberships.

This guide also describes identity store operations that you can call and includes detailed information about data types and errors.

If you use an external identity provider or Active Directory as your identity source, we recommend that you use the Create, Update, and Delete APIs with caution. Because IAM Identity Center doesn't support outbound synchronization, your identity source won't automatically update with the changes that you make to users or groups using these APIs.

Amazon Web Services provides SDKs that consist of libraries and sample code for various programming languages and platforms (Java, Ruby, .Net, iOS, Android, and more). The SDKs provide a convenient way to programmatically access the identity store and other Amazon Web Services services. For more information about the Amazon Web Services SDKs, including how to download and install them, see [Amazon Web Services Builder Center Toolbox](#).

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT environment variable when unset.
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 <- identitystore(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  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>create_group</code>	Creates a group within the specified identity store
<code>create_group_membership</code>	Creates a relationship between a member and a group
<code>create_user</code>	Creates a user within the specified identity store
<code>delete_group</code>	Delete a group within an identity store given GroupId
<code>delete_group_membership</code>	Delete a membership within a group given MembershipId
<code>delete_user</code>	Deletes a user within an identity store given UserId
<code>describe_group</code>	Retrieves the group metadata and attributes from GroupId in an identity store
<code>describe_group_membership</code>	Retrieves membership metadata and attributes from MembershipId in an identity store
<code>describe_identity_store</code>	Retrieves details about the specified identity store, including its Amazon Resource Name
<code>describe_user</code>	Retrieves the user metadata and attributes from the UserId in an identity store
<code>get_group_id</code>	Retrieves GroupId in an identity store
<code>get_group_membership_id</code>	Retrieves the MembershipId in an identity store
<code>get_user_id</code>	Retrieves the UserId in an identity store
<code>is_member_in_groups</code>	Checks the user's membership in all requested groups and returns if the member exists
<code>list_group_memberships</code>	For the specified group in the specified identity store, returns the list of all GroupMemberships
<code>list_group_memberships_for_member</code>	For the specified member in the specified identity store, returns the list of all GroupMemberships
<code>list_groups</code>	Lists all groups in the identity store
<code>list_identity_stores</code>	Lists the identity stores that you have access to
<code>list_users</code>	Lists all users in the identity store
<code>update_group</code>	Updates the specified group metadata and attributes in the specified identity store
<code>update_identity_store</code>	Updates the configuration of the specified identity store, including its network configuration
<code>update_user</code>	Updates the specified user metadata and attributes in the specified identity store

Examples

```

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

## End(Not run)

```

inspector	<i>Amazon Inspector</i>
-----------	-------------------------

Description

Amazon Inspector enables you to analyze the behavior of your AWS resources and to identify potential security issues. For more information, see Amazon Inspector User Guide.

Usage

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

Arguments

config	<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 • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- inspector(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[add_attributes_to_findings](#)
[create_assessment_target](#)
[create_assessment_template](#)
[create_exclusions_preview](#)
[create_resource_group](#)
[delete_assessment_run](#)
[delete_assessment_target](#)
[delete_assessment_template](#)
[describe_assessment_runs](#)
[describe_assessment_targets](#)
[describe_assessment_templates](#)
[describe_cross_account_access_role](#)
[describe_exclusions](#)
[describe_findings](#)
[describe_resource_groups](#)
[describe_rules_packages](#)
[get_assessment_report](#)
[get_exclusions_preview](#)
[get_telemetry_metadata](#)
[list_assessment_run_agents](#)
[list_assessment_runs](#)
[list_assessment_targets](#)
[list_assessment_templates](#)
[list_event_subscriptions](#)
[list_exclusions](#)
[list_findings](#)
[list_rules_packages](#)
[list_tags_for_resource](#)
[preview_agents](#)
[register_cross_account_access_role](#)
[remove_attributes_from_findings](#)
[set_tags_for_resource](#)
[start_assessment_run](#)
[stop_assessment_run](#)
[subscribe_to_event](#)
[unsubscribe_from_event](#)
[update_assessment_target](#)

Assigns attributes (key and value pairs) to the findings that are specified by the ARNs of the findings.
 Creates a new assessment target using the ARN of the resource group that is generated by the assessment template.
 Creates an assessment template for the assessment target that is specified by the ARN of the assessment target.
 Starts the generation of an exclusions preview for the specified assessment template.
 Creates a resource group using the specified set of tags (key and value pairs) that are used to identify the resource group.
 Deletes the assessment run that is specified by the ARN of the assessment run.
 Deletes the assessment target that is specified by the ARN of the assessment target.
 Deletes the assessment template that is specified by the ARN of the assessment template.
 Describes the assessment runs that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment runs.
 Describes the assessment targets that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment targets.
 Describes the assessment templates that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment templates.
 Describes the IAM role that enables Amazon Inspector to access your AWS account.
 Describes the exclusions that are specified by the exclusions' ARNs.
 Describes the findings that are specified by the ARNs of the findings.
 Describes the resource groups that are specified by the ARNs of the resource groups.
 Describes the rules packages that are specified by the ARNs of the rules packages.
 Produces an assessment report that includes detailed and comprehensive results of a scan.
 Retrieves the exclusions preview (a list of ExclusionPreview objects) specified by the ARN of the assessment template.
 Information about the data that is collected for the specified assessment run.
 Lists the agents of the assessment runs that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment runs.
 Lists the assessment runs that correspond to the assessment templates that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment templates.
 Lists the ARNs of the assessment targets within this AWS account.
 Lists the assessment templates that correspond to the assessment targets that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment targets.
 Lists all the event subscriptions for the assessment template that is specified by the ARN of the assessment template.
 List exclusions that are generated by the assessment run.
 Lists findings that are generated by the assessment runs that are specified by the ARNs of the assessment runs.
 Lists all available Amazon Inspector rules packages.
 Lists all tags associated with an assessment template.
 Previews the agents installed on the EC2 instances that are part of the specified assessment run.
 Registers the IAM role that grants Amazon Inspector access to AWS Services needed to perform the assessment.
 Removes entire attributes (key and value pairs) from the findings that are specified by the ARNs of the findings.
 Sets tags (key and value pairs) to the assessment template that is specified by the ARN of the assessment template.
 Starts the assessment run specified by the ARN of the assessment template.
 Stops the assessment run that is specified by the ARN of the assessment run.
 Enables the process of sending Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) notifications for the assessment run.
 Disables the process of sending Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) notifications for the assessment run.
 Updates the assessment target that is specified by the ARN of the assessment target.

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- inspector()
# Assigns attributes (key and value pairs) to the findings that are
# specified by the ARNs of the findings.
svc$add_attributes_to_findings(

```

```

    attributes = list(
      list(
        key = "Example",
        value = "example"
      )
    ),
    findingArns = list(
      "arn:aws:inspector:us-west-2:123456789012:target/0-0kFIPusq/template/0-..."
    )
  )
)

## End(Not run)

```

inspector2

Inspector2

Description

Amazon Inspector is a vulnerability discovery service that automates continuous scanning for security vulnerabilities within your Amazon EC2, Amazon ECR, and Amazon Web Services Lambda environments.

Usage

```

inspector2(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

- | | |
|--------|---|
| config | Optional configuration of credentials, endpoint, and/or region. <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-endpoints.html • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- inspector2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
```

```

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

```

Operations

[associate_member](#)
[batch_associate_code_security_scan_configuration](#)
[batch_disassociate_code_security_scan_configuration](#)
[batch_get_account_status](#)
[batch_get_code_snippet](#)
[batch_get_finding_details](#)
[batch_get_free_trial_info](#)
[batch_get_member_ec_2_deep_inspection_status](#)
[batch_update_member_ec_2_deep_inspection_status](#)
[cancel_findings_report](#)
[cancel_sbom_export](#)
[create_cis_scan_configuration](#)
[create_code_security_integration](#)
[create_code_security_scan_configuration](#)
[create_connector](#)
[create_filter](#)
[create_findings_report](#)
[create_sbom_export](#)
[delete_cis_scan_configuration](#)
[delete_code_security_integration](#)
[delete_code_security_scan_configuration](#)
[delete_connector](#)
[delete_filter](#)
[describe_organization_configuration](#)
[disable](#)
[disable_delegated_admin_account](#)
[disassociate_member](#)
[enable](#)
[enable_delegated_admin_account](#)
[get_cis_scan_report](#)

Associates an Amazon Web Services account with an Amazon Inspector code repository.
 Associates multiple code repositories with an Amazon Inspector code repository.
 Disassociates multiple code repositories from an Amazon Inspector code repository.
 Retrieves the Amazon Inspector status of multiple Amazon Web Services accounts.
 Retrieves code snippets from findings that Amazon Inspector detected.
 Gets vulnerability details for findings.
 Gets free trial status for multiple Amazon Web Services accounts.
 Retrieves Amazon Inspector deep inspection activation status of multiple Amazon Web Services accounts.
 Activates or deactivates Amazon Inspector deep inspection for the given Amazon Web Services account.
 Cancels the given findings report.
 Cancels a software bill of materials (SBOM) report.
 Creates a CIS scan configuration.
 Creates a code security integration with a source code repository provider.
 Creates a scan configuration for code security scanning.
 Creates a connector that links an external cloud provider to Amazon Inspector.
 Creates a filter resource using specified filter criteria.
 Creates a finding report.
 Creates a software bill of materials (SBOM) report.
 Deletes a CIS scan configuration.
 Deletes a code security integration.
 Deletes a code security scan configuration.
 Deletes a connector from your account.
 Deletes a filter resource.
 Describe Amazon Inspector configuration settings for an Amazon Web Services account.
 Disables Amazon Inspector scans for one or more Amazon Web Services accounts.
 Disables the Amazon Inspector delegated administrator for your organization.
 Disassociates a member account from an Amazon Inspector delegated administrator.
 Enables Amazon Inspector scans for one or more Amazon Web Services accounts.
 Enables the Amazon Inspector delegated administrator for your Organization.
 Retrieves a CIS scan report.

<code>get_cis_scan_result_details</code>	Retrieves CIS scan result details
<code>get_clusters_for_image</code>	Returns a list of clusters and metadata associated with an image
<code>get_code_security_integration</code>	Retrieves information about a code security integration
<code>get_code_security_scan</code>	Retrieves information about a specific code security scan
<code>get_code_security_scan_configuration</code>	Retrieves information about a code security scan configuration
<code>get_configuration</code>	Retrieves setting configurations for Amazon Inspector scans
<code>get_delegated_admin_account</code>	Retrieves information about the Amazon Inspector delegated administrator
<code>get_ec_2_deep_inspection_configuration</code>	Retrieves the activation status of Amazon Inspector deep inspection
<code>get_encryption_key</code>	Gets an encryption key
<code>get_findings_report_status</code>	Gets the status of a findings report
<code>get_member</code>	Gets member information for your organization
<code>get_sbom_export</code>	Gets details of a software bill of materials (SBOM) report
<code>list_account_permissions</code>	Lists the permissions an account has to configure Amazon Inspector
<code>list_cis_scan_configurations</code>	Lists CIS scan configurations
<code>list_cis_scan_results_aggregated_by_checks</code>	Lists scan results aggregated by checks
<code>list_cis_scan_results_aggregated_by_target_resource</code>	Lists scan results aggregated by a target resource
<code>list_cis_scans</code>	Returns a CIS scan list
<code>list_code_security_integrations</code>	Lists all code security integrations in your account
<code>list_code_security_scan_configuration_associations</code>	Lists the associations between code repositories and Amazon Inspector
<code>list_code_security_scan_configurations</code>	Lists all code security scan configurations in your account
<code>list_connectors</code>	Lists connectors in your account
<code>list_connector_scan_configurations</code>	Lists scan configurations for Amazon Web Services Config connectors
<code>list_coverage</code>	Lists coverage details for your environment
<code>list_coverage_statistics</code>	Lists Amazon Inspector coverage statistics for your environment
<code>list_delegated_admin_accounts</code>	Lists information about the Amazon Inspector delegated administrators
<code>list_filters</code>	Lists the filters associated with your account
<code>list_finding_aggregations</code>	Lists aggregated finding data for your environment based on specific filters
<code>list_findings</code>	Lists findings for your environment
<code>list_members</code>	List members associated with the Amazon Inspector delegated administrator
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists all tags attached to a given resource
<code>list_usage_totals</code>	Lists the Amazon Inspector usage totals over the last 30 days
<code>reset_encryption_key</code>	Resets an encryption key
<code>search_vulnerabilities</code>	Lists Amazon Inspector coverage details for a specific vulnerability
<code>send_cis_session_health</code>	Sends a CIS session health
<code>send_cis_session_telemetry</code>	Sends a CIS session telemetry
<code>start_cis_session</code>	Starts a CIS session
<code>start_code_security_scan</code>	Initiates a code security scan on a specified repository
<code>stop_cis_session</code>	Stops a CIS session
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds tags to a resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes tags from a resource
<code>update_cis_scan_configuration</code>	Updates a CIS scan configuration
<code>update_code_security_integration</code>	Updates an existing code security integration
<code>update_code_security_scan_configuration</code>	Updates an existing code security scan configuration
<code>update_configuration</code>	Updates the scan configuration for your Amazon Inspector account
<code>update_connector</code>	Updates the description or provider-specific configuration details of a connector
<code>update_connector_scan_configuration</code>	Updates scan configuration settings for resources associated with an Amazon Web Services Config connector
<code>update_ec_2_deep_inspection_configuration</code>	Activates, deactivates Amazon Inspector deep inspection, or updates the configuration
<code>update_encryption_key</code>	Updates an encryption key

update_filter	Specifies the action that is to be applied to the findings that match the
update_organization_configuration	Updates the configurations for your Amazon Inspector organization
update_org_ec_2_deep_inspection_configuration	Updates the Amazon Inspector deep inspection custom paths for your

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- inspector2()
svc$associate_member(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

kms

AWS Key Management Service

Description

Key Management Service

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

KMS has replaced the term *customer master key (CMK)* with *Key Management Service key* and *KMS key*. The concept has not changed. To prevent breaking changes, KMS is keeping some variations of this term.

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

We recommend that you use the Amazon Web Services SDKs to make programmatic API calls to KMS.

If you need to use FIPS 140-2 validated cryptographic modules when communicating with Amazon Web Services, use one of the FIPS endpoints in your preferred Amazon Web Services Region. If you need to communicate over IPv6, use the dual-stack endpoint in your preferred Amazon Web Services Region. For more information see [Service endpoints](#) in the Key Management Service topic of the *Amazon Web Services General Reference* and [Dual-stack endpoint support](#) in the KMS Developer Guide.

All KMS API calls must be signed and be transmitted using Transport Layer Security (TLS). KMS recommends you always use the latest supported TLS version. Clients must also support cipher

suites with Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) such as Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (DHE) or Elliptic Curve Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE). Most modern systems such as Java 7 and later support these modes.

Signing Requests

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

All KMS requests must be signed with [Signature Version 4](#).

Logging API Requests

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

Additional Resources

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

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

Commonly Used API Operations

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

	<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 • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- kms(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
```

```

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

```

Operations

[cancel_key_deletion](#)
[connect_custom_key_store](#)
[create_alias](#)
[create_custom_key_store](#)
[create_grant](#)
[create_key](#)
[decrypt](#)
[delete_alias](#)
[delete_custom_key_store](#)
[delete_imported_key_material](#)
[derive_shared_secret](#)
[describe_custom_key_stores](#)
[describe_key](#)
[disable_key](#)
[disable_key_rotation](#)
[disconnect_custom_key_store](#)
[enable_key](#)
[enable_key_rotation](#)
[encrypt](#)
[generate_data_key](#)

Cancels the deletion of a KMS key
 Connects or reconnects a custom key store to its backing key store
 Creates a friendly name for a KMS key
 Creates a custom key store backed by a key store that you own and manage
 Adds a grant to a KMS key
 Creates a unique customer managed KMS key in your Amazon Web Services account
 Decrypts ciphertext that was encrypted by a KMS key using any of the following algorithms
 Deletes the specified alias
 Deletes a custom key store
 Deletes key material that was previously imported
 Derives a shared secret using a key agreement algorithm
 Gets information about custom key stores in the account and Region
 Provides detailed information about a KMS key
 Sets the state of a KMS key to disabled
 Disables automatic rotation of the key material of the specified symmetric encryption key
 Disconnects the custom key store from its backing key store
 Sets the key state of a KMS key to enabled
 Enables automatic rotation of the key material of the specified symmetric encryption key
 Encrypts plaintext of up to 4,096 bytes using a KMS key
 Returns a unique symmetric data key for use outside of KMS

<code>generate_data_key_pair</code>	Returns a unique asymmetric data key pair for use outside of KMS
<code>generate_data_key_pair_without_plaintext</code>	Returns a unique asymmetric data key pair for use outside of KMS
<code>generate_data_key_without_plaintext</code>	Returns a unique symmetric data key for use outside of KMS
<code>generate_mac</code>	Generates a hash-based message authentication code (HMAC) for a message using a key
<code>generate_random</code>	Returns a random byte string that is cryptographically secure
<code>get_key_last_usage</code>	Returns usage information about the last successful cryptographic operation performed with the specified KMS key
<code>get_key_policy</code>	Gets a key policy attached to the specified KMS key
<code>get_key_rotation_status</code>	Provides detailed information about the rotation status for a KMS key, including the last rotation date and the number of rotations
<code>get_parameters_for_import</code>	Returns the public key and an import token you need to import or reimport key material
<code>get_public_key</code>	Returns the public key of an asymmetric KMS key
<code>import_key_material</code>	Imports or reimports key material into an existing KMS key that was created with the <code>ImportKeyPair</code> operation
<code>list_aliases</code>	Gets a list of aliases in the caller's Amazon Web Services account and region
<code>list_grants</code>	Gets a list of all grants for the specified KMS key
<code>list_key_policies</code>	Gets the names of the key policies that are attached to a KMS key
<code>list_key_rotations</code>	Returns information about the key materials associated with the specified KMS key
<code>list_keys</code>	Gets a list of all KMS keys in the caller's Amazon Web Services account and Region
<code>list_resource_tags</code>	Returns all tags on the specified KMS key
<code>list_retirable_grants</code>	Returns information about all grants in the Amazon Web Services account and Region
<code>put_key_policy</code>	Attaches a key policy to the specified KMS key
<code>re_encrypt</code>	Decrypts ciphertext and then reencrypts it entirely within KMS
<code>replicate_key</code>	Replicates a multi-Region key into the specified Region
<code>retire_grant</code>	Deletes a grant
<code>revoke_grant</code>	Deletes the specified grant
<code>rotate_key_on_demand</code>	Immediately initiates rotation of the key material of the specified symmetric encryption key
<code>schedule_key_deletion</code>	Schedules the deletion of a KMS key
<code>sign</code>	Creates a digital signature for a message or message digest by using the private key of an asymmetric KMS key
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds or edits tags on a customer managed key
<code>untag_resource</code>	Deletes tags from a customer managed key
<code>update_alias</code>	Associates an existing KMS alias with a different KMS key
<code>update_custom_key_store</code>	Changes the properties of a custom key store
<code>update_key_description</code>	Updates the description of a KMS key
<code>update_primary_region</code>	Changes the primary key of a multi-Region key
<code>verify</code>	Verifies a digital signature that was generated by the Sign operation
<code>verify_mac</code>	Verifies the hash-based message authentication code (HMAC) for a specified message

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

macie2	<i>Amazon Macie 2</i>
--------	-----------------------

Description

Amazon Macie

Usage

```
macie2(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 • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

```
svc <- macie2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[accept_invitation](#)
[batch_get_custom_data_identifiers](#)

Accepts an Amazon Macie membership invitation that was received from a sp
 Retrieves information about one or more custom data identifiers

<code>batch_update_automated_discovery_accounts</code>	Changes the status of automated sensitive data discovery for one or more accounts
<code>create_allow_list</code>	Creates and defines the settings for an allow list
<code>create_classification_job</code>	Creates and defines the settings for a classification job
<code>create_custom_data_identifier</code>	Creates and defines the criteria and other settings for a custom data identifier
<code>create_findings_filter</code>	Creates and defines the criteria and other settings for a findings filter
<code>create_invitations</code>	Sends an Amazon Macie membership invitation to one or more accounts
<code>create_member</code>	Associates an account with an Amazon Macie administrator account
<code>create_sample_findings</code>	Creates sample findings
<code>decline_invitations</code>	Declines Amazon Macie membership invitations that were received from specified accounts
<code>delete_allow_list</code>	Deletes an allow list
<code>delete_custom_data_identifier</code>	Soft deletes a custom data identifier
<code>delete_findings_filter</code>	Deletes a findings filter
<code>delete_invitations</code>	Deletes Amazon Macie membership invitations that were received from specified accounts
<code>delete_member</code>	Deletes the association between an Amazon Macie administrator account and a member account
<code>describe_buckets</code>	Retrieves (queries) statistical data and other information about one or more S3 buckets
<code>describe_classification_job</code>	Retrieves the status and settings for a classification job
<code>describe_organization_configuration</code>	Retrieves the Amazon Macie configuration settings for an organization in Organoization
<code>disable_macie</code>	Disables Amazon Macie and deletes all settings and resources for a Macie account
<code>disable_organization_admin_account</code>	Disables an account as the delegated Amazon Macie administrator account for an organization
<code>disassociate_from_administrator_account</code>	Disassociates a member account from its Amazon Macie administrator account
<code>disassociate_from_master_account</code>	(Deprecated) Disassociates a member account from its Amazon Macie administrator account
<code>disassociate_member</code>	Disassociates an Amazon Macie administrator account from a member account
<code>enable_macie</code>	Enables Amazon Macie and specifies the configuration settings for a Macie account
<code>enable_organization_admin_account</code>	Designates an account as the delegated Amazon Macie administrator account for an organization
<code>get_administrator_account</code>	Retrieves information about the Amazon Macie administrator account for an organization
<code>get_allow_list</code>	Retrieves the settings and status of an allow list
<code>get_automated_discovery_configuration</code>	Retrieves the configuration settings and status of automated sensitive data discovery
<code>get_bucket_statistics</code>	Retrieves (queries) aggregated statistical data about all the S3 buckets that are associated with the account
<code>get_classification_export_configuration</code>	Retrieves the configuration settings for storing data classification results
<code>get_classification_scope</code>	Retrieves the classification scope settings for an account
<code>get_custom_data_identifier</code>	Retrieves the criteria and other settings for a custom data identifier
<code>get_findings</code>	Retrieves the details of one or more findings
<code>get_findings_filter</code>	Retrieves the criteria and other settings for a findings filter
<code>get_findings_publication_configuration</code>	Retrieves the configuration settings for publishing findings to Security Hub
<code>get_finding_statistics</code>	Retrieves (queries) aggregated statistical data about findings
<code>get_invitations_count</code>	Retrieves the count of Amazon Macie membership invitations that were received from specified accounts
<code>get_macie_session</code>	Retrieves the status and configuration settings for an Amazon Macie account
<code>get_master_account</code>	(Deprecated) Retrieves information about the Amazon Macie administrator account for an organization
<code>get_member</code>	Retrieves information about an account that's associated with an Amazon Macie administrator account
<code>get_resource_profile</code>	Retrieves (queries) sensitive data discovery statistics and the sensitivity score for an account
<code>get_reveal_configuration</code>	Retrieves the status and configuration settings for retrieving occurrences of sensitive data
<code>get_sensitive_data_occurrences</code>	Retrieves occurrences of sensitive data reported by a finding
<code>get_sensitive_data_occurrences_availability</code>	Checks whether occurrences of sensitive data can be retrieved for a finding
<code>get_sensitivity_inspection_template</code>	Retrieves the settings for the sensitivity inspection template for an account
<code>get_usage_statistics</code>	Retrieves (queries) quotas and aggregated usage data for one or more accounts
<code>get_usage_totals</code>	Retrieves (queries) aggregated usage data for an account
<code>list_allow_lists</code>	Retrieves a subset of information about all the allow lists for an account
<code>list_automated_discovery_accounts</code>	Retrieves the status of automated sensitive data discovery for one or more accounts

[list_classification_jobs](#)
[list_classification_scopes](#)
[list_custom_data_identifiers](#)
[list_findings](#)
[list_findings_filters](#)
[list_invitations](#)
[list_managed_data_identifiers](#)
[list_members](#)
[list_organization_admin_accounts](#)
[list_resource_profile_artifacts](#)
[list_resource_profile_detections](#)
[list_sensitivity_inspection_templates](#)
[list_tags_for_resource](#)
[put_classification_export_configuration](#)
[put_findings_publication_configuration](#)
[search_resources](#)
[tag_resource](#)
[test_custom_data_identifier](#)
[untag_resource](#)
[update_allow_list](#)
[update_automated_discovery_configuration](#)
[update_classification_job](#)
[update_classification_scope](#)
[update_findings_filter](#)
[update_macie_session](#)
[update_member_session](#)
[update_organization_configuration](#)
[update_resource_profile](#)
[update_resource_profile_detections](#)
[update_reveal_configuration](#)
[update_sensitivity_inspection_template](#)

Retrieves a subset of information about one or more classification jobs
 Retrieves a subset of information about the classification scope for an account
 Retrieves a subset of information about the custom data identifiers for an account
 Retrieves a subset of information about one or more findings
 Retrieves a subset of information about all the findings filters for an account
 Retrieves information about Amazon Macie membership invitations that were accepted
 Retrieves information about all the managed data identifiers that Amazon Macie has selected from an S3 bucket
 Retrieves information about the accounts that are associated with an Amazon Macie administrator account
 Retrieves information about the delegated Amazon Macie administrator account
 Retrieves information about objects that Amazon Macie selected from an S3 bucket
 Retrieves information about the types and amount of sensitive data that Amazon Macie has selected from an S3 bucket
 Retrieves a subset of information about the sensitivity inspection template for an account
 Retrieves the tags (keys and values) that are associated with an Amazon Macie resource
 Adds or updates the configuration settings for storing data classification results in an Amazon S3 bucket
 Updates the configuration settings for publishing findings to Security Hub
 Retrieves (queries) statistical data and other information about Amazon Web Services Security Hub
 Adds or updates one or more tags (keys and values) that are associated with an Amazon Macie resource
 Tests criteria for a custom data identifier
 Removes one or more tags (keys and values) from an Amazon Macie resource
 Updates the settings for an allow list
 Changes the configuration settings and status of automated sensitive data discovery
 Changes the status of a classification job
 Updates the classification scope settings for an account
 Updates the criteria and other settings for a findings filter
 Suspends or re-enables Amazon Macie, or updates the configuration settings for an Amazon Macie administrator account
 Enables an Amazon Macie administrator to suspend or re-enable Macie for an Amazon Macie administrator account
 Updates the Amazon Macie configuration settings for an organization in Organizations
 Updates the sensitivity score for an S3 bucket
 Updates the sensitivity scoring settings for an S3 bucket
 Updates the status and configuration settings for retrieving occurrences of sensitive data
 Updates the settings for the sensitivity inspection template for an account

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- macie2()
svc$accept_invitation(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

pcaconnectorad

PcaConnectorAd

Description

Amazon Web Services Private CA Connector for Active Directory creates a connector between Amazon Web Services Private CA and Active Directory (AD) that enables you to provision security certificates for AD signed by a private CA that you own. For more information, see [Amazon Web Services Private CA Connector for Active Directory](#).

Usage

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

Arguments

config

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

- **credentials:**
 - **creds:**
 - * **access_key_id:** AWS access key ID
 - * **secret_access_key:** AWS secret access key
 - * **session_token:** AWS temporary session token
 - **profile:** The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.
 - **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.
- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>
- **use_dual_stack:** Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the `AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT` environment variable when unset.

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

```

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

```

Operations

[create_connector](#)
[create_directory_registration](#)
[create_service_principal_name](#)
[create_template](#)
[create_template_group_access_control_entry](#)
[delete_connector](#)
[delete_directory_registration](#)
[delete_service_principal_name](#)
[delete_template](#)
[delete_template_group_access_control_entry](#)
[get_connector](#)
[get_directory_registration](#)
[get_service_principal_name](#)
[get_template](#)
[get_template_group_access_control_entry](#)
[list_connectors](#)
[list_directory_registrations](#)
[list_service_principal_names](#)
[list_tags_for_resource](#)
[list_template_group_access_control_entries](#)
[list_templates](#)
[tag_resource](#)
[untag_resource](#)
[update_template](#)
[update_template_group_access_control_entry](#)

Creates a connector between Amazon Web Services Private CA and an Active Directory instance
 Creates a directory registration that authorizes communication between Amazon Private CA and an Active Directory instance
 Creates a service principal name (SPN) for the service account in Active Directory
 Creates an Active Directory compatible certificate template
 Create a group access control entry
 Deletes a connector for Active Directory
 Deletes a directory registration
 Deletes the service principal name (SPN) used by a connector to authenticate with Active Directory
 Deletes a template
 Deletes a group access control entry
 Lists information about your connector
 A structure that contains information about your directory registration
 Lists the service principal name that the connector uses to authenticate with Active Directory
 Retrieves a certificate template that the connector uses to issue certificates from Active Directory
 Retrieves the group access control entries for a template
 Lists the connectors that you created by using the [https://docs](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pcaconnectorad/latest/APIReference/) for Amazon Private CA
 Lists the directory registrations that you created by using the [https://docs](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pcaconnectorad/latest/APIReference/) for Amazon Private CA
 Lists the service principal names that the connector uses to authenticate with Active Directory
 Lists the tags, if any, that are associated with your resource
 Lists group access control entries you created
 Lists the templates, if any, that are associated with a connector
 Adds one or more tags to your resource
 Removes one or more tags from your resource
 Update template configuration to define the information included in certificates issued by the template
 Update a group access control entry you created using [CreateTemplateGroupAccessControlEntry](#)

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- pcaconnectorad()
svc$create_connector(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

ram

AWS Resource Access Manager

Description

This is the *Resource Access Manager API Reference*. This documentation provides descriptions and syntax for each of the actions and data types in RAM. RAM is a service that helps you securely share your Amazon Web Services resources to other Amazon Web Services accounts. If you use Organizations to manage your accounts, then you can share your resources with your entire organization or to organizational units (OUs). For supported resource types, you can also share resources with individual Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles and users.

To learn more about RAM, see the following resources:

- [Resource Access Manager product page](#)
- [Resource Access Manager User Guide](#)

Usage

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

Arguments

config

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **use_dual_stack:** Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the `AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT` environment variable when unset.

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

```

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

```

Operations

[accept_resource_share_invitation](#)
[associate_resource_share](#)
[associate_resource_share_permission](#)
[create_permission](#)
[create_permission_version](#)
[create_resource_share](#)
[delete_permission](#)
[delete_permission_version](#)
[delete_resource_share](#)
[disassociate_resource_share](#)
[disassociate_resource_share_permission](#)
[enable_sharing_with_aws_organization](#)
[get_permission](#)
[get_resource_policies](#)
[get_resource_share_associations](#)
[get_resource_share_invitations](#)
[get_resource_shares](#)
[list_pending_invitation_resources](#)
[list_permission_associations](#)
[list_permissions](#)
[list_permission_versions](#)
[list_principals](#)
[list_replace_permission_associations_work](#)
[list_resources](#)
[list_resource_share_permissions](#)
[list_resource_types](#)
[list_source_associations](#)
[promote_permission_created_from_policy](#)
[promote_resource_share_created_from_policy](#)
[reject_resource_share_invitation](#)
[replace_permission_associations](#)
[set_default_permission_version](#)
[tag_resource](#)
[untag_resource](#)
[update_resource_share](#)

Accepts an invitation to a resource share from another Amazon Web Services account
 Adds the specified list of principals, resources, and source constraints to a resource share
 Adds or replaces the RAM permission for a resource type included in a resource share
 Creates a customer managed permission for a specified resource type that you own
 Creates a new version of the specified customer managed permission
 Creates a resource share
 Deletes the specified customer managed permission in the Amazon Web Services account
 Deletes one version of a customer managed permission
 Deletes the specified resource share
 Removes the specified principals, resources, or source constraints from a resource share
 Removes a managed permission from a resource share
 Enables resource sharing within your organization in Organizations
 Retrieves the contents of a managed permission in JSON format
 Retrieves the resource policies for the specified resources that you own and have access to
 Retrieves the lists of resources and principals that are associated for resource shares
 Retrieves details about invitations that you have received for resource shares
 Retrieves details about the resource shares that you own or that are shared with you
 Lists the resources in a resource share that is shared with you but for which you do not have access
 Lists information about the managed permission and its associations to any resource types
 Retrieves a list of available RAM permissions that you can use for the support of your application
 Lists the available versions of the specified RAM permission
 Lists the principals that you are sharing resources with or that are sharing resources with you
 Retrieves the current status of the asynchronous tasks performed by RAM within your account
 Lists the resources that you added to a resource share or the resources that are shared with you
 Lists the RAM permissions that are associated with a resource share
 Lists the resource types that can be shared by RAM
 Lists source associations for resource shares
 When you attach a resource-based policy to a resource, RAM automatically creates a managed permission
 When you attach a resource-based policy to a resource, RAM automatically creates a managed permission
 Rejects an invitation to a resource share from another Amazon Web Services account
 Updates all resource shares that use a managed permission to a different managed permission
 Designates the specified version number as the default version for the specified customer managed permission
 Adds the specified tag keys and values to a resource share or managed permission
 Removes the specified tag key and value pairs from the specified resource share
 Modifies some of the properties of the specified resource share

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- ram()

```

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

secretsmanager

AWS Secrets Manager

Description

Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager

Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager provides a service to enable you to store, manage, and retrieve, secrets.

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

API Version

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

For a list of endpoints, see [Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager endpoints](#).

Support and Feedback for Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager

We welcome your feedback. Send your comments to awssecretsmanager-feedback@amazon.com, or post your feedback and questions in the Amazon Web Services Secrets Manager Discussion Forum. For more information about the Amazon Web Services Discussion Forums, see Forums Help.

Logging API Requests

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

Usage

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

Arguments

config	<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 • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- secretsmanager(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

batch_get_secret_value	Retrieves the contents of the encrypted fields SecretString or SecretBinary for up to 20 secrets
cancel_rotate_secret	Turns off automatic rotation, and if a rotation is currently in progress, cancels the rotation
create_secret	Creates a new secret
delete_resource_policy	Deletes the resource-based permission policy attached to the secret
delete_secret	Deletes a secret and all of its versions
describe_secret	Retrieves the details of a secret
get_random_password	Generates a random password
get_resource_policy	Retrieves the JSON text of the resource-based policy document attached to the secret
get_secret_value	Retrieves the contents of the encrypted fields SecretString or SecretBinary from the specified secret
list_secrets	Lists the secrets that are stored by Secrets Manager in the Amazon Web Services account
list_secret_version_ids	Lists the versions of a secret
put_resource_policy	Attaches a resource-based permission policy to a secret

put_secret_value	Creates a new version of your secret by creating a new encrypted value and attaching it to a secret
remove_regions_from_replication	For a secret that is replicated to other Regions, deletes the secret replicas from the Region
replicate_secret_to_regions	Replicates the secret to a new Regions
restore_secret	Cancels the scheduled deletion of a secret by removing the DeletedDate time stamp
rotate_secret	Configures and starts the asynchronous process of rotating the secret
stop_replication_to_replica	Removes the link between the replica secret and the primary secret and promotes the replica secret to primary
tag_resource	Attaches tags to a secret
untag_resource	Removes specific tags from a secret
update_secret	Modifies the details of a secret, including metadata and the secret value
update_secret_version_stage	Modifies the staging labels attached to a version of a secret
validate_resource_policy	Validates that a resource policy does not grant a wide range of principals access to your secret

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

securityhub	<i>AWS SecurityHub</i>
-------------	------------------------

Description

Security Hub CSPM provides you with a comprehensive view of your security state in Amazon Web Services and helps you assess your Amazon Web Services environment against security industry standards and best practices.

Security Hub CSPM collects security data across Amazon Web Services accounts, Amazon Web Services services, and supported third-party products and helps you analyze your security trends and identify the highest priority security issues.

To help you manage the security state of your organization, Security Hub CSPM supports multiple security standards. These include the Amazon Web Services Foundational Security Best Practices (FSBP) standard developed by Amazon Web Services, and external compliance frameworks such as the Center for Internet Security (CIS), the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS), and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Each standard includes several security controls, each of which represents a security best practice. Security Hub CSPM runs

checks against security controls and generates control findings to help you assess your compliance against security best practices.

In addition to generating control findings, Security Hub CSPM also receives findings from other Amazon Web Services services, such as Amazon GuardDuty and Amazon Inspector, and supported third-party products. This gives you a single pane of glass into a variety of security-related issues. You can also send Security Hub CSPM findings to other Amazon Web Services services and supported third-party products.

Security Hub CSPM offers automation features that help you triage and remediate security issues. For example, you can use automation rules to automatically update critical findings when a security check fails. You can also leverage the integration with Amazon EventBridge to trigger automatic responses to specific findings.

This guide, the *Security Hub CSPM API Reference*, provides information about the Security Hub CSPM API. This includes supported resources, HTTP methods, parameters, and schemas. If you're new to Security Hub CSPM, you might find it helpful to also review the *Security Hub CSPM User Guide*. The user guide explains key concepts and provides procedures that demonstrate how to use Security Hub CSPM features. It also provides information about topics such as integrating Security Hub CSPM with other Amazon Web Services services.

In addition to interacting with Security Hub CSPM by making calls to the Security Hub CSPM API, you can use a current version of an Amazon Web Services command line tool or SDK. Amazon Web Services provides tools and SDKs that consist of libraries and sample code for various languages and platforms, such as PowerShell, Java, Go, Python, C++, and .NET. These tools and SDKs provide convenient, programmatic access to Security Hub CSPM and other Amazon Web Services services. They also handle tasks such as signing requests, managing errors, and retrying requests automatically. For information about installing and using the Amazon Web Services tools and SDKs, see [Tools to Build on Amazon Web Services](#).

With the exception of operations that are related to central configuration, Security Hub CSPM API requests are executed only in the Amazon Web Services Region that is currently active or in the specific Amazon Web Services Region that you specify in your request. Any configuration or settings change that results from the operation is applied only to that Region. To make the same change in other Regions, call the same API operation in each Region in which you want to apply the change. When you use central configuration, API requests for enabling Security Hub CSPM, standards, and controls are executed in the home Region and all linked Regions. For a list of central configuration operations, see the [Central configuration terms and concepts](#) section of the *Security Hub CSPM User Guide*.

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

config	<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 • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- securityhub(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)
```

Operations

[accept_administrator_invitation](#)

[accept_invitation](#)

[batch_delete_automation_rules](#)

[batch_disable_standards](#)

[batch_enable_standards](#)

[batch_get_automation_rules](#)

[batch_get_configuration_policy_associations](#)

We recommend using Organizations instead of Security Hub CSPM invitation

This method is deprecated

Deletes one or more automation rules

Disables the standards specified by the provided StandardsSubscriptionArns

Enables the standards specified by the provided StandardsArn

Retrieves a list of details for automation rules based on rule Amazon Resource

Returns associations between an Security Hub CSPM configuration and a bat

batch_get_security_controls	Provides details about a batch of security controls for the current Amazon Web Services account.
batch_get_standards_control_associations	For a batch of security controls and standards, identifies whether each control is associated with a standard.
batch_import_findings	Imports security findings generated by a finding provider into Security Hub CSPM.
batch_update_automation_rules	Updates one or more automation rules based on rule Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
batch_update_findings	Used by Security Hub CSPM customers to update information about their investigations.
batch_update_findings_v2	Updates information about a customer's investigation into a finding.
batch_update_standards_control_associations	For a batch of security controls and standards, this operation updates the enabled status of the associations.
create_action_target	Creates a custom action target in Security Hub CSPM.
create_aggregator_v2	Enables aggregation across Amazon Web Services Regions.
create_automation_rule	Creates an automation rule based on input parameters.
create_automation_rule_v2	Creates a V2 automation rule.
create_configuration_policy	Creates a configuration policy with the defined configuration.
create_connector	Creates a connector to a third-party cloud provider in Security Hub CSPM.
create_connector_v2	Grants permission to create a connectorV2 based on input parameters.
create_finding_aggregator	The aggregation Region is now called the home Region.
create_insight	Creates a custom insight in Security Hub CSPM.
create_members	Creates a member association in Security Hub CSPM between the specified accounts.
create_ticket_v2	Grants permission to create a ticket in the chosen ITSM based on finding information.
decline_invitations	We recommend using Organizations instead of Security Hub CSPM invitation links.
delete_action_target	Deletes a custom action target from Security Hub CSPM.
delete_aggregator_v2	Deletes the Aggregator V2.
delete_automation_rule_v2	Deletes a V2 automation rule.
delete_configuration_policy	Deletes a configuration policy.
delete_connector	Deletes a CSPM connector.
delete_connector_v2	Grants permission to delete a connectorV2.
delete_finding_aggregator	The aggregation Region is now called the home Region.
delete_insight	Deletes the insight specified by the InsightArn.
delete_invitations	We recommend using Organizations instead of Security Hub CSPM invitation links.
delete_members	Deletes the specified member accounts from Security Hub CSPM.
describe_action_targets	Returns a list of the custom action targets in Security Hub CSPM in your account.
describe_hub	Returns details about the Hub resource in your account, including the HubArn.
describe_organization_configuration	Returns information about the way your organization is configured in Security Hub CSPM.
describe_products	Returns information about product integrations in Security Hub CSPM.
describe_products_v2	Gets information about the product integration.
describe_security_hub_v2	Returns details about the service resource in your account.
describe_standards	Returns a list of the available standards in Security Hub CSPM.
describe_standards_controls	Returns a list of security standards controls.
disable_import_findings_for_product	Disables the integration of the specified product with Security Hub CSPM.
disable_organization_admin_account	Disables a Security Hub CSPM administrator account.
disable_security_hub	Disables Security Hub CSPM in your account only in the current Amazon Web Services Region.
disable_security_hub_feature_v2	Disables an opt-in feature for the calling account in the current Amazon Web Services Region.
disable_security_hub_v2	Disable the service for the current Amazon Web Services Region or specified Region.
disassociate_from_administrator_account	Disassociates the current Security Hub CSPM member account from the associated administrator account.
disassociate_from_master_account	This method is deprecated.
disassociate_members	Disassociates the specified member accounts from the associated administrator account.
enable_import_findings_for_product	Enables the integration of a partner product with Security Hub CSPM.
enable_organization_admin_account	Designates the Security Hub CSPM administrator account for an organization.
enable_security_hub	Enables Security Hub CSPM for your account in the current Region or the Region specified in the request.

enable_security_hub_feature_v2	Enables an opt-in feature for the calling account in the current Amazon Web S
enable_security_hub_v2	Enables the service in account for the current Amazon Web Services Region o
generate_recommended_policy_v2	Begins the recommended policy generation to remediate a Security Hub findin
get_administrator_account	Provides the details for the Security Hub CSPM administrator account for the
get_aggregator_v2	Returns the configuration of the specified Aggregator V2
get_automation_rule_v2	Returns an automation rule for the V2 service
get_configuration_policy	Provides information about a configuration policy
get_configuration_policy_association	Returns the association between a configuration and a target account, organiza
get_connector	Retrieves details for a CSPM connector based on the connector ID
get_connector_v2	Grants permission to retrieve details for a connectorV2 based on connector id
get_enabled_standards	Returns a list of the standards that are currently enabled
get_finding_aggregator	The aggregation Region is now called the home Region
get_finding_history	Returns the history of a Security Hub CSPM finding
get_findings	Returns a list of findings that match the specified criteria
get_finding_statistics_v2	Returns aggregated statistical data about findings
get_findings_trends_v2	Returns findings trend data based on the specified criteria
get_findings_v2	Returns a list of findings that match the specified criteria
get_insight_results	Lists the results of the Security Hub CSPM insight specified by the insight AR
get_insights	Lists and describes insights for the specified insight ARNs
get_invitations_count	We recommend using Organizations instead of Security Hub CSPM invitation
get_master_account	This method is deprecated
get_members	Returns the details for the Security Hub CSPM member accounts for the spec
get_recommended_policy_v2	Retrieves the recommended policy to remediate a Security Hub finding
get_remediations_v2	Retrieves remediation targets for the account, or for all member accounts if th
get_resources_statistics_v2	Retrieves statistical information about Amazon Web Services resources and th
get_resources_trends_v2	Returns resource trend data based on the specified criteria
get_resources_v2	Returns a list of resources
get_security_control_definition	Retrieves the definition of a security control
invite_members	We recommend using Organizations instead of Security Hub CSPM invitation
list_aggregators_v2	Retrieves a list of V2 aggregators
list_automation_rules	A list of automation rules and their metadata for the calling account
list_automation_rules_v2	Returns a list of automation rules and metadata for the calling account
list_configuration_policies	Lists the configuration policies that the Security Hub CSPM delegated admini
list_configuration_policy_associations	Provides information about the associations for your configuration policies an
list_connectors	Lists the CSPM connectors and their metadata for the calling account
list_connectors_v2	Grants permission to retrieve a list of connectorsV2 and their metadata for the
list_enabled_products_for_import	Lists all findings-generating solutions (products) that you are subscribed to re
list_exposures_by_remediation_v2	Retrieves the exposure findings tied to a specific remediation target
list_finding_aggregators	If cross-Region aggregation is enabled, then ListFindingAggregators returns t
list_free_trial_statuses_v2	Lists the free trial status of Security Hub features
list_invitations	We recommend using Organizations instead of Security Hub CSPM invitation
list_members	Lists details about all member accounts for the current Security Hub CSPM a
list_organization_admin_accounts	Lists the Security Hub CSPM administrator accounts
list_security_control_definitions	Lists all of the security controls that apply to a specified standard
list_standards_control_associations	Specifies whether a control is currently enabled or disabled in each enabled st
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of tags associated with a resource
register_connector_v2	Grants permission to complete the authorization based on input parameters
start_configuration_policy_association	Associates a target account, organizational unit, or the root with a specified co

start_configuration_policy_disassociation	Disassociates a target account, organizational unit, or the root from a specified
tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to a resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from a resource
update_action_target	Updates the name and description of a custom action target in Security Hub C
update_aggregator_v2	Updates the configuration for the Aggregator V2
update_automation_rule_v2	Updates a V2 automation rule
update_configuration_policy	Updates a configuration policy
update_connector	Updates a CSPM connector's configuration, such as the scope or regions for t
update_connector_v2	Grants permission to update a connectorV2 based on its id and input paramete
update_finding_aggregator	The aggregation Region is now called the home Region
update_findings	UpdateFindings is a deprecated operation
update_insight	Updates the Security Hub CSPM insight identified by the specified insight AR
update_organization_configuration	Updates the configuration of your organization in Security Hub CSPM
update_security_control	Updates the properties of a security control
update_security_hub_configuration	Updates configuration options for Security Hub CSPM
update_standards_control	Used to control whether an individual security standard control is enabled or c

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

securitylake	Amazon Security Lake
--------------	----------------------

Description

Amazon Security Lake is a fully managed security data lake service. You can use Security Lake to automatically centralize security data from cloud, on-premises, and custom sources into a data lake that's stored in your Amazon Web Services account. Amazon Web Services Organizations is an account management service that lets you consolidate multiple Amazon Web Services accounts into an organization that you create and centrally manage. With Organizations, you can create member accounts and invite existing accounts to join your organization. Security Lake helps you analyze security data for a more complete understanding of your security posture across the entire organization. It can also help you improve the protection of your workloads, applications, and data. The data lake is backed by Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets, and you retain ownership over your data.

Amazon Security Lake integrates with CloudTrail, a service that provides a record of actions taken by a user, role, or an Amazon Web Services service. In Security Lake, CloudTrail captures API

calls for Security Lake as events. The calls captured include calls from the Security Lake console and code calls to the Security Lake API operations. If you create a trail, you can enable continuous delivery of CloudTrail events to an Amazon S3 bucket, including events for Security Lake. If you don't configure a trail, you can still view the most recent events in the CloudTrail console in Event history. Using the information collected by CloudTrail you can determine the request that was made to Security Lake, the IP address from which the request was made, who made the request, when it was made, and additional details. To learn more about Security Lake information in CloudTrail, see the [Amazon Security Lake User Guide](#).

Security Lake automates the collection of security-related log and event data from integrated Amazon Web Services services and third-party services. It also helps you manage the lifecycle of data with customizable retention and replication settings. Security Lake converts ingested data into Apache Parquet format and a standard open-source schema called the Open Cybersecurity Schema Framework (OCSF).

Other Amazon Web Services services and third-party services can subscribe to the data that's stored in Security Lake for incident response and security data analytics.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT environment variable when unset.
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 <- securitylake(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    )
  )
)
```

```

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

```

Operations

```

create_aws_log_source
create_custom_log_source
create_data_lake
create_data_lake_exception_subscription
create_data_lake_organization_configuration
create_subscriber
create_subscriber_notification
delete_aws_log_source
delete_custom_log_source
delete_data_lake
delete_data_lake_exception_subscription
delete_data_lake_organization_configuration
delete_subscriber
delete_subscriber_notification
deregister_data_lake_delegated_administrator
get_data_lake_exception_subscription
get_data_lake_organization_configuration
get_data_lake_sources
get_subscriber
list_data_lake_exceptions
list_data_lakes
list_log_sources
list_subscribers
list_tags_for_resource
register_data_lake_delegated_administrator
tag_resource
untag_resource
update_data_lake
update_data_lake_exception_subscription
update_subscriber
update_subscriber_notification

```

Adds a natively supported Amazon Web Services service as an Amazon Security Lake data source.

Adds a third-party custom source in Amazon Security Lake, from the Amazon CloudWatch Logs console.

Initializes an Amazon Security Lake instance with the provided (or default) configuration.

Creates the specified notification subscription in Amazon Security Lake for the specified data source.

Automatically enables Amazon Security Lake for new member accounts in your organization.

Creates a subscriber for accounts that are already enabled in Amazon Security Lake.

Notifies the subscriber when new data is written to the data lake for the specified data source.

Removes a natively supported Amazon Web Services service as an Amazon Security Lake data source.

Removes a custom log source from Amazon Security Lake, to stop sending data to the data lake.

When you disable Amazon Security Lake from your account, Security Lake automatically removes all data sources.

Deletes the specified notification subscription in Amazon Security Lake for the specified data source.

Turns off automatic enablement of Amazon Security Lake for member accounts in your organization.

Deletes the subscription permission and all notification settings for accounts that are already enabled in Amazon Security Lake.

Deletes the specified subscription notification in Amazon Security Lake for the specified data source.

Deletes the Amazon Security Lake delegated administrator account for the specified organization.

Retrieves the protocol and endpoint that were provided when subscribing to Amazon Security Lake.

Retrieves the configuration that will be automatically set up for accounts added to your organization.

Retrieves a snapshot of the current Region, including whether Amazon Security Lake is enabled.

Retrieves the subscription information for the specified subscription ID.

Lists the Amazon Security Lake exceptions that you can use to find the source of the error.

Retrieves the Amazon Security Lake configuration object for the specified Amazon Security Lake account ID.

Retrieves the log sources.

Retrieves the log sources.

Lists all subscribers for the specific Amazon Security Lake account ID.

Retrieves the tags (keys and values) that are associated with an Amazon Security Lake resource.

Designates the Amazon Security Lake delegated administrator account for the specified organization.

Adds or updates one or more tags that are associated with an Amazon Security Lake resource.

Removes one or more tags (keys and values) from an Amazon Security Lake resource.

You can use UpdateDataLake to specify where to store your security data, how long to store it, and how to notify you when new data is added.

Updates the specified notification subscription in Amazon Security Lake for the specified data source.

Updates an existing subscription for the given Amazon Security Lake account ID.

Updates an existing notification method for the subscription (SQS or HTTP).

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- securitylake()

```

```

svc$create_aws_log_source(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

shield

AWS Shield

Description

Shield Advanced

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

Usage

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

Arguments

config

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT environment variable when unset.
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 <- shield(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    )
  )
)
```

```

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

```

Operations

[associate_drt_log_bucket](#)
[associate_drt_role](#)
[associate_health_check](#)
[associate_proactive_engagement_details](#)
[create_protection](#)
[create_protection_group](#)
[create_subscription](#)
[delete_protection](#)
[delete_protection_group](#)
[delete_subscription](#)
[describe_attack](#)
[describe_attack_statistics](#)
[describe_drt_access](#)
[describe_emergency_contact_settings](#)
[describe_protection](#)
[describe_protection_group](#)
[describe_subscription](#)
[disable_application_layer_automatic_response](#)
[disable_proactive_engagement](#)
[disassociate_drt_log_bucket](#)
[disassociate_drt_role](#)
[disassociate_health_check](#)
[enable_application_layer_automatic_response](#)
[enable_proactive_engagement](#)
[get_subscription_state](#)
[list_attacks](#)
[list_protection_groups](#)
[list_protections](#)
[list_resources_in_protection_group](#)
[list_tags_for_resource](#)
[tag_resource](#)
[untag_resource](#)
[update_application_layer_automatic_response](#)
[update_emergency_contact_settings](#)
[update_protection_group](#)
[update_subscription](#)

Authorizes the Shield Response Team (SRT) to access the specified Amazon resource.
 Authorizes the Shield Response Team (SRT) using the specified role, to access the specified Amazon resource.
 Adds health-based detection to the Shield Advanced protection for a resource.
 Initializes proactive engagement and sets the list of contacts for the Shield Response Team.
 Enables Shield Advanced for a specific Amazon Web Services resource.
 Creates a grouping of protected resources so they can be handled as a collection.
 Activates Shield Advanced for an account.
 Deletes an Shield Advanced Protection.
 Removes the specified protection group.
 Removes Shield Advanced from an account.
 Describes the details of a DDoS attack.
 Provides information about the number and type of attacks Shield has detected.
 Returns the current role and list of Amazon S3 log buckets used by the Shield Response Team.
 A list of email addresses and phone numbers that the Shield Response Team can use to contact you.
 Lists the details of a Protection object.
 Returns the specification for the specified protection group.
 Provides details about the Shield Advanced subscription for an account.
 Disable the Shield Advanced automatic application layer DDoS mitigation for your Amazon Web Services resources.
 Removes authorization from the Shield Response Team (SRT) to notify contacts about attacks.
 Removes the Shield Response Team's (SRT) access to the specified Amazon resource.
 Removes the Shield Response Team's (SRT) access to your Amazon Web Services resources.
 Removes health-based detection from the Shield Advanced protection for a resource.
 Enable the Shield Advanced automatic application layer DDoS mitigation for your Amazon Web Services resources.
 Authorizes the Shield Response Team (SRT) to use email and phone to notify contacts about attacks.
 Returns the SubscriptionState, either Active or Inactive.
 Returns all ongoing DDoS attacks or all DDoS attacks during a specified time period.
 Retrieves ProtectionGroup objects for the account.
 Retrieves Protection objects for the account.
 Retrieves the resources that are included in the protection group.
 Gets information about Amazon Web Services tags for a specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
 Adds or updates tags for a resource in Shield.
 Removes tags from a resource in Shield.
 Updates an existing Shield Advanced automatic application layer DDoS mitigation for your Amazon Web Services resources.
 Updates the details of the list of email addresses and phone numbers that the Shield Response Team can use to contact you.
 Updates an existing protection group.
 Updates the details of an existing subscription.

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

sso

AWS Single Sign-On

Description

AWS IAM Identity Center (successor to AWS Single Sign-On) Portal is a web service that makes it easy for you to assign user access to IAM Identity Center resources such as the AWS access portal. Users can get AWS account applications and roles assigned to them and get federated into the application.

Although AWS Single Sign-On was renamed, the `sso` and `identitystore` API namespaces will continue to retain their original name for backward compatibility purposes. For more information, see [IAM Identity Center rename](#).

This reference guide describes the IAM Identity Center Portal operations that you can call programmatically and includes detailed information on data types and errors.

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **endpoint:** The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/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>
- **use_dual_stack:** Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the `AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT` environment variable when unset.

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

```

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

```

Operations

get_role_credentials	Returns the STS short-term credentials for a given role name that is assigned to the user
list_account_roles	Lists all roles that are assigned to the user for a given AWS account
list_accounts	Lists all AWS accounts assigned to the user
logout	Removes the locally stored SSO tokens from the client-side cache and sends an API call to the IAM Identity Center console to invalidate the user's session

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- sso()
svc$get_role_credentials(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

IAM Identity Center is the Amazon Web Services solution for connecting your workforce users to Amazon Web Services managed applications and other Amazon Web Services resources. You can connect your existing identity provider and synchronize users and groups from your directory,

or create and manage your users directly in IAM Identity Center. You can then use IAM Identity Center for either or both of the following:

- User access to applications
- User access to Amazon Web Services accounts

This guide provides information about single sign-on operations that you can use for access to applications and Amazon Web Services accounts. For information about IAM Identity Center features, see the [IAM Identity Center User Guide](#).

IAM Identity Center uses the `sso` and `identitystore` API namespaces.

Many API operations for IAM Identity Center rely on identifiers for users and groups, known as principals. For more information about how to work with principals and principal IDs in IAM Identity Center, see the [Identity Store API Reference](#).

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT environment variable when unset.
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 <- ssoadmin(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  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_region](#)
[attach_customer_managed_policy_reference_to_permission_set](#)
[attach_managed_policy_to_permission_set](#)
[create_account_assignment](#)
[create_application](#)
[create_application_assignment](#)
[create_instance](#)
[create_instance_access_control_attribute_configuration](#)
[create_permission_set](#)
[create_trusted_token_issuer](#)
[delete_account_assignment](#)
[delete_application](#)
[delete_application_access_scope](#)
[delete_application_assignment](#)
[delete_application_authentication_method](#)
[delete_application_grant](#)
[delete_inline_policy_from_permission_set](#)
[delete_instance](#)
[delete_instance_access_control_attribute_configuration](#)
[delete_permissions_boundary_from_permission_set](#)
[delete_permission_set](#)
[delete_trusted_token_issuer](#)
[describe_account_assignment_creation_status](#)
[describe_account_assignment_deletion_status](#)
[describe_application](#)
[describe_application_assignment](#)
[describe_application_provider](#)
[describe_instance](#)
[describe_instance_access_control_attribute_configuration](#)
[describe_permission_set](#)
[describe_permission_set_provisioning_status](#)
[describe_region](#)
[describe_trusted_token_issuer](#)
[detach_customer_managed_policy_reference_from_permission_set](#)
[detach_managed_policy_from_permission_set](#)
[get_application_access_scope](#)
[get_application_assignment_configuration](#)
[get_application_authentication_method](#)

Adds a Region to an IAM Identity Center instance
 Attaches the specified customer managed policy to the s
 Attaches an Amazon Web Services managed policy AR
 Assigns access to a principal for a specified Amazon W
 Creates an OAuth 2
 Grant application access to a user or group
 Creates an instance of IAM Identity Center for a standa
 Enables the attributes-based access control (ABAC) fea
 Creates a permission set within a specified IAM Identity
 Creates a connection to a trusted token issuer in an insta
 Deletes a principal's access from a specified Amazon W
 Deletes the association with the application
 Deletes an IAM Identity Center access scope from an ap
 Revoke application access to an application by deleting
 Deletes an authentication method from an application
 Deletes a grant from an application
 Deletes the inline policy from a specified permission set
 Deletes the instance of IAM Identity Center
 Disables the attributes-based access control (ABAC) fea
 Deletes the permissions boundary from a specified Perm
 Deletes the specified permission set
 Deletes a trusted token issuer configuration from an inst
 Describes the status of the assignment creation request
 Describes the status of the assignment deletion request
 Retrieves the details of an application associated with an
 Retrieves a direct assignment of a user or group to an ap
 Retrieves details about a provider that can be used to co
 Returns the details of an instance of IAM Identity Cente
 Returns the list of IAM Identity Center identity store att
 Gets the details of the permission set
 Describes the status for the given permission set provisi
 Retrieves details about a specific Region enabled in an I
 Retrieves details about a trusted token issuer configurati
 Detaches the specified customer managed policy from the
 Detaches the attached Amazon Web Services managed p
 Retrieves the authorized targets for an IAM Identity Cen
 Retrieves the configuration of PutApplicationAssignmen
 Retrieves details about an authentication method used b

<code>get_application_grant</code>	Retrieves details about an application grant
<code>get_application_session_configuration</code>	Retrieves the session configuration for an application in
<code>get_inline_policy_for_permission_set</code>	Obtains the inline policy assigned to the permission set
<code>get_permissions_boundary_for_permission_set</code>	Obtains the permissions boundary for a specified Permi
<code>list_account_assignment_creation_status</code>	Lists the status of the Amazon Web Services account as
<code>list_account_assignment_deletion_status</code>	Lists the status of the Amazon Web Services account as
<code>list_account_assignments</code>	Lists the assignee of the specified Amazon Web Service
<code>list_account_assignments_for_principal</code>	Retrieves a list of the IAM Identity Center associated A
<code>list_accounts_for_provisioned_permission_set</code>	Lists all the Amazon Web Services accounts where the s
<code>list_application_access_scopes</code>	Lists the access scopes and authorized targets associated
<code>list_application_assignments</code>	Lists Amazon Web Services account users that are assign
<code>list_application_assignments_for_principal</code>	Lists the applications to which a specified principal is a
<code>list_application_authentication_methods</code>	Lists all of the authentication methods supported by the
<code>list_application_grants</code>	List the grants associated with an application
<code>list_application_providers</code>	Lists the application providers configured in the IAM Id
<code>list_applications</code>	Lists all applications associated with the instance of IAM
<code>list_customer_managed_policy_references_in_permission_set</code>	Lists all customer managed policies attached to a specif
<code>list_instances</code>	Lists the details of the organization and account instance
<code>list_managed_policies_in_permission_set</code>	Lists the Amazon Web Services managed policy that is
<code>list_permission_set_provisioning_status</code>	Lists the status of the permission set provisioning requ
<code>list_permission_sets</code>	Lists the PermissionSets in an IAM Identity Center inst
<code>list_permission_sets_provisioned_to_account</code>	Lists all the permission sets that are provisioned to a sp
<code>list_regions</code>	Lists all enabled Regions of an IAM Identity Center ins
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists the tags that are attached to a specified resource
<code>list_trusted_token_issuers</code>	Lists all the trusted token issuers configured in an instar
<code>provision_permission_set</code>	The process by which a specified permission set is prov
<code>put_application_access_scope</code>	Adds or updates the list of authorized targets for an IAM
<code>put_application_assignment_configuration</code>	Configure how users gain access to an application
<code>put_application_authentication_method</code>	Adds or updates an authentication method for an applica
<code>put_application_grant</code>	Creates a configuration for an application to use grants
<code>put_application_session_configuration</code>	Updates the session configuration for an application in I
<code>put_inline_policy_to_permission_set</code>	Attaches an inline policy to a permission set
<code>put_permissions_boundary_to_permission_set</code>	Attaches an Amazon Web Services managed or custom
<code>remove_region</code>	Removes an additional Region from an IAM Identity Ce
<code>tag_resource</code>	Associates a set of tags with a specified resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Disassociates a set of tags from a specified resource
<code>update_application</code>	Updates application properties
<code>update_instance</code>	Update the details for the instance of IAM Identity Cent
<code>update_instance_access_control_attribute_configuration</code>	Updates the IAM Identity Center identity store attribute
<code>update_permission_set</code>	Updates an existing permission set
<code>update_trusted_token_issuer</code>	Updates the name of the trusted token issuer, or the path

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ssoadmin()
svc$add_region(
```

```

    Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

ssoidc

AWS SSO OIDC

Description

IAM Identity Center OpenID Connect (OIDC) is a web service that enables a client (such as CLI or a native application) to register with IAM Identity Center. The service also enables the client to fetch the user's access token upon successful authentication and authorization with IAM Identity Center.

API namespaces

IAM Identity Center uses the `sso` and `identitystore` API namespaces. IAM Identity Center OpenID Connect uses the `sso-oauth` namespace.

Considerations for using this guide

Before you begin using this guide, we recommend that you first review the following important information about how the IAM Identity Center OIDC service works.

- The IAM Identity Center OIDC service currently implements only the portions of the OAuth 2.0 Device Authorization Grant standard (<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8628>) that are necessary to enable single sign-on authentication with the CLI.
- With older versions of the CLI, the service only emits OIDC access tokens, so to obtain a new token, users must explicitly re-authenticate. To access the OIDC flow that supports token refresh and doesn't require re-authentication, update to the latest CLI version (1.27.10 for CLI V1 and 2.9.0 for CLI V2) with support for OIDC token refresh and configurable IAM Identity Center session durations. For more information, see [Configure Amazon Web Services access portal session duration](#).
- The access tokens provided by this service grant access to all Amazon Web Services account entitlements assigned to an IAM Identity Center user, not just a particular application.
- The documentation in this guide does not describe the mechanism to convert the access token into Amazon Web Services Auth ("sigv4") credentials for use with IAM-protected Amazon Web Services service endpoints. For more information, see [GetRoleCredentials](#) in the *IAM Identity Center Portal API Reference Guide*.

For general information about IAM Identity Center, see [What is IAM Identity Center?](#) in the *IAM Identity Center User Guide*.

Usage

```
ssoidc(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-endpoints.html • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- ssoidc(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

create_token	Creates and returns access and refresh tokens for clients that are authenticated using client secret
create_token_with_iam	Creates and returns access and refresh tokens for authorized client applications that are authentic
register_client	Registers a public client with IAM Identity Center
start_device_authorization	Initiates device authorization by requesting a pair of verification codes from the authorization ser

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- ssoidc()
svc$create_token(
  Foo = 123

```

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

sts

AWS Security Token Service

Description

Security Token Service

Amazon Web Services provides Security Token Service (STS) as a web service that enables you to request temporary, limited-privilege credentials for users. This guide describes the STS API. For more information, see [Temporary Security Credentials](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

As an alternative to using 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 such as Java, Ruby, .NET, iOS, Android, and others. The SDKs provide a convenient way to create programmatic access to STS. For example, the SDKs can cryptographically sign requests, manage errors, and retry requests automatically. For information about the Amazon Web Services SDKs, see [Tools to Build on Amazon Web Services](#).

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

For information about STS endpoints, see [STS Regions and endpoints](#) in the *IAM User Guide*. For information about logging STS API calls, see [Logging IAM and STS API calls with CloudTrail](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **region:** The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection:** Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout:** The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style:** Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint:** Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>
- **use_dual_stack:** Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the `AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT` environment variable when unset.

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

```

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

```

Operations

assume_role	Returns a set of temporary security credentials that you can use to access Amazon Web Services.
assume_role_with_saml	Returns a set of temporary security credentials for users who have been authenticated via a SAML assertion.
assume_role_with_web_identity	Returns a set of temporary security credentials for users who have been authenticated in a web identity flow.
assume_root	Returns a set of short term credentials you can use to perform privileged tasks on a member account.
decode_authorization_message	Decodes additional information about the authorization status of a request from an encoded message.
get_access_key_info	Returns the account identifier for the specified access key ID.
get_caller_identity	Returns details about the IAM user or role whose credentials are used to call the operation.
get_delegated_access_token	Exchanges a trade-in token for temporary Amazon Web Services credentials with the permission to assume a role.
get_federation_token	Returns a set of temporary security credentials (consisting of an access key ID, a secret access key, and a session token).
get_session_token	Returns a set of temporary credentials for an Amazon Web Services account or IAM user.
get_web_identity_token	Returns a signed JSON Web Token (JWT) that represents the calling Amazon Web Services account.

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- sts()
#
svc$assume_role(
  ExternalId = "123ABC",
  Policy = "{\n\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\", \"Statement\": [{\n\"Sid\": \"Stmnt1\", \"Effect\": \"A...\",
  RoleArn = \"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo\",
  RoleSessionName = \"testAssumeRoleSession\",
  Tags = list(
    list(
      Key = \"Project\",
      Value = \"Unicorn\"
    )
  ),

```

```

    list(
      Key = "Team",
      Value = "Automation"
    ),
    list(
      Key = "Cost-Center",
      Value = "12345"
    )
  ),
  TransitiveTagKeys = list(
    "Project",
    "Cost-Center"
  )
)

## End(Not run)

```

verifiedpermissions *Amazon Verified Permissions*

Description

Amazon Verified Permissions is a permissions management service from Amazon Web Services. You can use Verified Permissions to manage permissions for your application, and authorize user access based on those permissions. Using Verified Permissions, application developers can grant access based on information about the users, resources, and requested actions. You can also evaluate additional information like group membership, attributes of the resources, and session context, such as time of request and IP addresses. Verified Permissions manages these permissions by letting you create and store authorization policies for your applications, such as consumer-facing web sites and enterprise business systems.

Verified Permissions uses Cedar as the policy language to express your permission requirements. Cedar supports both role-based access control (RBAC) and attribute-based access control (ABAC) authorization models.

For more information about configuring, administering, and using Amazon Verified Permissions in your applications, see the [Amazon Verified Permissions User Guide](#).

For more information about the Cedar policy language, see the [Cedar Policy Language Guide](#).

When you write Cedar policies that reference principals, resources and actions, you can define the unique identifiers used for each of those elements. We strongly recommend that you follow these best practices:

- **Use values like universally unique identifiers (UUIDs) for all principal and resource identifiers.**

For example, if user jane leaves the company, and you later let someone else use the name jane, then that new user automatically gets access to everything granted by policies that still reference `User::"jane"`. Cedar can't distinguish between the new user and the old. This applies to both principal and resource identifiers. Always use identifiers that are guaranteed

unique and never reused to ensure that you don't unintentionally grant access because of the presence of an old identifier in a policy.

Where you use a UUID for an entity, we recommend that you follow it with the `//` comment specifier and the 'friendly' name of your entity. This helps to make your policies easier to understand. For example: `principal == User::"a1b2c3d4-e5f6-a1b2-c3d4-EXAMPLE11111", // alice`

- **Do not include personally identifying, confidential, or sensitive information as part of the unique identifier for your principals or resources.** These identifiers are included in log entries shared in CloudTrail trails.

Several operations return structures that appear similar, but have different purposes. As new functionality is added to the product, the structure used in a parameter of one operation might need to change in a way that wouldn't make sense for the same parameter in a different operation. To help you understand the purpose of each, the following naming convention is used for the structures:

- Parameter type structures that end in `Detail` are used in `Get` operations.
- Parameter type structures that end in `Item` are used in `List` operations.
- Parameter type structures that use neither suffix are used in the mutating (create and update) operations.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

	<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 • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT environment variable when unset.
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 <- verifiedpermissions(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
```

```

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

```

Operations

batch_get_policy	Retrieves information about a group (batch) of policies
batch_is_authorized	Makes a series of decisions about multiple authorization requests for one principal or resource
batch_is_authorized_with_token	Makes a series of decisions about multiple authorization requests for one token
create_identity_source	Adds an identity source to a policy store—an Amazon Cognito user pool or OpenID Connect provider
create_policy	Creates a Cedar policy and saves it in the specified policy store
create_policy_store	Creates a policy store
create_policy_store_alias	Creates a policy store alias for the specified policy store
create_policy_template	Creates a policy template
delete_identity_source	Deletes an identity source that references an identity provider (IdP) such as Amazon Cognito or OpenID Connect
delete_policy	Deletes the specified policy from the policy store
delete_policy_store	Deletes the specified policy store
delete_policy_store_alias	Deletes the specified policy store alias
delete_policy_template	Deletes the specified policy template from the policy store
get_identity_source	Retrieves the details about the specified identity source
get_policy	Retrieves information about the specified policy
get_policy_store	Retrieves details about a policy store
get_policy_store_alias	Retrieves details about the specified policy store alias
get_policy_template	Retrieves the details for the specified policy template in the specified policy store
get_schema	Retrieves the details for the specified schema in the specified policy store
is_authorized	Makes an authorization decision about a service request described in the parameters
is_authorized_with_token	Makes an authorization decision about a service request described in the parameters
list_identity_sources	Returns a paginated list of all of the identity sources defined in the specified policy store
list_policies	Returns a paginated list of all policies stored in the specified policy store
list_policy_store_aliases	Returns a paginated list of all policy store aliases in the calling Amazon Web Services account
list_policy_stores	Returns a paginated list of all policy stores in the calling Amazon Web Services account
list_policy_templates	Returns a paginated list of all policy templates in the specified policy store
list_tags_for_resource	Returns the tags associated with the specified Amazon Verified Permissions resource
put_schema	Creates or updates the policy schema in the specified policy store
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified Amazon Verified Permissions resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified Amazon Verified Permissions resource
update_identity_source	Updates the specified identity source to use a new identity provider (IdP), or to change the provider's configuration
update_policy	Modifies a Cedar static policy in the specified policy store
update_policy_store	Modifies the validation setting for a policy store
update_policy_template	Updates the specified policy template

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- verifiedpermissions()
svc$batch_get_policy(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

waf

AWS WAF

Description

This is **AWS WAF Classic** documentation. For more information, see **AWS WAF Classic** in the developer guide.

For the latest version of AWS WAF, use the AWS WAFV2 API and see the **AWS WAF Developer Guide**. With the latest version, AWS WAF has a single set of endpoints for regional and global use.

This is the *AWS WAF Classic API Reference* for using AWS WAF Classic with Amazon CloudFront. The AWS WAF Classic actions and data types listed in the reference are available for protecting Amazon CloudFront distributions. You can use these actions and data types via the endpoint *waf.amazonaws.com*. This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the AWS WAF Classic API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about AWS WAF Classic features and an overview of how to use the AWS WAF Classic API, see the **AWS WAF Classic** in the developer guide.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

	<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-endpoints.html • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- waf(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
```


get_change_token	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_change_token_status	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_logging_configuration	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_permission_policy	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rate_based_rule_managed_keys	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_sampled_requests	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_activated_rules_in_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_byte_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_geo_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_ip_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_logging_configurations	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_rate_based_rules	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_regex_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_regex_pattern_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_rule_groups	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_rules	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_size_constraint_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_sql_injection_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_subscribed_rule_groups	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_tags_for_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_web_acl_ls	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_xss_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
put_logging_configuration	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
put_permission_policy	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
tag_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
untag_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation

[update_xss_match_set](#)

This is AWS WAF Classic documentation

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- waf()
# The following example creates an IP match set named MyIPSetFriendlyName.
svc$create_ip_set(
  ChangeToken = "abcd12f2-46da-4fdb-b8d5-fbd4c466928f",
  Name = "MyIPSetFriendlyName"
)

## End(Not run)
```

wafregionalAWS WAF Regional

Description

This is **AWS WAF Classic Regional** documentation. For more information, see [AWS WAF Classic](#) in the developer guide.

For the latest version of AWS WAF, use the AWS WAFV2 API and see the [AWS WAF Developer Guide](#). With the latest version, AWS WAF has a single set of endpoints for regional and global use.

This is the *AWS WAF Regional Classic API Reference* for using AWS WAF Classic with the AWS resources, Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) Application Load Balancers and API Gateway APIs. The AWS WAF Classic actions and data types listed in the reference are available for protecting Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) Application Load Balancers and API Gateway APIs. You can use these actions and data types by means of the endpoints listed in [AWS Regions and Endpoints](#). This guide is for developers who need detailed information about the AWS WAF Classic API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about AWS WAF Classic features and an overview of how to use the AWS WAF Classic API, see the [AWS WAF Classic](#) in the developer guide.

Usage

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

Arguments

config	<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-endpoints.html • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- wafregional(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string",
    use_dual_stack = "logical"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

associate_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic Regional documentation
create_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
create_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation

create_web_acl_migration_stack	Creates an AWS CloudFormation WAFV2 template for the specified web ACL in the sp
create_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_logging_configuration	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_permission_policy	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
delete_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
disassociate_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic Regional documentation
get_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_change_token	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_change_token_status	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_logging_configuration	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_permission_policy	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rate_based_rule_managed_keys	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_sampled_requests	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
get_web_acl_for_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic Regional documentation
get_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_activated_rules_in_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_byte_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_geo_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_ip_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_logging_configurations	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_rate_based_rules	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_regex_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_regex_pattern_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_resources_for_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic Regional documentation
list_rule_groups	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_rules	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_size_constraint_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation

list_sql_injection_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_subscribed_rule_groups	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_tags_for_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
list_xss_match_sets	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
put_logging_configuration	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
put_permission_policy	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
tag_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
untag_resource	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_byte_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_geo_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_ip_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_rate_based_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_regex_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_regex_pattern_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_rule	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_rule_group	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_size_constraint_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_sql_injection_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_web_acl	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation
update_xss_match_set	This is AWS WAF Classic documentation

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- wafregional()
# The following example creates an IP match set named MyIPSetFriendlyName.
svc$create_ip_set(
  ChangeToken = "abcd12f2-46da-4fdb-b8d5-fbd4c466928f",
  Name = "MyIPSetFriendlyName"
)

## End(Not run)
```

wafv2

AWS WAFV2

Description

WAF

This is the latest version of the **WAF** API, released in November, 2019. The names of the entities that you use to access this API, like endpoints and namespaces, all have the versioning information added, like "V2" or "v2", to distinguish from the prior version. We recommend migrating your resources to this version, because it has a number of significant improvements.

If you used WAF prior to this release, you can't use this WAFV2 API to access any WAF resources that you created before. WAF Classic support will end on September 30, 2025.

For information about WAF, including how to migrate your WAF Classic resources to this version, see the [WAF Developer Guide](#).

WAF is a web application firewall that lets you monitor the HTTP and HTTPS requests that are forwarded to a protected resource. Protected resource types include Amazon CloudFront distribution, Amazon API Gateway REST API, Application Load Balancer, AppSync GraphQL API, Amazon Cognito user pool, App Runner service, Amplify application, and Amazon Web Services Verified Access instance. WAF also lets you control access to your content, to protect the Amazon Web Services resource that WAF is monitoring. Based on conditions that you specify, such as the IP addresses that requests originate from or the values of query strings, the protected resource responds to requests with either the requested content, an HTTP 403 status code (Forbidden), or with a custom response.

This API guide is for developers who need detailed information about WAF API actions, data types, and errors. For detailed information about WAF features and guidance for configuring and using WAF, see the [WAF Developer Guide](#).

You can make calls using the endpoints listed in [WAF endpoints and quotas](#).

- For regional resources, you can use any of the endpoints in the list. A regional application can be an Application Load Balancer (ALB), an Amazon API Gateway REST API, an AppSync GraphQL API, an Amazon Cognito user pool, an App Runner service, or an Amazon Web Services Verified Access instance.
- For Amazon CloudFront and Amplify, you must use the API endpoint listed for US East (N. Virginia): us-east-1.

Alternatively, you can use one of the Amazon Web Services SDKs to access an API that's tailored to the programming language or platform that you're using. For more information, see [Amazon Web Services SDKs](#).

Usage

```
wafv2(config = list(), credentials = list(), endpoint = NULL, region = NULL)
```

Arguments

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

	<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 • use_dual_stack: Set this to true to use the dualstack (IPv4 and IPv6) endpoint for a service, where available, falling back to the regular endpoint when it isn't. Defaults to the <code>AWS_USE_DUALSTACK_ENDPOINT</code> environment variable when unset.
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 <- wafv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
```

```

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

```

Operations

[associate_web_acl](#)
[check_capacity](#)
[create_api_key](#)
[create_ip_set](#)
[create_regex_pattern_set](#)
[create_rule_group](#)
[create_web_acl](#)
[delete_api_key](#)
[delete_firewall_manager_rule_groups](#)
[delete_ip_set](#)
[delete_logging_configuration](#)
[delete_permission_policy](#)
[delete_regex_pattern_set](#)
[delete_rule_group](#)
[delete_web_acl](#)
[describe_all_managed_products](#)
[describe_managed_products_by_vendor](#)
[describe_managed_rule_group](#)
[disassociate_web_acl](#)
[generate_mobile_sdk_release_url](#)
[get_decrypted_api_key](#)
[get_ip_set](#)
[get_logging_configuration](#)
[get_managed_rule_set](#)
[get_mobile_sdk_release](#)
[get_permission_policy](#)
[get_rate_based_statement_managed_keys](#)
[get_regex_pattern_set](#)
[get_revenue_statistics](#)

Associates a web ACL with a resource, to protect the resource
 Returns the web ACL capacity unit (WCU) requirements for a specified scope
 Creates an API key that contains a set of token domains
 Creates an IPSet, which you use to identify web requests that originate from a specific IP address or range of IP addresses
 Creates a RegexPatternSet, which you reference in a RegexPatternSetReference
 Creates a RuleGroup per the specifications provided
 Creates a WebACL per the specifications provided
 Deletes the specified API key
 Deletes all rule groups that are managed by Firewall Manager from the specified account
 Deletes the specified IPSet
 Deletes the LoggingConfiguration from the specified web ACL
 Permanently deletes an IAM policy from the specified rule group
 Deletes the specified RegexPatternSet
 Deletes the specified RuleGroup
 Deletes the specified WebACL
 Provides high-level information for the Amazon Web Services Managed Rule Groups
 Provides high-level information for the managed rule groups owned by a specific vendor
 Provides high-level information for a managed rule group, including description and status
 Disassociates the specified resource from its web ACL association, if it has one
 Generates a presigned download URL for the specified release of the mobile SDK
 Returns your API key in decrypted form
 Retrieves the specified IPSet
 Returns the LoggingConfiguration for the specified web ACL
 Retrieves the specified managed rule set
 Retrieves information for the specified mobile SDK release, including release date and version
 Returns the IAM policy that is attached to the specified rule group
 Retrieves the IP addresses that are currently blocked by a rate-based rule in a RuleGroup
 Retrieves the specified RegexPatternSet
 Retrieves ranked monetization statistics

[get_revenue_statistics_summary](#)
[get_revenue_statistics_time_series](#)
[get_rule_group](#)
[get_sampled_requests](#)
[get_top_path_statistics_by_traffic](#)
[get_web_acl](#)
[get_web_acl_for_resource](#)
[list_api_keys](#)
[list_available_managed_rule_groups](#)
[list_available_managed_rule_group_versions](#)
[list_ip_sets](#)
[list_logging_configurations](#)
[list_managed_rule_sets](#)
[list_mobile_sdk_releases](#)
[list_regex_pattern_sets](#)
[list_resources_for_web_acl](#)
[list_rule_groups](#)
[list_settlement_records](#)
[list_tags_for_resource](#)
[list_web_acl](#)
[put_logging_configuration](#)
[put_managed_rule_set_versions](#)
[put_permission_policy](#)
[tag_resource](#)
[untag_resource](#)
[update_ip_set](#)
[update_managed_rule_set_version_expiry_date](#)
[update_regex_pattern_set](#)
[update_rule_group](#)
[update_web_acl](#)

Retrieves a summary of monetization revenue for the specified time window
 Retrieves time series data for monetization revenue
 Retrieves the specified RuleGroup
 Gets detailed information about a specified number of requests—a sample—th
 Retrieves aggregated statistics about the top URI paths accessed by bot traffi
 Retrieves the specified WebACL
 Retrieves the WebACL for the specified resource
 Retrieves a list of the API keys that you’ve defined for the specified scope
 Retrieves an array of managed rule groups that are available for you to use
 Returns a list of the available versions for the specified managed rule group
 Retrieves an array of IPSetSummary objects for the IP sets that you manage
 Retrieves an array of your LoggingConfiguration objects
 Retrieves the managed rule sets that you own
 Retrieves a list of the available releases for the mobile SDK and the specifie
 Retrieves an array of RegexPatternSetSummary objects for the regex pattern
 Retrieves an array of the Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) for the resource
 Retrieves an array of RuleGroupSummary objects for the rule groups that y
 Retrieves individual settlement transaction records for monetization
 Retrieves the TagInfoForResource for the specified resource
 Retrieves an array of WebACLSummary objects for the web ACLs that you
 Enables the specified LoggingConfiguration, to start logging from a web AC
 Defines the versions of your managed rule set that you are offering to the cu
 Use this to share a rule group with other accounts
 Associates tags with the specified Amazon Web Services resource
 Disassociates tags from an Amazon Web Services resource
 Updates the specified IPSet
 Updates the expiration information for your managed rule set
 Updates the specified RegexPatternSet
 Updates the specified RuleGroup
 Updates the specified WebACL

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- wafv2()
svc$associate_web_acl(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

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