

Package ‘paws.analytics’

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Title 'Amazon Web Services' Analytics Services

Version 0.5.0

Description Interface to 'Amazon Web Services' 'analytics' services, including 'Elastic MapReduce' 'Hadoop' and 'Spark' big data service, 'Elasticsearch' search engine, and more <<https://aws.amazon.com/>>.

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URL <https://github.com/paws-r/paws>

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

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'cloudsearch_service.R' 'cloudsearch_interfaces.R'
'cloudsearch_operations.R' 'cloudsearchdomain_service.R'
'cloudsearchdomain_interfaces.R'
'cloudsearchdomain_operations.R' 'datapipeline_service.R'
'datapipeline_interfaces.R' 'datapipeline_operations.R'
'datazone_service.R' 'datazone_interfaces.R'
'datazone_operations.R' 'elasticsearchservice_service.R'
'elasticsearchservice_interfaces.R'
'elasticsearchservice_operations.R' 'emr_service.R'
'emr_interfaces.R' 'emr_operations.R'
'entityresolution_service.R' 'entityresolution_interfaces.R'
'entityresolution_operations.R' 'firehose_service.R'
'firehose_interfaces.R' 'firehose_operations.R'
'glue_service.R' 'glue_interfaces.R' 'glue_operations.R'
'gluedatabrew_service.R' 'gluedatabrew_interfaces.R'
'gluedatabrew_operations.R' 'healthlake_service.R'
'healthlake_interfaces.R' 'healthlake_operations.R'
'ivs_service.R' 'ivs_interfaces.R' 'ivs_operations.R'
'ivsrealtime_service.R' 'ivsrealtime_interfaces.R'

'ivsrealtime_operations.R' 'kafka_service.R'
 'kafka_interfaces.R' 'kafka_operations.R'
 'kafkaconnect_service.R' 'kafkaconnect_interfaces.R'
 'kafkaconnect_operations.R' 'kendra_service.R'
 'kendra_interfaces.R' 'kendra_operations.R'
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 'kinesis_interfaces.R' 'kinesis_operations.R'
 'kinesisanalytics_service.R' 'kinesisanalytics_interfaces.R'
 'kinesisanalytics_operations.R' 'kinesisanalyticsv2_service.R'
 'kinesisanalyticsv2_interfaces.R'
 'kinesisanalyticsv2_operations.R' 'mturk_service.R'
 'mturk_interfaces.R' 'mturk_operations.R'
 'opensearchgestion_service.R'
 'opensearchgestion_interfaces.R'
 'opensearchgestion_operations.R'
 'opensearchservice_service.R' 'opensearchservice_interfaces.R'
 'opensearchservice_operations.R'
 'opensearchserviceserverless_service.R'
 'opensearchserviceserverless_interfaces.R'
 'opensearchserviceserverless_operations.R'
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athena	<i>Amazon Athena</i>
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Description

Amazon Athena is an interactive query service that lets you use standard SQL to analyze data directly in Amazon S3. You can point Athena at your data in Amazon S3 and run ad-hoc queries and get results in seconds. Athena is serverless, so there is no infrastructure to set up or manage. You pay only for the queries you run. Athena scales automatically—executing queries in parallel—so results are fast, even with large datasets and complex queries. For more information, see [What is Amazon Athena](#) in the *Amazon Athena User Guide*.

If you connect to Athena using the JDBC driver, use version 1.1.0 of the driver or later with the Amazon Athena API. Earlier version drivers do not support the API. For more information and to download the driver, see [Accessing Amazon Athena with JDBC](#).

Usage

```
athena(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.
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- **endpoint**: The complete URL to use for the constructed client.
- **region**: The AWS Region used in instantiating the client.
- **close_connection**: Immediately close all HTTP connections.
- **timeout**: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
- **s3_force_path_style**: Set this to `true` to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. `http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY`.
- **sts_regional_endpoint**: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-endpoint.html>

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

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

```

Operations

batch_get_named_query	Returns the details of a single named query or a list of up to 50 queries, which you p
batch_get_prepared_statement	Returns the details of a single prepared statement or a list of up to 256 prepared stat
batch_get_query_execution	Returns the details of a single query execution or a list of up to 50 query executions
cancel_capacity_reservation	Cancels the capacity reservation with the specified name
create_capacity_reservation	Creates a capacity reservation with the specified name and number of requested dat
create_data_catalog	Creates (registers) a data catalog with the specified name and properties
create_named_query	Creates a named query in the specified workgroup
create_notebook	Creates an empty ipynb file in the specified Apache Spark enabled workgroup
create_prepared_statement	Creates a prepared statement for use with SQL queries in Athena
create_presigned_notebook_url	Gets an authentication token and the URL at which the notebook can be accessed
create_work_group	Creates a workgroup with the specified name
delete_capacity_reservation	Deletes a cancelled capacity reservation
delete_data_catalog	Deletes a data catalog
delete_named_query	Deletes the named query if you have access to the workgroup in which the query wa
delete_notebook	Deletes the specified notebook
delete_prepared_statement	Deletes the prepared statement with the specified name from the specified workgrou
delete_work_group	Deletes the workgroup with the specified name
export_notebook	Exports the specified notebook and its metadata
get_calculation_execution	Describes a previously submitted calculation execution
get_calculation_execution_code	Retrieves the unencrypted code that was executed for the calculation
get_calculation_execution_status	Gets the status of a current calculation
get_capacity_assignment_configuration	Gets the capacity assignment configuration for a capacity reservation, if one exists
get_capacity_reservation	Returns information about the capacity reservation with the specified name
get_database	Returns a database object for the specified database and data catalog
get_data_catalog	Returns the specified data catalog
get_named_query	Returns information about a single query
get_notebook_metadata	Retrieves notebook metadata for the specified notebook ID
get_prepared_statement	Retrieves the prepared statement with the specified name from the specified workgr
get_query_execution	Returns information about a single execution of a query if you have access to the w
get_query_results	Streams the results of a single query execution specified by QueryExecutionId from
get_query_runtime_statistics	Returns query execution runtime statistics related to a single execution of a query if
get_session	Gets the full details of a previously created session, including the session status and

<code>get_session_status</code>	Gets the current status of a session
<code>get_table_metadata</code>	Returns table metadata for the specified catalog, database, and table
<code>get_work_group</code>	Returns information about the workgroup with the specified name
<code>import_notebook</code>	Imports a single ipynb file to a Spark enabled workgroup
<code>list_application_dpu_sizes</code>	Returns the supported DPU sizes for the supported application runtimes (for example, EMR)
<code>list_calculation_executions</code>	Lists the calculations that have been submitted to a session in descending order
<code>list_capacity_reservations</code>	Lists the capacity reservations for the current account
<code>list_databases</code>	Lists the databases in the specified data catalog
<code>list_data_catalogs</code>	Lists the data catalogs in the current Amazon Web Services account
<code>list_engine_versions</code>	Returns a list of engine versions that are available to choose from, including the Amazon Redshift engine
<code>list_executors</code>	Lists, in descending order, the executors that joined a session
<code>list_named_queries</code>	Provides a list of available query IDs only for queries saved in the specified workgroup
<code>list_notebook_metadata</code>	Displays the notebook files for the specified workgroup in paginated format
<code>list_notebook_sessions</code>	Lists, in descending order, the sessions that have been created in a notebook that are in an active state
<code>list_prepared_statements</code>	Lists the prepared statements in the specified workgroup
<code>list_query_executions</code>	Provides a list of available query execution IDs for the queries in the specified workgroup
<code>list_sessions</code>	Lists the sessions in a workgroup that are in an active state like CREATING, CREATING_SESSION, or CREATING_QUERY
<code>list_table_metadata</code>	Lists the metadata for the tables in the specified data catalog database
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists the tags associated with an Athena resource
<code>list_work_groups</code>	Lists available workgroups for the account
<code>put_capacity_assignment_configuration</code>	Puts a new capacity assignment configuration for a specified capacity reservation
<code>start_calculation_execution</code>	Submits calculations for execution within a session
<code>start_query_execution</code>	Runs the SQL query statements contained in the Query
<code>start_session</code>	Creates a session for running calculations within a workgroup
<code>stop_calculation_execution</code>	Requests the cancellation of a calculation
<code>stop_query_execution</code>	Stops a query execution
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds one or more tags to an Athena resource
<code>terminate_session</code>	Terminates an active session
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes one or more tags from an Athena resource
<code>update_capacity_reservation</code>	Updates the number of requested data processing units for the capacity reservation
<code>update_data_catalog</code>	Updates the data catalog that has the specified name
<code>update_named_query</code>	Updates a NamedQuery object
<code>update_notebook</code>	Updates the contents of a Spark notebook
<code>update_notebook_metadata</code>	Updates the metadata for a notebook
<code>update_prepared_statement</code>	Updates a prepared statement
<code>update_work_group</code>	Updates the workgroup with the specified name

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

cloudsearch

*Amazon CloudSearch***Description**

Amazon CloudSearch Configuration Service

You use the Amazon CloudSearch configuration service to create, configure, and manage search domains. Configuration service requests are submitted using the AWS Query protocol. AWS Query requests are HTTP or HTTPS requests submitted via HTTP GET or POST with a query parameter named Action.

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

Usage

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

Arguments

config

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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



```
    region = "string"
  )
```

Operations

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

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cloudsearch()
svc$build_suggesters(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

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

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

The endpoints for submitting `upload_documents`, `search`, and `suggest` requests are domain-specific. To get the endpoints for your domain, use the Amazon CloudSearch configuration service `DescribeDomains` action. The domain endpoints are also displayed on the domain dashboard in the Amazon CloudSearch console. You submit suggest requests to the search endpoint.

For more information, see the [Amazon CloudSearch Developer Guide](#).

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

 datapipeline

AWS Data Pipeline

Description

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

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

```

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

datazone

Amazon DataZone

Description

Amazon DataZone is a data management service that enables you to catalog, discover, govern, share, and analyze your data. With Amazon DataZone, you can share and access your data across accounts and supported regions. Amazon DataZone simplifies your experience across Amazon Web Services services, including, but not limited to, Amazon Redshift, Amazon Athena, Amazon Web Services Glue, and Amazon Web Services Lake Formation.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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



```

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

```

Operations

accept_predictions	Accepts automatically generated business-friendly metadata for your Amazon
accept_subscription_request	Accepts a subscription request to a specific asset
cancel_subscription	Cancels the subscription to the specified asset
create_asset	Creates an asset in Amazon DataZone catalog
create_asset_revision	Creates a revision of the asset
create_asset_type	Creates a custom asset type
create_data_source	Creates an Amazon DataZone data source
create_domain	Creates an Amazon DataZone domain
create_environment	Create an Amazon DataZone environment
create_environment_profile	Creates an Amazon DataZone environment profile
create_form_type	Creates a metadata form type
create_glossary	Creates an Amazon DataZone business glossary
create_glossary_term	Creates a business glossary term
create_group_profile	Creates a group profile in Amazon DataZone
create_listing_change_set	Create listing change set
create_project	Creates an Amazon DataZone project
create_project_membership	Creates a project membership in Amazon DataZone
create_subscription_grant	Creates a subscription grant in Amazon DataZone
create_subscription_request	Creates a subscription request in Amazon DataZone
create_subscription_target	Creates a subscription target in Amazon DataZone
create_user_profile	Creates a user profile in Amazon DataZone
delete_asset	Deletes an asset in Amazon DataZone
delete_asset_type	Deletes an asset type in Amazon DataZone
delete_data_source	Deletes a data source in Amazon DataZone
delete_domain	Deletes a Amazon DataZone domain
delete_environment	Deletes an environment in Amazon DataZone
delete_environment_blueprint_configuration	Deletes the blueprint configuration in Amazon DataZone
delete_environment_profile	Deletes an environment profile in Amazon DataZone
delete_form_type	Deletes and metadata form type in Amazon DataZone
delete_glossary	Deletes a business glossary in Amazon DataZone
delete_glossary_term	Deletes a business glossary term in Amazon DataZone
delete_listing	Delete listing
delete_project	Deletes a project in Amazon DataZone
delete_project_membership	Deletes project membership in Amazon DataZone
delete_subscription_grant	Deletes and subscription grant in Amazon DataZone
delete_subscription_request	Deletes a subscription request in Amazon DataZone
delete_subscription_target	Deletes a subscription target in Amazon DataZone
get_asset	Gets an Amazon DataZone asset
get_asset_type	Gets an Amazon DataZone asset type
get_data_source	Gets an Amazon DataZone data source

<code>get_data_source_run</code>	Gets an Amazon DataZone data source run
<code>get_domain</code>	Gets an Amazon DataZone domain
<code>get_environment</code>	Gets an Amazon DataZone environment
<code>get_environment_blueprint</code>	Gets an Amazon DataZone blueprint
<code>get_environment_blueprint_configuration</code>	Gets the blueprint configuration in Amazon DataZone
<code>get_environment_profile</code>	Gets an environment profile in Amazon DataZone
<code>get_form_type</code>	Gets a metadata form type in Amazon DataZone
<code>get_glossary</code>	Gets a business glossary in Amazon DataZone
<code>get_glossary_term</code>	Gets a business glossary term in Amazon DataZone
<code>get_group_profile</code>	Gets a group profile in Amazon DataZone
<code>get_iam_portal_login_url</code>	Gets the data portal URL for the specified Amazon DataZone domain
<code>get_listing</code>	Get listing
<code>get_project</code>	Gets a project in Amazon DataZone
<code>get_subscription</code>	Gets a subscription in Amazon DataZone
<code>get_subscription_grant</code>	Gets the subscription grant in Amazon DataZone
<code>get_subscription_request_details</code>	Gets the details of the specified subscription request
<code>get_subscription_target</code>	Gets the subscription target in Amazon DataZone
<code>get_user_profile</code>	Gets a user profile in Amazon DataZone
<code>list_asset_revisions</code>	Lists the revisions for the asset
<code>list_data_source_run_activities</code>	Lists data source run activities
<code>list_data_source_runs</code>	Lists data source runs in Amazon DataZone
<code>list_data_sources</code>	Lists data sources in Amazon DataZone
<code>list_domains</code>	Lists Amazon DataZone domains
<code>list_environment_blueprint_configurations</code>	Lists blueprint configurations for a Amazon DataZone environment
<code>list_environment_blueprints</code>	Lists blueprints in an Amazon DataZone environment
<code>list_environment_profiles</code>	Lists Amazon DataZone environment profiles
<code>list_environments</code>	Lists Amazon DataZone environments
<code>list_notifications</code>	Lists all Amazon DataZone notifications
<code>list_project_memberships</code>	Lists all members of the specified project
<code>list_projects</code>	Lists Amazon DataZone projects
<code>list_subscription_grants</code>	Lists subscription grants
<code>list_subscription_requests</code>	Lists Amazon DataZone subscription requests
<code>list_subscriptions</code>	Lists subscriptions in Amazon DataZone
<code>list_subscription_targets</code>	Lists subscription targets in Amazon DataZone
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists tags for the specified resource in Amazon DataZone
<code>put_environment_blueprint_configuration</code>	Writes the configuration for the specified environment blueprint in Amazon DataZone
<code>reject_predictions</code>	Rejects automatically generated business-friendly metadata for your Amazon DataZone
<code>reject_subscription_request</code>	Rejects the specified subscription request
<code>revoke_subscription</code>	Revokes a specified subscription in Amazon DataZone
<code>search</code>	Searches for assets in Amazon DataZone
<code>search_group_profiles</code>	Searches group profiles in Amazon DataZone
<code>search_listings</code>	Searches listings in Amazon DataZone
<code>search_types</code>	Searches for types in Amazon DataZone
<code>search_user_profiles</code>	Searches user profiles in Amazon DataZone
<code>start_data_source_run</code>	Start the run of the specified data source in Amazon DataZone
<code>tag_resource</code>	Tags a resource in Amazon DataZone
<code>untag_resource</code>	Untags a resource in Amazon DataZone
<code>update_data_source</code>	Updates the specified data source in Amazon DataZone

update_domain	Updates a Amazon DataZone domain
update_environment	Updates the specified environment in Amazon DataZone
update_environment_profile	Updates the specified environment profile in Amazon DataZone
update_glossary	Updates the business glossary in Amazon DataZone
update_glossary_term	Updates a business glossary term in Amazon DataZone
update_group_profile	Updates the specified group profile in Amazon DataZone
update_project	Updates the specified project in Amazon DataZone
update_subscription_grant_status	Updates the status of the specified subscription grant status in Amazon DataZone
update_subscription_request	Updates a specified subscription request in Amazon DataZone
update_subscription_target	Updates the specified subscription target in Amazon DataZone
update_user_profile	Updates the specified user profile in Amazon DataZone

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- datazone()
svc$accept_predictions(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

elasticsearchservice *Amazon Elasticsearch Service*

Description

Amazon Elasticsearch Configuration Service

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

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

```

Operations

accept_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection	Allows the destination domain owner to accept an inbound cross-cluster search connection
add_tags	Attaches tags to an existing Elasticsearch domain
associate_package	Associates a package with an Amazon ES domain
authorize_vpc_endpoint_access	Provides access to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain through the VPC endpoint
cancel_elasticsearch_service_software_update	Cancels a scheduled service software update for an Amazon ES domain
create_elasticsearch_domain	Creates a new Elasticsearch domain
create_outbound_cross_cluster_search_connection	Creates a new cross-cluster search connection from a source domain to a destination domain
create_package	Create a package for use with Amazon ES domains
create_vpc_endpoint	Creates an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoint
delete_elasticsearch_domain	Permanently deletes the specified Elasticsearch domain and all of its associated resources
delete_elasticsearch_service_role	Deletes the service-linked role that Elasticsearch Service uses to manage domains
delete_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection	Allows the destination domain owner to delete an existing inbound cross-cluster search connection
delete_outbound_cross_cluster_search_connection	Allows the source domain owner to delete an existing outbound cross-cluster search connection
delete_package	Delete the package
delete_vpc_endpoint	Deletes an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed interface VPC endpoint
describe_domain_auto_tunes	Provides scheduled Auto-Tune action details for the Elasticsearch domain
describe_domain_change_progress	Returns information about the current blue/green deployment happening on the specified Elasticsearch domain
describe_elasticsearch_domain	Returns domain configuration information about the specified Elasticsearch domain
describe_elasticsearch_domain_config	Provides cluster configuration information about the specified Elasticsearch domain
describe_elasticsearch_domains	Returns domain configuration information about the specified Elasticsearch domains

<code>describe_elasticsearch_instance_type_limits</code>	Describe Elasticsearch Limits for a given InstanceType and Elasticsearch
<code>describe_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connections</code>	Lists all the inbound cross-cluster search connections for a destination
<code>describe_outbound_cross_cluster_search_connections</code>	Lists all the outbound cross-cluster search connections for a source
<code>describe_packages</code>	Describes all packages available to Amazon ES
<code>describe_reserved_elasticsearch_instance_offerings</code>	Lists available reserved Elasticsearch instance offerings
<code>describe_reserved_elasticsearch_instances</code>	Returns information about reserved Elasticsearch instances for this ac
<code>describe_vpc_endpoints</code>	Describes one or more Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC e
<code>dissociate_package</code>	Dissociates a package from the Amazon ES domain
<code>get_compatible_elasticsearch_versions</code>	Returns a list of upgrade compatible Elastisearch versions
<code>get_package_version_history</code>	Returns a list of versions of the package, along with their creation tim
<code>get_upgrade_history</code>	Retrieves the complete history of the last 10 upgrades that were perfor
<code>get_upgrade_status</code>	Retrieves the latest status of the last upgrade or upgrade eligibility ch
<code>list_domain_names</code>	Returns the name of all Elasticsearch domains owned by the current u
<code>list_domains_for_package</code>	Lists all Amazon ES domains associated with the package
<code>list_elasticsearch_instance_types</code>	List all Elasticsearch instance types that are supported for given Elast
<code>list_elasticsearch_versions</code>	List all supported Elasticsearch versions
<code>list_packages_for_domain</code>	Lists all packages associated with the Amazon ES domain
<code>list_tags</code>	Returns all tags for the given Elasticsearch domain
<code>list_vpc_endpoint_access</code>	Retrieves information about each principal that is allowed to access a
<code>list_vpc_endpoints</code>	Retrieves all Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints i
<code>list_vpc_endpoints_for_domain</code>	Retrieves all Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints a
<code>purchase_reserved_elasticsearch_instance_offering</code>	Allows you to purchase reserved Elasticsearch instances
<code>reject_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection</code>	Allows the destination domain owner to reject an inbound cross-clust
<code>remove_tags</code>	Removes the specified set of tags from the specified Elasticsearch do
<code>revoke_vpc_endpoint_access</code>	Revokes access to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain that was p
<code>start_elasticsearch_service_software_update</code>	Schedules a service software update for an Amazon ES domain
<code>update_elasticsearch_domain_config</code>	Modifies the cluster configuration of the specified Elasticsearch doma
<code>update_package</code>	Updates a package for use with Amazon ES domains
<code>update_vpc_endpoint</code>	Modifies an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed interface VPC er
<code>upgrade_elasticsearch_domain</code>	Allows you to either upgrade your domain or perform an Upgrade eli

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- elasticsearchservice()
svc$accept_inbound_cross_cluster_search_connection(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

add_instance_fleet	Adds an instance fleet to a running cluster
add_instance_groups	Adds one or more instance groups to a running cluster
add_job_flow_steps	AddJobFlowSteps adds new steps to a running cluster
add_tags	Adds tags to an Amazon EMR resource, such as a cluster or an Amazon EMR Studio
cancel_steps	Cancels a pending step or steps in a running cluster
create_security_configuration	Creates a security configuration, which is stored in the service and can be specified
create_studio	Creates a new Amazon EMR Studio
create_studio_session_mapping	Maps a user or group to the Amazon EMR Studio specified by StudioId, and appl

delete_security_configuration	Deletes a security configuration
delete_studio	Removes an Amazon EMR Studio from the Studio metadata store
delete_studio_session_mapping	Removes a user or group from an Amazon EMR Studio
describe_cluster	Provides cluster-level details including status, hardware and software configuration This API is no longer supported and will eventually be removed
describe_job_flows	Provides details of a notebook execution
describe_notebook_execution	Provides Amazon EMR release label details, such as the releases available the Region
describe_release_label	Provides the details of a security configuration by returning the configuration JSON
describe_security_configuration	Provides more detail about the cluster step
describe_step	Returns details for the specified Amazon EMR Studio including ID, Name, VPC, Subnet, and IAM role
describe_studio	Returns the auto-termination policy for an Amazon EMR cluster
get_auto_termination_policy	Returns the Amazon EMR block public access configuration for your Amazon Web Services account
get_block_public_access_configuration	Provides temporary, HTTP basic credentials that are associated with a given runtime
get_cluster_session_credentials	Fetches the attached managed scaling policy for an Amazon EMR cluster
get_managed_scaling_policy	Fetches mapping details for the specified Amazon EMR Studio and identity (user or group)
get_studio_session_mapping	Provides information about the bootstrap actions associated with a cluster
list_bootstrap_actions	Provides the status of all clusters visible to this Amazon Web Services account
list_clusters	Lists all available details about the instance fleets in a cluster
list_instance_fleets	Provides all available details about the instance groups in a cluster
list_instance_groups	Provides information for all active Amazon EC2 instances and Amazon EC2 instance fleets
list_instances	Provides summaries of all notebook executions
list_notebook_executions	Retrieves release labels of Amazon EMR services in the Region where the API is called
list_release_labels	Lists all the security configurations visible to this account, providing their creation time
list_security_configurations	Provides a list of steps for the cluster in reverse order unless you specify stepIds with the request
list_steps	Returns a list of all Amazon EMR Studios associated with the Amazon Web Services account
list_studios	Returns a list of all user or group session mappings for the Amazon EMR Studio session
list_studio_session_mappings	A list of the instance types that Amazon EMR supports
list_supported_instance_types	Modifies the number of steps that can be executed concurrently for the cluster step
modify_cluster	Modifies the target On-Demand and target Spot capacities for the instance fleet with the request
modify_instance_fleet	ModifyInstanceGroups modifies the number of nodes and configuration settings of the instance group
modify_instance_groups	Creates or updates an automatic scaling policy for a core instance group or task instance group
put_auto_scaling_policy	Auto-termination is supported in Amazon EMR releases 5
put_auto_termination_policy	Creates or updates an Amazon EMR block public access configuration for your Amazon Web Services account
put_block_public_access_configuration	Creates or updates a managed scaling policy for an Amazon EMR cluster
put_managed_scaling_policy	Removes an automatic scaling policy from a specified instance group within an Amazon EMR cluster
remove_auto_scaling_policy	Removes an auto-termination policy from an Amazon EMR cluster
remove_auto_termination_policy	Removes a managed scaling policy from a specified Amazon EMR cluster
remove_managed_scaling_policy	Removes tags from an Amazon EMR resource, such as a cluster or Amazon EMR Studio
remove_tags	RunJobFlow creates and starts running a new cluster (job flow)
run_job_flow	You can use the SetKeepJobFlowAliveWhenNoSteps to configure a cluster (job flow)
set_keep_job_flow_alive_when_no_steps	SetTerminationProtection locks a cluster (job flow) so the Amazon EC2 instances are not terminated
set_termination_protection	The SetVisibleToAllUsers parameter is no longer supported
set_visible_to_all_users	Starts a notebook execution
start_notebook_execution	Stops a notebook execution
stop_notebook_execution	TerminateJobFlows shuts a list of clusters (job flows) down
terminate_job_flows	Updates an Amazon EMR Studio configuration, including attributes such as name, VPC, Subnet, and IAM role
update_studio	Updates the session policy attached to the user or group for the specified Amazon EMR Studio
update_studio_session_mapping	

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

entityresolution *AWS EntityResolution*

Description

Welcome to the *Entity Resolution API Reference*.

Entity Resolution is an Amazon Web Services service that provides pre-configured entity resolution capabilities that enable developers and analysts at advertising and marketing companies to build an accurate and complete view of their consumers.

With Entity Resolution, you can match source records containing consumer identifiers, such as name, email address, and phone number. This is true even when these records have incomplete or conflicting identifiers. For example, Entity Resolution can effectively match a source record from a customer relationship management (CRM) system with a source record from a marketing system containing campaign information.

To learn more about Entity Resolution concepts, procedures, and best practices, see the [Entity Resolution User Guide](#).

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

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

```

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

```

Operations

create_id_mapping_workflow	Creates an IdMappingWorkflow object which stores the configuration of the data processing
create_matching_workflow	Creates a MatchingWorkflow object which stores the configuration of the data processing job
create_schema_mapping	Creates a schema mapping, which defines the schema of the input customer records table
delete_id_mapping_workflow	Deletes the IdMappingWorkflow with a given name
delete_matching_workflow	Deletes the MatchingWorkflow with a given name
delete_schema_mapping	Deletes the SchemaMapping with a given name
get_id_mapping_job	Gets the status, metrics, and errors (if there are any) that are associated with a job
get_id_mapping_workflow	Returns the IdMappingWorkflow with a given name, if it exists
get_match_id	Returns the corresponding Match ID of a customer record if the record has been processed
get_matching_job	Gets the status, metrics, and errors (if there are any) that are associated with a job
get_matching_workflow	Returns the MatchingWorkflow with a given name, if it exists
get_provider_service	Returns the ProviderService of a given name
get_schema_mapping	Returns the SchemaMapping of a given name
list_id_mapping_jobs	Lists all ID mapping jobs for a given workflow
list_id_mapping_workflows	Returns a list of all the IdMappingWorkflows that have been created for an Amazon Web Ser
list_matching_jobs	Lists all jobs for a given workflow
list_matching_workflows	Returns a list of all the MatchingWorkflows that have been created for an Amazon Web Serv
list_provider_services	Returns a list of all the ProviderServices that are available in this Amazon Web Services Reg
list_schema_mappings	Returns a list of all the SchemaMappings that have been created for an Amazon Web Service
list_tags_for_resource	Displays the tags associated with an Entity Resolution resource
start_id_mapping_job	Starts the IdMappingJob of a workflow
start_matching_job	Starts the MatchingJob of a workflow
tag_resource	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified Entity Resolution resource
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from the specified Entity Resolution resource
update_id_mapping_workflow	Updates an existing IdMappingWorkflow
update_matching_workflow	Updates an existing MatchingWorkflow
update_schema_mapping	Updates a schema mapping

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- entityresolution()
svc$create_id_mapping_workflow(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

 firehose

Amazon Kinesis Firehose

Description

Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose API Reference

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

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

```

Operations

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

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- firehose()
svc$create_delivery_stream(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

 glue

 AWS Glue

Description

Glue

Defines the public endpoint for the Glue service.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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



```

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

```

Operations

batch_create_partition	Creates one or more partitions in a batch operation
batch_delete_connection	Deletes a list of connection definitions from the Data Catalog
batch_delete_partition	Deletes one or more partitions in a batch operation
batch_delete_table	Deletes multiple tables at once
batch_delete_table_version	Deletes a specified batch of versions of a table
batch_get_blueprints	Retrieves information about a list of blueprints
batch_get_crawlers	Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of crawler names
batch_get_custom_entity_types	Retrieves the details for the custom patterns specified by a list of names
batch_get_data_quality_result	Retrieves a list of data quality results for the specified result IDs
batch_get_dev_endpoints	Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of development endpoints
batch_get_jobs	Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of job names
batch_get_partition	Retrieves partitions in a batch request
batch_get_table_optimizer	Returns the configuration for the specified table optimizers
batch_get_triggers	Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of trigger names
batch_get_workflows	Returns a list of resource metadata for a given list of workflow names
batch_stop_job_run	Stops one or more job runs for a specified job definition
batch_update_partition	Updates one or more partitions in a batch operation
cancel_data_quality_rule_recommendation_run	Cancels the specified recommendation run that was being used to generate recommendations
cancel_data_quality_ruleset_evaluation_run	Cancels a run where a ruleset is being evaluated against a data source
cancel_ml_task_run	Cancels (stops) a task run

<code>cancel_statement</code>	Cancels the statement
<code>check_schema_version_validity</code>	Validates the supplied schema
<code>create_blueprint</code>	Registers a blueprint with Glue
<code>create_classifier</code>	Creates a classifier in the user's account
<code>create_connection</code>	Creates a connection definition in the Data Catalog
<code>create_crawler</code>	Creates a new crawler with specified targets, role, configuration, and options
<code>create_custom_entity_type</code>	Creates a custom pattern that is used to detect sensitive data across the column
<code>create_database</code>	Creates a new database in a Data Catalog
<code>create_data_quality_ruleset</code>	Creates a data quality ruleset with DQDL rules applied to a specified Glue table
<code>create_dev_endpoint</code>	Creates a new development endpoint
<code>create_job</code>	Creates a new job definition
<code>create_ml_transform</code>	Creates an Glue machine learning transform
<code>create_partition</code>	Creates a new partition
<code>create_partition_index</code>	Creates a specified partition index in an existing table
<code>create_registry</code>	Creates a new registry which may be used to hold a collection of schemas
<code>create_schema</code>	Creates a new schema set and registers the schema definition
<code>create_script</code>	Transforms a directed acyclic graph (DAG) into code
<code>create_security_configuration</code>	Creates a new security configuration
<code>create_session</code>	Creates a new session
<code>create_table</code>	Creates a new table definition in the Data Catalog
<code>create_table_optimizer</code>	Creates a new table optimizer for a specific function
<code>create_trigger</code>	Creates a new trigger
<code>create_user_defined_function</code>	Creates a new function definition in the Data Catalog
<code>create_workflow</code>	Creates a new workflow
<code>delete_blueprint</code>	Deletes an existing blueprint
<code>delete_classifier</code>	Removes a classifier from the Data Catalog
<code>delete_column_statistics_for_partition</code>	Delete the partition column statistics of a column
<code>delete_column_statistics_for_table</code>	Retrieves table statistics of columns
<code>delete_connection</code>	Deletes a connection from the Data Catalog
<code>delete_crawler</code>	Removes a specified crawler from the Glue Data Catalog, unless the crawler is
<code>delete_custom_entity_type</code>	Deletes a custom pattern by specifying its name
<code>delete_database</code>	Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog
<code>delete_data_quality_ruleset</code>	Deletes a data quality ruleset
<code>delete_dev_endpoint</code>	Deletes a specified development endpoint
<code>delete_job</code>	Deletes a specified job definition
<code>delete_ml_transform</code>	Deletes an Glue machine learning transform
<code>delete_partition</code>	Deletes a specified partition
<code>delete_partition_index</code>	Deletes a specified partition index from an existing table
<code>delete_registry</code>	Delete the entire registry including schema and all of its versions
<code>delete_resource_policy</code>	Deletes a specified policy
<code>delete_schema</code>	Deletes the entire schema set, including the schema set and all of its versions
<code>delete_schema_versions</code>	Remove versions from the specified schema
<code>delete_security_configuration</code>	Deletes a specified security configuration
<code>delete_session</code>	Deletes the session
<code>delete_table</code>	Removes a table definition from the Data Catalog
<code>delete_table_optimizer</code>	Deletes an optimizer and all associated metadata for a table
<code>delete_table_version</code>	Deletes a specified version of a table
<code>delete_trigger</code>	Deletes a specified trigger

<code>delete_user_defined_function</code>	Deletes an existing function definition from the Data Catalog
<code>delete_workflow</code>	Deletes a workflow
<code>get_blueprint</code>	Retrieves the details of a blueprint
<code>get_blueprint_run</code>	Retrieves the details of a blueprint run
<code>get_blueprint_runs</code>	Retrieves the details of blueprint runs for a specified blueprint
<code>get_catalog_import_status</code>	Retrieves the status of a migration operation
<code>get_classifier</code>	Retrieve a classifier by name
<code>get_classifiers</code>	Lists all classifier objects in the Data Catalog
<code>get_column_statistics_for_partition</code>	Retrieves partition statistics of columns
<code>get_column_statistics_for_table</code>	Retrieves table statistics of columns
<code>get_column_statistics_task_run</code>	Get the associated metadata/information for a task run, given a task run ID
<code>get_column_statistics_task_runs</code>	Retrieves information about all runs associated with the specified table
<code>get_connection</code>	Retrieves a connection definition from the Data Catalog
<code>get_connections</code>	Retrieves a list of connection definitions from the Data Catalog
<code>get_crawler</code>	Retrieves metadata for a specified crawler
<code>get_crawler_metrics</code>	Retrieves metrics about specified crawlers
<code>get_crawlers</code>	Retrieves metadata for all crawlers defined in the customer account
<code>get_custom_entity_type</code>	Retrieves the details of a custom pattern by specifying its name
<code>get_database</code>	Retrieves the definition of a specified database
<code>get_databases</code>	Retrieves all databases defined in a given Data Catalog
<code>get_data_catalog_encryption_settings</code>	Retrieves the security configuration for a specified catalog
<code>get_dataflow_graph</code>	Transforms a Python script into a directed acyclic graph (DAG)
<code>get_data_quality_result</code>	Retrieves the result of a data quality rule evaluation
<code>get_data_quality_rule_recommendation_run</code>	Gets the specified recommendation run that was used to generate rules
<code>get_data_quality_ruleset</code>	Returns an existing ruleset by identifier or name
<code>get_data_quality_ruleset_evaluation_run</code>	Retrieves a specific run where a ruleset is evaluated against a data source
<code>get_dev_endpoint</code>	Retrieves information about a specified development endpoint
<code>get_dev_endpoints</code>	Retrieves all the development endpoints in this Amazon Web Services account
<code>get_job</code>	Retrieves an existing job definition
<code>get_job_bookmark</code>	Returns information on a job bookmark entry
<code>get_job_run</code>	Retrieves the metadata for a given job run
<code>get_job_runs</code>	Retrieves metadata for all runs of a given job definition
<code>get_jobs</code>	Retrieves all current job definitions
<code>get_mapping</code>	Creates mappings
<code>get_ml_task_run</code>	Gets details for a specific task run on a machine learning transform
<code>get_ml_task_runs</code>	Gets a list of runs for a machine learning transform
<code>get_ml_transform</code>	Gets an Glue machine learning transform artifact and all its corresponding runs
<code>get_ml_transforms</code>	Gets a sortable, filterable list of existing Glue machine learning transforms
<code>get_partition</code>	Retrieves information about a specified partition
<code>get_partition_indexes</code>	Retrieves the partition indexes associated with a table
<code>get_partitions</code>	Retrieves information about the partitions in a table
<code>get_plan</code>	Gets code to perform a specified mapping
<code>get_registry</code>	Describes the specified registry in detail
<code>get_resource_policies</code>	Retrieves the resource policies set on individual resources by Resource Account
<code>get_resource_policy</code>	Retrieves a specified resource policy
<code>get_schema</code>	Describes the specified schema in detail
<code>get_schema_by_definition</code>	Retrieves a schema by the SchemaDefinition
<code>get_schema_version</code>	Get the specified schema by its unique ID assigned when a version of the schema is created

<code>get_schema_versions_diff</code>	Fetches the schema version difference in the specified difference type between two versions
<code>get_security_configuration</code>	Retrieves a specified security configuration
<code>get_security_configurations</code>	Retrieves a list of all security configurations
<code>get_session</code>	Retrieves the session
<code>get_statement</code>	Retrieves the statement
<code>get_table</code>	Retrieves the Table definition in a Data Catalog for a specified table
<code>get_table_optimizer</code>	Returns the configuration of all optimizers associated with a specified table
<code>get_tables</code>	Retrieves the definitions of some or all of the tables in a given Database
<code>get_table_version</code>	Retrieves a specified version of a table
<code>get_table_versions</code>	Retrieves a list of strings that identify available versions of a specified table
<code>get_tags</code>	Retrieves a list of tags associated with a resource
<code>get_trigger</code>	Retrieves the definition of a trigger
<code>get_triggers</code>	Gets all the triggers associated with a job
<code>get_unfiltered_partition_metadata</code>	Retrieves partition metadata from the Data Catalog that contains unfiltered metadata
<code>get_unfiltered_partitions_metadata</code>	Retrieves partition metadata from the Data Catalog that contains unfiltered metadata
<code>get_unfiltered_table_metadata</code>	Retrieves table metadata from the Data Catalog that contains unfiltered metadata
<code>get_user_defined_function</code>	Retrieves a specified function definition from the Data Catalog
<code>get_user_defined_functions</code>	Retrieves multiple function definitions from the Data Catalog
<code>get_workflow</code>	Retrieves resource metadata for a workflow
<code>get_workflow_run</code>	Retrieves the metadata for a given workflow run
<code>get_workflow_run_properties</code>	Retrieves the workflow run properties which were set during the run
<code>get_workflow_runs</code>	Retrieves metadata for all runs of a given workflow
<code>import_catalog_to_glue</code>	Imports an existing Amazon Athena Data Catalog to Glue
<code>list_blueprints</code>	Lists all the blueprint names in an account
<code>list_column_statistics_task_runs</code>	List all task runs for a particular account
<code>list_crawlers</code>	Retrieves the names of all crawler resources in this Amazon Web Services account
<code>list_crawls</code>	Returns all the crawls of a specified crawler
<code>list_custom_entity_types</code>	Lists all the custom patterns that have been created
<code>list_data_quality_results</code>	Returns all data quality execution results for your account
<code>list_data_quality_rule_recommendation_runs</code>	Lists the recommendation runs meeting the filter criteria
<code>list_data_quality_ruleset_evaluation_runs</code>	Lists all the runs meeting the filter criteria, where a ruleset is evaluated against a table
<code>list_data_quality_rulesets</code>	Returns a paginated list of rulesets for the specified list of Glue tables
<code>list_dev_endpoints</code>	Retrieves the names of all DevEndpoint resources in this Amazon Web Services account
<code>list_jobs</code>	Retrieves the names of all job resources in this Amazon Web Services account
<code>list_ml_transforms</code>	Retrieves a sortable, filterable list of existing Glue machine learning transforms
<code>list_registries</code>	Returns a list of registries that you have created, with minimal registry information
<code>list_schemas</code>	Returns a list of schemas with minimal details
<code>list_schema_versions</code>	Returns a list of schema versions that you have created, with minimal information
<code>list_sessions</code>	Retrieve a list of sessions
<code>list_statements</code>	Lists statements for the session
<code>list_table_optimizer_runs</code>	Lists the history of previous optimizer runs for a specific table
<code>list_triggers</code>	Retrieves the names of all trigger resources in this Amazon Web Services account
<code>list_workflows</code>	Lists names of workflows created in the account
<code>put_data_catalog_encryption_settings</code>	Sets the security configuration for a specified catalog
<code>put_resource_policy</code>	Sets the Data Catalog resource policy for access control
<code>put_schema_version_metadata</code>	Puts the metadata key value pair for a specified schema version ID
<code>put_workflow_run_properties</code>	Puts the specified workflow run properties for the given workflow run
<code>query_schema_version_metadata</code>	Queries for the schema version metadata information

<code>register_schema_version</code>	Adds a new version to the existing schema
<code>remove_schema_version_metadata</code>	Removes a key value pair from the schema version metadata for the specified schema version
<code>reset_job_bookmark</code>	Resets a bookmark entry
<code>resume_workflow_run</code>	Restarts selected nodes of a previous partially completed workflow run and resumes the workflow
<code>run_statement</code>	Executes the statement
<code>search_tables</code>	Searches a set of tables based on properties in the table metadata as well as the table name
<code>start_blueprint_run</code>	Starts a new run of the specified blueprint
<code>start_column_statistics_task_run</code>	Starts a column statistics task run, for a specified table and columns
<code>start_crawler</code>	Starts a crawl using the specified crawler, regardless of what is scheduled
<code>start_crawler_schedule</code>	Changes the schedule state of the specified crawler to SCHEDULED, unless it is already in that state
<code>start_data_quality_rule_recommendation_run</code>	Starts a recommendation run that is used to generate rules when you don't know what rules to use
<code>start_data_quality_ruleset_evaluation_run</code>	Once you have a ruleset definition (either recommended or your own), you can use this to evaluate it
<code>start_export_labels_task_run</code>	Begins an asynchronous task to export all labeled data for a particular transform
<code>start_import_labels_task_run</code>	Enables you to provide additional labels (examples of truth) to be used to train a classifier
<code>start_job_run</code>	Starts a job run using a job definition
<code>start_ml_evaluation_task_run</code>	Starts a task to estimate the quality of the transform
<code>start_ml_labeling_set_generation_task_run</code>	Starts the active learning workflow for your machine learning transform to improve its accuracy
<code>start_trigger</code>	Starts an existing trigger
<code>start_workflow_run</code>	Starts a new run of the specified workflow
<code>stop_column_statistics_task_run</code>	Stops a task run for the specified table
<code>stop_crawler</code>	If the specified crawler is running, stops the crawl
<code>stop_crawler_schedule</code>	Sets the schedule state of the specified crawler to NOT_SCHEDULED, but does not stop the crawl
<code>stop_session</code>	Stops the session
<code>stop_trigger</code>	Stops a specified trigger
<code>stop_workflow_run</code>	Stops the execution of the specified workflow run
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds tags to a resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes tags from a resource
<code>update_blueprint</code>	Updates a registered blueprint
<code>update_classifier</code>	Modifies an existing classifier (a GrokClassifier, an XMLClassifier, a JsonClassifier)
<code>update_column_statistics_for_partition</code>	Creates or updates partition statistics of columns
<code>update_column_statistics_for_table</code>	Creates or updates table statistics of columns
<code>update_connection</code>	Updates a connection definition in the Data Catalog
<code>update_crawler</code>	Updates a crawler
<code>update_crawler_schedule</code>	Updates the schedule of a crawler using a cron expression
<code>update_database</code>	Updates an existing database definition in a Data Catalog
<code>update_data_quality_ruleset</code>	Updates the specified data quality ruleset
<code>update_dev_endpoint</code>	Updates a specified development endpoint
<code>update_job</code>	Updates an existing job definition
<code>update_job_from_source_control</code>	Synchronizes a job from the source control repository
<code>update_ml_transform</code>	Updates an existing machine learning transform
<code>update_partition</code>	Updates a partition
<code>update_registry</code>	Updates an existing registry which is used to hold a collection of schemas
<code>update_schema</code>	Updates the description, compatibility setting, or version checkpoint for a schema
<code>update_source_control_from_job</code>	Synchronizes a job to the source control repository
<code>update_table</code>	Updates a metadata table in the Data Catalog
<code>update_table_optimizer</code>	Updates the configuration for an existing table optimizer
<code>update_trigger</code>	Updates a trigger definition
<code>update_user_defined_function</code>	Updates an existing function definition in the Data Catalog

`update_workflow`

Updates an existing workflow

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- glue()
svc$batch_create_partition(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

`gluedatabrew`*AWS Glue DataBrew*

Description

Glue DataBrew is a visual, cloud-scale data-preparation service. DataBrew simplifies data preparation tasks, targeting data issues that are hard to spot and time-consuming to fix. DataBrew empowers users of all technical levels to visualize the data and perform one-click data transformations, with no coding required.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

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

```

Operations

batch_delete_recipe_version	Deletes one or more versions of a recipe at a time
create_dataset	Creates a new DataBrew dataset
create_profile_job	Creates a new job to analyze a dataset and create its data profile
create_project	Creates a new DataBrew project
create_recipe	Creates a new DataBrew recipe
create_recipe_job	Creates a new job to transform input data, using steps defined in an existing Glue DataBrew recipe
create_ruleset	Creates a new ruleset that can be used in a profile job to validate the data quality of a dataset
create_schedule	Creates a new schedule for one or more DataBrew jobs
delete_dataset	Deletes a dataset from DataBrew
delete_job	Deletes the specified DataBrew job
delete_project	Deletes an existing DataBrew project
delete_recipe_version	Deletes a single version of a DataBrew recipe
delete_ruleset	Deletes a ruleset
delete_schedule	Deletes the specified DataBrew schedule
describe_dataset	Returns the definition of a specific DataBrew dataset
describe_job	Returns the definition of a specific DataBrew job
describe_job_run	Represents one run of a DataBrew job
describe_project	Returns the definition of a specific DataBrew project
describe_recipe	Returns the definition of a specific DataBrew recipe corresponding to a particular version
describe_ruleset	Retrieves detailed information about the ruleset
describe_schedule	Returns the definition of a specific DataBrew schedule
list_datasets	Lists all of the DataBrew datasets
list_job_runs	Lists all of the previous runs of a particular DataBrew job
list_jobs	Lists all of the DataBrew jobs that are defined
list_projects	Lists all of the DataBrew projects that are defined
list_recipes	Lists all of the DataBrew recipes that are defined
list_recipe_versions	Lists the versions of a particular DataBrew recipe, except for LATEST_WORKING
list_rulesets	List all rulesets available in the current account or rulesets associated with a specific resource (
list_schedules	Lists the DataBrew schedules that are defined
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all the tags for a DataBrew resource
publish_recipe	Publishes a new version of a DataBrew recipe
send_project_session_action	Performs a recipe step within an interactive DataBrew session that's currently open
start_job_run	Runs a DataBrew job

<code>start_project_session</code>	Creates an interactive session, enabling you to manipulate data in a DataBrew project
<code>stop_job_run</code>	Stops a particular run of a job
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds metadata tags to a DataBrew resource, such as a dataset, project, recipe, job, or schedule
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes metadata tags from a DataBrew resource
<code>update_dataset</code>	Modifies the definition of an existing DataBrew dataset
<code>update_profile_job</code>	Modifies the definition of an existing profile job
<code>update_project</code>	Modifies the definition of an existing DataBrew project
<code>update_recipe</code>	Modifies the definition of the LATEST_WORKING version of a DataBrew recipe
<code>update_recipe_job</code>	Modifies the definition of an existing DataBrew recipe job
<code>update_ruleset</code>	Updates specified ruleset
<code>update_schedule</code>	Modifies the definition of an existing DataBrew schedule

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- gluedatabrew()
svc$batch_delete_recipe_version(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

healthlake

Amazon HealthLake

Description

AWS HealthLake is a HIPAA eligible service that allows customers to store, transform, query, and analyze their FHIR-formatted data in a consistent fashion in the cloud.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

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

```

Operations

create_fhir_datastore	Creates a data store that can ingest and export FHIR formatted data
delete_fhir_datastore	Deletes a data store
describe_fhir_datastore	Gets the properties associated with the FHIR data store, including the data store ID, data store ARN, name, and the status of the data store
describe_fhir_export_job	Displays the properties of a FHIR export job, including the ID, ARN, name, and the status of the job
describe_fhir_import_job	Displays the properties of a FHIR import job, including the ID, ARN, name, and the status of the job
list_fhir_datastores	Lists all FHIR data stores that are in the user's account, regardless of data store status
list_fhir_export_jobs	Lists all FHIR export jobs associated with an account and their statuses
list_fhir_import_jobs	Lists all FHIR import jobs associated with an account and their statuses
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of all existing tags associated with a data store
start_fhir_export_job	Begins a FHIR export job
start_fhir_import_job	Begins a FHIR Import job
tag_resource	Adds a user specified key and value tag to a data store
untag_resource	Removes tags from a data store

Examples

```

## Not run:
svc <- healthlake()
svc$create_fhir_datastore(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

Introduction

The Amazon Interactive Video Service (IVS) API is REST compatible, using a standard HTTP API and an Amazon Web Services EventBridge event stream for responses. JSON is used for both requests and responses, including errors.

The API is an Amazon Web Services regional service. For a list of supported regions and Amazon IVS HTTPS service endpoints, see the [Amazon IVS page](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

*All API request parameters and URLs are case sensitive. *

For a summary of notable documentation changes in each release, see [Document History](#).

Allowed Header Values

- Accept: application/json
- Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
- Content-Type: application/json

Resources

The following resources contain information about your IVS live stream (see [Getting Started with Amazon IVS](#)):

- **Channel** — Stores configuration data related to your live stream. You first create a channel and then use the channel's stream key to start your live stream. See the Channel endpoints for more information.
- **Stream key** — An identifier assigned by Amazon IVS when you create a channel, which is then used to authorize streaming. See the StreamKey endpoints for more information. *Treat the stream key like a secret, since it allows anyone to stream to the channel.*
- **Playback key pair** — Video playback may be restricted using playback-authorization tokens, which use public-key encryption. A playback key pair is the public-private pair of keys used to sign and validate the playback-authorization token. See the PlaybackKeyPair endpoints for more information.
- **Recording configuration** — Stores configuration related to recording a live stream and where to store the recorded content. Multiple channels can reference the same recording configuration. See the Recording Configuration endpoints for more information.

Tagging

A *tag* is a metadata label that you assign to an Amazon Web Services resource. A tag comprises a *key* and a *value*, both set by you. For example, you might set a tag as `topic:nature` to label a particular video category. See [Tagging Amazon Web Services Resources](#) for more information, including restrictions that apply to tags and "Tag naming limits and requirements"; Amazon IVS has no service-specific constraints beyond what is documented there.

Tags can help you identify and organize your Amazon Web Services resources. For example, you can use the same tag for different resources to indicate that they are related. You can also use tags to manage access (see [Access Tags](#)).

The Amazon IVS API has these tag-related endpoints: [tag_resource](#), [untag_resource](#), and [list_tags_for_resource](#). The following resources support tagging: Channels, Stream Keys, Playback Key Pairs, and Recording Configurations.

At most 50 tags can be applied to a resource.

Authentication versus Authorization

Note the differences between these concepts:

- *Authentication* is about verifying identity. You need to be authenticated to sign Amazon IVS API requests.
- *Authorization* is about granting permissions. Your IAM roles need to have permissions for Amazon IVS API requests. In addition, authorization is needed to view [Amazon IVS private channels](#). (Private channels are channels that are enabled for "playback authorization.")

Authentication

All Amazon IVS API requests must be authenticated with a signature. The Amazon Web Services Command-Line Interface (CLI) and Amazon IVS Player SDKs take care of signing the underlying API calls for you. However, if your application calls the Amazon IVS API directly, it's your responsibility to sign the requests.

You generate a signature using valid Amazon Web Services credentials that have permission to perform the requested action. For example, you must sign PutMetadata requests with a signature generated from a user account that has the `ivs:PutMetadata` permission.

For more information:

- Authentication and generating signatures — See [Authenticating Requests \(Amazon Web Services Signature Version 4\)](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.
- Managing Amazon IVS permissions — See [Identity and Access Management](#) on the Security page of the *Amazon IVS User Guide*.

Amazon Resource Names (ARNs)

ARNs uniquely identify AWS resources. An ARN is required when you need to specify a resource unambiguously across all of AWS, such as in IAM policies and API calls. For more information, see [Amazon Resource Names](#) in the *AWS General Reference*.

Channel Endpoints

- [create_channel](#) — Creates a new channel and an associated stream key to start streaming.
- [get_channel](#) — Gets the channel configuration for the specified channel ARN.
- [batch_get_channel](#) — Performs [get_channel](#) on multiple ARNs simultaneously.
- [list_channels](#) — Gets summary information about all channels in your account, in the Amazon Web Services region where the API request is processed. This list can be filtered to match a specified name or recording-configuration ARN. Filters are mutually exclusive and cannot be used together. If you try to use both filters, you will get an error (409 Conflict Exception).
- [update_channel](#) — Updates a channel's configuration. This does not affect an ongoing stream of this channel. You must stop and restart the stream for the changes to take effect.

- [delete_channel](#) — Deletes the specified channel.

StreamKey Endpoints

- [create_stream_key](#) — Creates a stream key, used to initiate a stream, for the specified channel ARN.
- [get_stream_key](#) — Gets stream key information for the specified ARN.
- [batch_get_stream_key](#) — Performs [get_stream_key](#) on multiple ARNs simultaneously.
- [list_stream_keys](#) — Gets summary information about stream keys for the specified channel.
- [delete_stream_key](#) — Deletes the stream key for the specified ARN, so it can no longer be used to stream.

Stream Endpoints

- [get_stream](#) — Gets information about the active (live) stream on a specified channel.
- [get_stream_session](#) — Gets metadata on a specified stream.
- [list_streams](#) — Gets summary information about live streams in your account, in the Amazon Web Services region where the API request is processed.
- [list_stream_sessions](#) — Gets a summary of current and previous streams for a specified channel in your account, in the AWS region where the API request is processed.
- [stop_stream](#) — Disconnects the incoming RTMPS stream for the specified channel. Can be used in conjunction with [delete_stream_key](#) to prevent further streaming to a channel.
- [put_metadata](#) — Inserts metadata into the active stream of the specified channel. At most 5 requests per second per channel are allowed, each with a maximum 1 KB payload. (If 5 TPS is not sufficient for your needs, we recommend batching your data into a single PutMetadata call.) At most 155 requests per second per account are allowed.

Private Channel Endpoints

For more information, see [Setting Up Private Channels](#) in the *Amazon IVS User Guide*.

- [import_playback_key_pair](#) — Imports the public portion of a new key pair and returns its arn and fingerprint. The privateKey can then be used to generate viewer authorization tokens, to grant viewers access to private channels (channels enabled for playback authorization).
- [get_playback_key_pair](#) — Gets a specified playback authorization key pair and returns the arn and fingerprint. The privateKey held by the caller can be used to generate viewer authorization tokens, to grant viewers access to private channels.
- [list_playback_key_pairs](#) — Gets summary information about playback key pairs.
- [delete_playback_key_pair](#) — Deletes a specified authorization key pair. This invalidates future viewer tokens generated using the key pair's privateKey.
- [start_viewer_session_revocation](#) — Starts the process of revoking the viewer session associated with a specified channel ARN and viewer ID. Optionally, you can provide a version to revoke viewer sessions less than and including that version.
- [batch_start_viewer_session_revocation](#) — Performs [start_viewer_session_revocation](#) on multiple channel ARN and viewer ID pairs simultaneously.

RecordingConfiguration Endpoints

- `create_recording_configuration` — Creates a new recording configuration, used to enable recording to Amazon S3.
- `get_recording_configuration` — Gets the recording-configuration metadata for the specified ARN.
- `list_recording_configurations` — Gets summary information about all recording configurations in your account, in the Amazon Web Services region where the API request is processed.
- `delete_recording_configuration` — Deletes the recording configuration for the specified ARN.

Amazon Web Services Tags Endpoints

- `tag_resource` — Adds or updates tags for the Amazon Web Services resource with the specified ARN.
- `untag_resource` — Removes tags from the resource with the specified ARN.
- `list_tags_for_resource` — Gets information about Amazon Web Services tags for the specified ARN.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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


Operations

batch_get_channel	Performs GetChannel on multiple ARNs simultaneously
batch_get_stream_key	Performs GetStreamKey on multiple ARNs simultaneously
batch_start_viewer_session_revocation	Performs StartViewerSessionRevocation on multiple channel ARN and viewer ID pairs
create_channel	Creates a new channel and an associated stream key to start streaming
create_recording_configuration	Creates a new recording configuration, used to enable recording to Amazon S3
create_stream_key	Creates a stream key, used to initiate a stream, for the specified channel ARN
delete_channel	Deletes the specified channel and its associated stream keys
delete_playback_key_pair	Deletes a specified authorization key pair
delete_recording_configuration	Deletes the recording configuration for the specified ARN
delete_stream_key	Deletes the stream key for the specified ARN, so it can no longer be used to stream
get_channel	Gets the channel configuration for the specified channel ARN
get_playback_key_pair	Gets a specified playback authorization key pair and returns the arn and fingerprint
get_recording_configuration	Gets the recording configuration for the specified ARN
get_stream	Gets information about the active (live) stream on a specified channel
get_stream_key	Gets stream-key information for a specified ARN
get_stream_session	Gets metadata on a specified stream
import_playback_key_pair	Imports the public portion of a new key pair and returns its arn and fingerprint
list_channels	Gets summary information about all channels in your account, in the Amazon Web Services console
list_playback_key_pairs	Gets summary information about playback key pairs
list_recording_configurations	Gets summary information about all recording configurations in your account, in the Amazon Web Services console
list_stream_keys	Gets summary information about stream keys for the specified channel
list_streams	Gets summary information about live streams in your account, in the Amazon Web Services console
list_stream_sessions	Gets a summary of current and previous streams for a specified channel in your account
list_tags_for_resource	Gets information about Amazon Web Services tags for the specified ARN
put_metadata	Inserts metadata into the active stream of the specified channel
start_viewer_session_revocation	Starts the process of revoking the viewer session associated with a specified channel
stop_stream	Disconnects the incoming RTMPS stream for the specified channel
tag_resource	Adds or updates tags for the Amazon Web Services resource with the specified ARN
untag_resource	Removes tags from the resource with the specified ARN
update_channel	Updates a channel's configuration

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ivs()
svc$batch_get_channel(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Introduction

The Amazon Interactive Video Service (IVS) real-time API is REST compatible, using a standard HTTP API and an AWS EventBridge event stream for responses. JSON is used for both requests and responses, including errors.

Terminology:

- A *stage* is a virtual space where participants can exchange video in real time.
- A *participant token* is a token that authenticates a participant when they join a stage.
- A *participant object* represents participants (people) in the stage and contains information about them. When a token is created, it includes a participant ID; when a participant uses that token to join a stage, the participant is associated with that participant ID. There is a 1:1 mapping between participant tokens and participants.
- Server-side composition: The *composition* process composites participants of a stage into a single video and forwards it to a set of outputs (e.g., IVS channels). Composition endpoints support this process.
- Server-side composition: A *composition* controls the look of the outputs, including how participants are positioned in the video.

Resources

The following resources contain information about your IVS live stream (see [Getting Started with Amazon IVS Real-Time Streaming](#)):

- **Stage** — A stage is a virtual space where participants can exchange video in real time.

Tagging

A *tag* is a metadata label that you assign to an AWS resource. A tag comprises a *key* and a *value*, both set by you. For example, you might set a tag as `topic:nature` to label a particular video category. See [Tagging AWS Resources](#) for more information, including restrictions that apply to tags and "Tag naming limits and requirements"; Amazon IVS stages has no service-specific constraints beyond what is documented there.

Tags can help you identify and organize your AWS resources. For example, you can use the same tag for different resources to indicate that they are related. You can also use tags to manage access (see [Access Tags](#)).

The Amazon IVS real-time API has these tag-related endpoints: [tag_resource](#), [untag_resource](#), and [list_tags_for_resource](#). The following resource supports tagging: Stage.

At most 50 tags can be applied to a resource.

Stages Endpoints

- [create_participant_token](#) — Creates an additional token for a specified stage. This can be done after stage creation or when tokens expire.

- [create_stage](#) — Creates a new stage (and optionally participant tokens).
- [delete_stage](#) — Shuts down and deletes the specified stage (disconnecting all participants).
- [disconnect_participant](#) — Disconnects a specified participant and revokes the participant permanently from a specified stage.
- [get_participant](#) — Gets information about the specified participant token.
- [get_stage](#) — Gets information for the specified stage.
- [get_stage_session](#) — Gets information for the specified stage session.
- [list_participant_events](#) — Lists events for a specified participant that occurred during a specified stage session.
- [list_participants](#) — Lists all participants in a specified stage session.
- [list_stages](#) — Gets summary information about all stages in your account, in the AWS region where the API request is processed.
- [list_stage_sessions](#) — Gets all sessions for a specified stage.
- [update_stage](#) — Updates a stage's configuration.

Composition Endpoints

- [get_composition](#) — Gets information about the specified Composition resource.
- [list_compositions](#) — Gets summary information about all Compositions in your account, in the AWS region where the API request is processed.
- [start_composition](#) — Starts a Composition from a stage based on the configuration provided in the request.
- [stop_composition](#) — Stops and deletes a Composition resource. Any broadcast from the Composition resource is stopped.

EncoderConfiguration Endpoints

- [create_encoder_configuration](#) — Creates an EncoderConfiguration object.
- [delete_encoder_configuration](#) — Deletes an EncoderConfiguration resource. Ensures that no Compositions are using this template; otherwise, returns an error.
- [get_encoder_configuration](#) — Gets information about the specified EncoderConfiguration resource.
- [list_encoder_configurations](#) — Gets summary information about all EncoderConfigurations in your account, in the AWS region where the API request is processed.

StorageConfiguration Endpoints

- [create_storage_configuration](#) — Creates a new storage configuration, used to enable recording to Amazon S3.
- [delete_storage_configuration](#) — Deletes the storage configuration for the specified ARN.
- [get_storage_configuration](#) — Gets the storage configuration for the specified ARN.
- [list_storage_configurations](#) — Gets summary information about all storage configurations in your account, in the AWS region where the API request is processed.

Tags Endpoints

- [list_tags_for_resource](#) — Gets information about AWS tags for the specified ARN.
- [tag_resource](#) — Adds or updates tags for the AWS resource with the specified ARN.
- [untag_resource](#) — Removes tags from the resource with the specified ARN.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Service syntax

```

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

```

Operations

create_encoder_configuration	Creates an EncoderConfiguration object
create_participant_token	Creates an additional token for a specified stage
create_stage	Creates a new stage (and optionally participant tokens)
create_storage_configuration	Creates a new storage configuration, used to enable recording to Amazon S3
delete_encoder_configuration	Deletes an EncoderConfiguration resource
delete_stage	Shuts down and deletes the specified stage (disconnecting all participants)
delete_storage_configuration	Deletes the storage configuration for the specified ARN
disconnect_participant	Disconnects a specified participant and revokes the participant permanently from a specified s
get_composition	Get information about the specified Composition resource
get_encoder_configuration	Gets information about the specified EncoderConfiguration resource
get_participant	Gets information about the specified participant token
get_stage	Gets information for the specified stage
get_stage_session	Gets information for the specified stage session
get_storage_configuration	Gets the storage configuration for the specified ARN

list_compositions	Gets summary information about all Compositions in your account, in the AWS region where
list_encoder_configurations	Gets summary information about all EncoderConfigurations in your account, in the AWS regi
list_participant_events	Lists events for a specified participant that occurred during a specified stage session
list_participants	Lists all participants in a specified stage session
list_stages	Gets summary information about all stages in your account, in the AWS region where the API
list_stage_sessions	Gets all sessions for a specified stage
list_storage_configurations	Gets summary information about all storage configurations in your account, in the AWS regio
list_tags_for_resource	Gets information about AWS tags for the specified ARN
start_composition	Starts a Composition from a stage based on the configuration provided in the request
stop_composition	Stops and deletes a Composition resource
tag_resource	Adds or updates tags for the AWS resource with the specified ARN
untag_resource	Removes tags from the resource with the specified ARN
update_stage	Updates a stage's configuration

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- ivsrealtime()
svc$create_encoder_configuration(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

kafka

Managed Streaming for Kafka

Description

The operations for managing an Amazon MSK cluster.

Usage

```
kafka(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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

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

```

Operations

batch_associate_scram_secret	Associates one or more Scram Secrets with an Amazon MSK cluster
batch_disassociate_scram_secret	Disassociates one or more Scram Secrets from an Amazon MSK cluster
create_cluster	Creates a new MSK cluster
create_cluster_v2	Creates a new MSK cluster
create_configuration	Creates a new MSK configuration
create_replicator	Creates the replicator
create_vpc_connection	Creates a new MSK VPC connection
delete_cluster	Deletes the MSK cluster specified by the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in the request
delete_cluster_policy	Deletes the MSK cluster policy specified by the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in the request
delete_configuration	Deletes an MSK Configuration
delete_replicator	Deletes a replicator
delete_vpc_connection	Deletes a MSK VPC connection
describe_cluster	Returns a description of the MSK cluster whose Amazon Resource Name (ARN) is specified in the request
describe_cluster_operation	Returns a description of the cluster operation specified by the ARN
describe_cluster_operation_v2	Returns a description of the cluster operation specified by the ARN
describe_cluster_v2	Returns a description of the MSK cluster whose Amazon Resource Name (ARN) is specified in the request
describe_configuration	Returns a description of this MSK configuration
describe_configuration_revision	Returns a description of this revision of the configuration
describe_replicator	Describes a replicator
describe_vpc_connection	Returns a description of this MSK VPC connection
get_bootstrap_brokers	A list of brokers that a client application can use to bootstrap
get_cluster_policy	Get the MSK cluster policy specified by the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in the request
get_compatible_kafka_versions	Gets the Apache Kafka versions to which you can update the MSK cluster
list_client_vpc_connections	Returns a list of all the VPC connections in this Region
list_cluster_operations	Returns a list of all the operations that have been performed on the specified MSK cluster
list_cluster_operations_v2	Returns a list of all the operations that have been performed on the specified MSK cluster
list_clusters	Returns a list of all the MSK clusters in the current Region
list_clusters_v2	Returns a list of all the MSK clusters in the current Region
list_configuration_revisions	Returns a list of all the MSK configurations in this Region

list_configurations	Returns a list of all the MSK configurations in this Region
list_kafka_versions	Returns a list of Apache Kafka versions
list_nodes	Returns a list of the broker nodes in the cluster
list_replicators	Lists the replicators
list_scram_secrets	Returns a list of the Scram Secrets associated with an Amazon MSK cluster
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of the tags associated with the specified resource
list_vpc_connections	Returns a list of all the VPC connections in this Region
put_cluster_policy	Creates or updates the MSK cluster policy specified by the cluster Amazon Resource Name
reboot_broker	Reboots brokers
reject_client_vpc_connection	Returns empty response
tag_resource	Adds tags to the specified MSK resource
untag_resource	Removes the tags associated with the keys that are provided in the query
update_broker_count	Updates the number of broker nodes in the cluster
update_broker_storage	Updates the EBS storage associated with MSK brokers
update_broker_type	Updates EC2 instance type
update_cluster_configuration	Updates the cluster with the configuration that is specified in the request body
update_cluster_kafka_version	Updates the Apache Kafka version for the cluster
update_configuration	Updates an MSK configuration
update_connectivity	Updates the cluster's connectivity configuration
update_monitoring	Updates the monitoring settings for the cluster
update_replication_info	Updates replication info of a replicator
update_security	Updates the security settings for the cluster
update_storage	Updates cluster broker volume size (or) sets cluster storage mode to TIERED

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kafka()
svc$batch_associate_scram_secret(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

kafkaconnect

Managed Streaming for Kafka Connect

Description

Managed Streaming for Kafka Connect

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Service syntax

```

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

```

Operations

create_connector	Creates a connector using the specified properties
create_custom_plugin	Creates a custom plugin using the specified properties
create_worker_configuration	Creates a worker configuration using the specified properties
delete_connector	Deletes the specified connector
delete_custom_plugin	Deletes a custom plugin
describe_connector	Returns summary information about the connector
describe_custom_plugin	A summary description of the custom plugin
describe_worker_configuration	Returns information about a worker configuration
list_connectors	Returns a list of all the connectors in this account and Region
list_custom_plugins	Returns a list of all of the custom plugins in this account and Region
list_worker_configurations	Returns a list of all of the worker configurations in this account and Region
update_connector	Updates the specified connector

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

kendra

AWSKendraFrontendService

Description

Amazon Kendra is a service for indexing large document sets.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

associate_entities_to_experience	Grants users or groups in your IAM Identity Center identity source access to your Amazon Kendra experience
associate_personas_to_entities	Defines the specific permissions of users or groups in your IAM Identity Center identity source that are granted access to your Amazon Kendra experience
batch_delete_document	Removes one or more documents from an index
batch_delete_featured_results_set	Removes one or more sets of featured results
batch_get_document_status	Returns the indexing status for one or more documents submitted with the BatchPutDocument API
batch_put_document	Adds one or more documents to an index
clear_query_suggestions	Clears existing query suggestions from an index
create_access_control_configuration	Creates an access control configuration for your documents
create_data_source	Creates a data source connector that you want to use with an Amazon Kendra index
create_experience	Creates an Amazon Kendra experience such as a search application
create_faq	Creates a set of frequently ask questions (FAQs) using a specified FAQ file stored in your Amazon S3 bucket
create_featured_results_set	Creates a set of featured results to display at the top of the search results page
create_index	Creates an Amazon Kendra index
create_query_suggestions_block_list	Creates a block list to exclude certain queries from suggestions
create_thesaurus	Creates a thesaurus for an index
delete_access_control_configuration	Deletes an access control configuration that you created for your documents in an index
delete_data_source	Deletes an Amazon Kendra data source connector
delete_experience	Deletes your Amazon Kendra experience such as a search application
delete_faq	Removes an FAQ from an index
delete_index	Deletes an existing Amazon Kendra index
delete_principal_mapping	Deletes a group so that all users and sub groups that belong to the group can no longer access your Amazon Kendra experience
delete_query_suggestions_block_list	Deletes a block list used for query suggestions for an index
delete_thesaurus	Deletes an existing Amazon Kendra thesaurus
describe_access_control_configuration	Gets information about an access control configuration that you created for your documents
describe_data_source	Gets information about an Amazon Kendra data source connector
describe_experience	Gets information about your Amazon Kendra experience such as a search application
describe_faq	Gets information about an FAQ list
describe_featured_results_set	Gets information about a set of featured results
describe_index	Gets information about an existing Amazon Kendra index
describe_principal_mapping	Describes the processing of PUT and DELETE actions for mapping users to their groups
describe_query_suggestions_block_list	Gets information about a block list used for query suggestions for an index
describe_query_suggestions_config	Gets information on the settings of query suggestions for an index
describe_thesaurus	Gets information about an existing Amazon Kendra thesaurus
disassociate_entities_from_experience	Prevents users or groups in your IAM Identity Center identity source from accessing your Amazon Kendra experience
disassociate_personas_from_entities	Removes the specific permissions of users or groups in your IAM Identity Center identity source that are granted access to your Amazon Kendra experience
get_query_suggestions	Fetches the queries that are suggested to your users
get_snapshots	Retrieves search metrics data
list_access_control_configurations	Lists one or more access control configurations for an index
list_data_sources	Lists the data source connectors that you have created
list_data_source_sync_jobs	Gets statistics about synchronizing a data source connector
list_entity_personas	Lists specific permissions of users and groups with access to your Amazon Kendra experience
list_experience_entities	Lists users or groups in your IAM Identity Center identity source that are granted access to your Amazon Kendra experience
list_experiences	Lists one or more Amazon Kendra experiences
list_faqs	Gets a list of FAQ lists associated with an index
list_featured_results_sets	Lists all your sets of featured results for a given index
list_groups_older_than_ordering_id	Provides a list of groups that are mapped to users before a given ordering or timestamp

list_indices	Lists the Amazon Kendra indexes that you created
list_query_suggestions_block_lists	Lists the block lists used for query suggestions for an index
list_tags_for_resource	Gets a list of tags associated with a specified resource
list_thesauri	Lists the thesauri for an index
put_principal_mapping	Maps users to their groups so that you only need to provide the user ID when you is
query	Searches an index given an input query
retrieve	Retrieves relevant passages or text excerpts given an input query
start_data_source_sync_job	Starts a synchronization job for a data source connector
stop_data_source_sync_job	Stops a synchronization job that is currently running
submit_feedback	Enables you to provide feedback to Amazon Kendra to improve the performance of
tag_resource	Adds the specified tag to the specified index, FAQ, or data source resource
untag_resource	Removes a tag from an index, FAQ, or a data source
update_access_control_configuration	Updates an access control configuration for your documents in an index
update_data_source	Updates an existing Amazon Kendra data source connector
update_experience	Updates your Amazon Kendra experience such as a search application
update_featured_results_set	Updates a set of featured results
update_index	Updates an existing Amazon Kendra index
update_query_suggestions_block_list	Updates a block list used for query suggestions for an index
update_query_suggestions_config	Updates the settings of query suggestions for an index
update_thesaurus	Updates a thesaurus for an index

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kendra()
svc$associate_entities_to_experience(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

kendraring

Amazon Kendra Intelligent Ranking

Description

Amazon Kendra Intelligent Ranking uses Amazon Kendra semantic search capabilities to intelligently re-rank a search service's results.

Usage

```
kendraring(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
```

```

    endpoint = NULL,
    region = NULL
)

```

Arguments

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

Value

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

Service syntax

```

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

```

Operations

create_rescore_execution_plan	Creates a rescore execution plan
delete_rescore_execution_plan	Deletes a rescore execution plan
describe_rescore_execution_plan	Gets information about a rescore execution plan
list_rescore_execution_plans	Lists your rescore execution plans
list_tags_for_resource	Gets a list of tags associated with a specified resource
rescore	Rescores or re-ranks search results from a search service such as OpenSearch (self managed)
tag_resource	Adds a specified tag to a specified rescore execution plan
untag_resource	Removes a tag from a rescore execution plan
update_rescore_execution_plan	Updates a rescore execution plan

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- kendraranking()
svc$create_rescore_execution_plan(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

kinesis

*Amazon Kinesis***Description**

Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Service API Reference

Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is a managed service that scales elastically for real-time processing of streaming big data.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

kinesisanalytics *Amazon Kinesis Analytics*

Description

Overview

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

This is the *Amazon Kinesis Analytics v1 API Reference*. The Amazon Kinesis Analytics Developer Guide provides additional information.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **creds:**

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

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

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

Description

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

Usage

```
kinesisanalyticsv2(
  config = list(),
  credentials = list(),
  endpoint = NULL,
  region = NULL
)
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

Service syntax

```

svc <- kinesisanalyticsv2(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
      ),
      profile = "string",
      anonymous = "logical"
    ),
    endpoint = "string",
    region = "string",
    close_connection = "logical",
    timeout = "numeric",
    s3_force_path_style = "logical",
    sts_regional_endpoint = "string"
  ),
  credentials = list(
    creds = list(
      access_key_id = "string",
      secret_access_key = "string",
      session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"
  ),
  endpoint = "string",
  region = "string"
)

```

Operations

add_application_cloud_watch_logging_option	Adds an Amazon CloudWatch log stream to monitor application configuration
add_application_input	Adds a streaming source to your SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application
add_application_input_processing_configuration	Adds an InputProcessingConfiguration to a SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application
add_application_output	Adds an external destination to your SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application
add_application_reference_data_source	Adds a reference data source to an existing SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application
add_application_vpc_configuration	Adds a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) configuration to the application
create_application	Creates a Kinesis Data Analytics application
create_application_presigned_url	Creates and returns a URL that you can use to connect to an application
create_application_snapshot	Creates a snapshot of the application's state data
delete_application	Deletes the specified application
delete_application_cloud_watch_logging_option	Deletes an Amazon CloudWatch log stream from an Kinesis Data Analytics application
delete_application_input_processing_configuration	Deletes an InputProcessingConfiguration from an input
delete_application_output	Deletes the output destination configuration from your SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application
delete_application_reference_data_source	Deletes a reference data source configuration from the specified SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application

<code>delete_application_snapshot</code>	Deletes a snapshot of application state
<code>delete_application_vpc_configuration</code>	Removes a VPC configuration from a Kinesis Data Analytics application
<code>describe_application</code>	Returns information about a specific Kinesis Data Analytics application
<code>describe_application_snapshot</code>	Returns information about a snapshot of application state data
<code>describe_application_version</code>	Provides a detailed description of a specified version of the application
<code>discover_input_schema</code>	Infers a schema for a SQL-based Kinesis Data Analytics application by
<code>list_applications</code>	Returns a list of Kinesis Data Analytics applications in your account
<code>list_application_snapshots</code>	Lists information about the current application snapshots
<code>list_application_versions</code>	Lists all the versions for the specified application, including versions tha
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Retrieves the list of key-value tags assigned to the application
<code>rollback_application</code>	Reverts the application to the previous running version
<code>start_application</code>	Starts the specified Kinesis Data Analytics application
<code>stop_application</code>	Stops the application from processing data
<code>tag_resource</code>	Adds one or more key-value tags to a Kinesis Data Analytics application
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes one or more tags from a Kinesis Data Analytics application
<code>update_application</code>	Updates an existing Kinesis Data Analytics application
<code>update_application_maintenance_configuration</code>	Updates the maintenance configuration of the Kinesis Data Analytics ap

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

 mturk

Amazon Mechanical Turk

Description

Amazon Mechanical Turk API Reference

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

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

```

Operations

[accept_qualification_request](#)
[approve_assignment](#)
[associate_qualification_with_worker](#)
[create_additional_assignments_for_hit](#)
[create_hit](#)
[create_hit_type](#)
[create_hit_with_hit_type](#)
[create_qualification_type](#)
[create_worker_block](#)
[delete_hit](#)
[delete_qualification_type](#)
[delete_worker_block](#)
[disassociate_qualification_from_worker](#)
[get_account_balance](#)
[get_assignment](#)
[get_file_upload_url](#)
[get_hit](#)
[get_qualification_score](#)
[get_qualification_type](#)
[list_assignments_for_hit](#)
[list_bonus_payments](#)
[list_hi_ts](#)
[list_hi_ts_for_qualification_type](#)
[list_qualification_requests](#)
[list_qualification_types](#)

The `AcceptQualificationRequest` operation approves a Worker's request for a Qualification.

The `ApproveAssignment` operation approves the results of a completed assignment.

The `AssociateQualificationWithWorker` operation gives a Worker a Qualification.

The `CreateAdditionalAssignmentsForHIT` operation increases the maximum number of assignments for a HIT.

The `CreateHIT` operation creates a new Human Intelligence Task (HIT).

The `CreateHITType` operation creates a new HIT type.

The `CreateHITWithHITType` operation creates a new Human Intelligence Task (HIT) using a specific HIT type.

The `CreateQualificationType` operation creates a new Qualification type, which is required for a Worker to be able to complete a HIT.

The `CreateWorkerBlock` operation allows you to prevent a Worker from working on HITs.

The `DeleteHIT` operation is used to delete HIT that is no longer needed.

The `DeleteQualificationType` deletes a Qualification type and deletes any HIT types that use that Qualification type.

The `DeleteWorkerBlock` operation allows you to reinstate a blocked Worker to work on HITs.

The `DisassociateQualificationFromWorker` revokes a previously granted Qualification from a Worker.

The `GetAccountBalance` operation retrieves the Prepaid HITs balance in your Amazon Mechanical Turk account.

The `GetAssignment` operation retrieves the details of the specified Assignment.

The `GetFileUploadURL` operation generates and returns a temporary URL for uploading files to a HIT.

The `GetHIT` operation retrieves the details of the specified HIT.

The `GetQualificationScore` operation returns the value of a Worker's Qualification for a specific Qualification type.

The `GetQualificationType` operation retrieves information about a Qualification type.

The `ListAssignmentsForHIT` operation retrieves completed assignments for a HIT.

The `ListBonusPayments` operation retrieves the amounts of bonuses you have paid to Workers.

The `ListHITs` operation returns all of a Requester's HITs.

The `ListHITsForQualificationType` operation returns the HITs that use the given Qualification type.

The `ListQualificationRequests` operation retrieves requests for Qualifications of a specific Qualification type.

The `ListQualificationTypes` operation returns a list of Qualification types, filtered by a specific criteria.

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

The ListReviewableHITs operation retrieves the HITs with Status equal to Reviewable.
 The ListReviewPolicyResultsForHIT operation retrieves the computed results and the status of the HIT.
 The ListWorkersBlocks operation retrieves a list of Workers who are blocked from working on HITs.
 The ListWorkersWithQualificationType operation returns all of the Workers that have the specified qualification type.
 The NotifyWorkers operation sends an email to one or more Workers that you specify.
 The RejectAssignment operation rejects the results of a completed assignment.
 The RejectQualificationRequest operation rejects a user's request for a Qualification.
 The SendBonus operation issues a payment of money from your account to a Worker.
 The SendTestEventNotification operation causes Amazon Mechanical Turk to send a test event notification to a Worker.
 The UpdateExpirationForHIT operation allows you update the expiration time of a HIT.
 The UpdateHITReviewStatus operation updates the status of a HIT.
 The UpdateHITTypeOfHIT operation allows you to change the HITType properties of a HIT.
 The UpdateNotificationSettings operation creates, updates, disables or re-enables notification settings for a Worker.
 The UpdateQualificationType operation modifies the attributes of an existing Qualification.

Examples

```

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

## End(Not run)

```

opensearchingestion *Amazon OpenSearch Ingestion*

Description

Use the Amazon OpenSearch Ingestion API to create and manage ingestion pipelines. OpenSearch Ingestion is a fully managed data collector that delivers real-time log and trace data to OpenSearch Service domains. For more information, see [Getting data into your cluster using OpenSearch Ingestion](#).

Usage

```

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

```

Arguments

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

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

```

Operations

create_pipeline	Creates an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
delete_pipeline	Deletes an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
get_pipeline	Retrieves information about an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
get_pipeline_blueprint	Retrieves information about a specific blueprint for OpenSearch Ingestion
get_pipeline_change_progress	Returns progress information for the current change happening on an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
list_pipeline_blueprints	Retrieves a list of all available blueprints for Data Prepper
list_pipelines	Lists all OpenSearch Ingestion pipelines in the current Amazon Web Services account and Region
list_tags_for_resource	Lists all resource tags associated with an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
start_pipeline	Starts an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
stop_pipeline	Stops an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
tag_resource	Tags an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
untag_resource	Removes one or more tags from an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
update_pipeline	Updates an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline
validate_pipeline	Checks whether an OpenSearch Ingestion pipeline configuration is valid prior to creation

Examples

```
## Not run:
```

```

svc <- opensearchingestion()
svc$create_pipeline(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)

```

opensearchservice *Amazon OpenSearch Service*

Description

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

For sample code that uses the configuration API, see the [Amazon OpenSearch Service Developer Guide](#). The guide also contains [sample code](#) for sending signed HTTP requests to the OpenSearch APIs. The endpoint for configuration service requests is Region specific: `es.region.amazonaws.com`. For example, `es.us-east-1.amazonaws.com`. For a current list of supported Regions and endpoints, see [Amazon Web Services service endpoints](#).

Usage

```

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

```

Arguments

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

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

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

```

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

```

Operations

accept_inbound_connection	Allows the destination Amazon OpenSearch Service domain owner to accept an inbound connection
add_data_source	Creates a new direct-query data source to the specified domain
add_tags	Attaches tags to an existing Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
associate_package	Associates a package with an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
authorize_vpc_endpoint_access	Provides access to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain through the use of an interface VPC endpoint
cancel_service_software_update	Cancels a scheduled service software update for an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
create_domain	Creates an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
create_outbound_connection	Creates a new cross-cluster search connection from a source Amazon OpenSearch Service domain to a destination Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
create_package	Creates a package for use with Amazon OpenSearch Service domains
create_vpc_endpoint	Creates an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoint
delete_data_source	Deletes a direct-query data source
delete_domain	Deletes an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain and all of its data
delete_inbound_connection	Allows the destination Amazon OpenSearch Service domain owner to delete an existing inbound connection
delete_outbound_connection	Allows the source Amazon OpenSearch Service domain owner to delete an existing outbound connection
delete_package	Deletes an Amazon OpenSearch Service package
delete_vpc_endpoint	Deletes an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed interface VPC endpoint
describe_domain	Describes the domain configuration for the specified Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
describe_domain_auto_tunes	Returns the list of optimizations that Auto-Tune has made to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
describe_domain_change_progress	Returns information about the current blue/green deployment happening on an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
describe_domain_config	Returns the configuration of an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
describe_domain_health	Returns information about domain and node health, the standby Availability Zone, and the standby node
describe_domain_nodes	Returns information about domain and nodes, including data nodes, master nodes, and ultra nodes
describe_domains	Returns domain configuration information about the specified Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
describe_dry_run_progress	Describes the progress of a pre-update dry run analysis on an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
describe_inbound_connections	Lists all the inbound cross-cluster search connections for a destination (remote) Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
describe_instance_type_limits	Describes the instance count, storage, and master node limits for a given OpenSearch Service domain
describe_outbound_connections	Lists all the outbound cross-cluster connections for a local (source) Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
describe_packages	Describes all packages available to OpenSearch Service
describe_reserved_instance_offerings	Describes the available Amazon OpenSearch Service Reserved Instance offerings for a given Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
describe_reserved_instances	Describes the Amazon OpenSearch Service instances that you have reserved in a given Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
describe_vpc_endpoints	Describes one or more Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints
dissociate_package	Removes a package from the specified Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
get_compatible_versions	Returns a map of OpenSearch or Elasticsearch versions and the versions you can upgrade to
get_data_source	Retrieves information about a direct query data source
get_domain_maintenance_status	The status of the maintenance action
get_package_version_history	Returns a list of Amazon OpenSearch Service package versions, along with their creation and update dates
get_upgrade_history	Retrieves the complete history of the last 10 upgrades performed on an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
get_upgrade_status	Returns the most recent status of the last upgrade or upgrade eligibility check performed on an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain

list_data_sources	Lists direct-query data sources for a specific domain
list_domain_maintenances	A list of maintenance actions for the domain
list_domain_names	Returns the names of all Amazon OpenSearch Service domains owned by the current user
list_domains_for_package	Lists all Amazon OpenSearch Service domains associated with a given package
list_instance_type_details	Lists all instance types and available features for a given OpenSearch or Elasticsearch domain
list_packages_for_domain	Lists all packages associated with an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
list_scheduled_actions	Retrieves a list of configuration changes that are scheduled for a domain
list_tags	Returns all resource tags for an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
list_versions	Lists all versions of OpenSearch and Elasticsearch that Amazon OpenSearch Service supports
list_vpc_endpoint_access	Retrieves information about each Amazon Web Services principal that is allowed to access the domain
list_vpc_endpoints	Retrieves all Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints in the current Amazon account
list_vpc_endpoints_for_domain	Retrieves all Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed VPC endpoints associated with a domain
purchase_reserved_instance_offering	Allows you to purchase Amazon OpenSearch Service Reserved Instances
reject_inbound_connection	Allows the remote Amazon OpenSearch Service domain owner to reject an inbound connection
remove_tags	Removes the specified set of tags from an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
revoke_vpc_endpoint_access	Revokes access to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain that was provided through a VPC endpoint
start_domain_maintenance	Starts the node maintenance process on the data node
start_service_software_update	Schedules a service software update for an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
update_data_source	Updates a direct-query data source
update_domain_config	Modifies the cluster configuration of the specified Amazon OpenSearch Service domain
update_package	Updates a package for use with Amazon OpenSearch Service domains
update_scheduled_action	Reschedules a planned domain configuration change for a later time
update_vpc_endpoint	Modifies an Amazon OpenSearch Service-managed interface VPC endpoint
upgrade_domain	Allows you to either upgrade your Amazon OpenSearch Service domain or perform a soft upgrade

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- opensearchservice()
svc$accept_inbound_connection(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

opensearchserviceserverless

OpenSearch Service Serverless

Description

Use the Amazon OpenSearch Serverless API to create, configure, and manage OpenSearch Serverless collections and security policies.

OpenSearch Serverless is an on-demand, pre-provisioned serverless configuration for Amazon OpenSearch Service. OpenSearch Serverless removes the operational complexities of provisioning, configuring, and tuning your OpenSearch clusters. It enables you to easily search and analyze petabytes of data without having to worry about the underlying infrastructure and data management.

To learn more about OpenSearch Serverless, see [What is Amazon OpenSearch Serverless?](#)

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

batch_get_collection	Returns attributes for one or more collections, including the collection endpoint and the
batch_get_effective_lifecycle_policy	Returns a list of successful and failed retrievals for the OpenSearch Serverless indexes
batch_get_lifecycle_policy	Returns one or more configured OpenSearch Serverless lifecycle policies
batch_get_vpc_endpoint	Returns attributes for one or more VPC endpoints associated with the current account
create_access_policy	Creates a data access policy for OpenSearch Serverless
create_collection	Creates a new OpenSearch Serverless collection
create_lifecycle_policy	Creates a lifecycle policy to be applied to OpenSearch Serverless indexes
create_security_config	Specifies a security configuration for OpenSearch Serverless

<code>create_security_policy</code>	Creates a security policy to be used by one or more OpenSearch Serverless collections
<code>create_vpc_endpoint</code>	Creates an OpenSearch Serverless-managed interface VPC endpoint
<code>delete_access_policy</code>	Deletes an OpenSearch Serverless access policy
<code>delete_collection</code>	Deletes an OpenSearch Serverless collection
<code>delete_lifecycle_policy</code>	Deletes an OpenSearch Serverless lifecycle policy
<code>delete_security_config</code>	Deletes a security configuration for OpenSearch Serverless
<code>delete_security_policy</code>	Deletes an OpenSearch Serverless security policy
<code>delete_vpc_endpoint</code>	Deletes an OpenSearch Serverless-managed interface endpoint
<code>get_access_policy</code>	Returns an OpenSearch Serverless access policy
<code>get_account_settings</code>	Returns account-level settings related to OpenSearch Serverless
<code>get_policies_stats</code>	Returns statistical information about your OpenSearch Serverless access policies, security configurations, and security policies
<code>get_security_config</code>	Returns information about an OpenSearch Serverless security configuration
<code>get_security_policy</code>	Returns information about a configured OpenSearch Serverless security policy
<code>list_access_policies</code>	Returns information about a list of OpenSearch Serverless access policies
<code>list_collections</code>	Lists all OpenSearch Serverless collections
<code>list_lifecycle_policies</code>	Returns a list of OpenSearch Serverless lifecycle policies
<code>list_security_configs</code>	Returns information about configured OpenSearch Serverless security configurations
<code>list_security_policies</code>	Returns information about configured OpenSearch Serverless security policies
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Returns the tags for an OpenSearch Serverless resource
<code>list_vpc_endpoints</code>	Returns the OpenSearch Serverless-managed interface VPC endpoints associated with an OpenSearch Serverless resource
<code>tag_resource</code>	Associates tags with an OpenSearch Serverless resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes a tag or set of tags from an OpenSearch Serverless resource
<code>update_access_policy</code>	Updates an OpenSearch Serverless access policy
<code>update_account_settings</code>	Update the OpenSearch Serverless settings for the current Amazon Web Services account
<code>update_collection</code>	Updates an OpenSearch Serverless collection
<code>update_lifecycle_policy</code>	Updates an OpenSearch Serverless access policy
<code>update_security_config</code>	Updates a security configuration for OpenSearch Serverless
<code>update_security_policy</code>	Updates an OpenSearch Serverless security policy
<code>update_vpc_endpoint</code>	Updates an OpenSearch Serverless-managed interface endpoint

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- opensearchserviceserverless()
svc$batch_get_collection(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Amazon QuickSight API Reference

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

- **credentials:**

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

`credentials` Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

- **creds:**

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

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

- **anonymous:** Set anonymous credentials.

endpoint	Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client.
region	Optional shorthand for AWS Region used in instantiating the client.

Value

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

Service syntax

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

Operations

[cancel_ingestion](#)

Cancels an ongoing ingestion of data into SPICE

[create_account_customization](#)

Creates Amazon QuickSight customizations for the current Amazon Web Service

[create_account_subscription](#)

Creates an Amazon QuickSight account, or subscribes to Amazon QuickSight Q

[create_analysis](#)

Creates an analysis in Amazon QuickSight

<code>create_dashboard</code>	Creates a dashboard from either a template or directly with a DashboardDefinition
<code>create_data_set</code>	Creates a dataset
<code>create_data_source</code>	Creates a data source
<code>create_folder</code>	Creates an empty shared folder
<code>create_folder_membership</code>	Adds an asset, such as a dashboard, analysis, or dataset into a folder
<code>create_group</code>	Use the CreateGroup operation to create a group in Amazon QuickSight
<code>create_group_membership</code>	Adds an Amazon QuickSight user to an Amazon QuickSight group
<code>create_iam_policy_assignment</code>	Creates an assignment with one specified IAM policy, identified by its Amazon Resource Name
<code>create_ingestion</code>	Creates and starts a new SPICE ingestion for a dataset
<code>create_namespace</code>	(Enterprise edition only) Creates a new namespace for you to use with Amazon QuickSight
<code>create_refresh_schedule</code>	Creates a refresh schedule for a dataset
<code>create_role_membership</code>	Use CreateRoleMembership to add an existing Amazon QuickSight group to an Amazon QuickSight role
<code>create_template</code>	Creates a template either from a TemplateDefinition or from an existing Amazon QuickSight template
<code>create_template_alias</code>	Creates a template alias for a template
<code>create_theme</code>	Creates a theme
<code>create_theme_alias</code>	Creates a theme alias for a theme
<code>create_topic</code>	Creates a new Q topic
<code>create_topic_refresh_schedule</code>	Creates a topic refresh schedule
<code>create_vpc_connection</code>	Creates a new VPC connection
<code>delete_account_customization</code>	Deletes all Amazon QuickSight customizations in this Amazon Web Services Region
<code>delete_account_subscription</code>	Use the DeleteAccountSubscription operation to delete an Amazon QuickSight account subscription
<code>delete_analysis</code>	Deletes an analysis from Amazon QuickSight
<code>delete_dashboard</code>	Deletes a dashboard
<code>delete_data_set</code>	Deletes a dataset
<code>delete_data_set_refresh_properties</code>	Deletes the dataset refresh properties of the dataset
<code>delete_data_source</code>	Deletes the data source permanently
<code>delete_folder</code>	Deletes an empty folder
<code>delete_folder_membership</code>	Removes an asset, such as a dashboard, analysis, or dataset, from a folder
<code>delete_group</code>	Removes a user group from Amazon QuickSight
<code>delete_group_membership</code>	Removes a user from a group so that the user is no longer a member of the group
<code>delete_iam_policy_assignment</code>	Deletes an existing IAM policy assignment
<code>delete_identity_propagation_config</code>	Deletes all access scopes and authorized targets that are associated with a service principal
<code>delete_namespace</code>	Deletes a namespace and the users and groups that are associated with the namespace
<code>delete_refresh_schedule</code>	Deletes a refresh schedule from a dataset
<code>delete_role_custom_permission</code>	Removes custom permissions from the role
<code>delete_role_membership</code>	Removes a group from a role
<code>delete_template</code>	Deletes a template
<code>delete_template_alias</code>	Deletes the item that the specified template alias points to
<code>delete_theme</code>	Deletes a theme
<code>delete_theme_alias</code>	Deletes the version of the theme that the specified theme alias points to
<code>delete_topic</code>	Deletes a topic
<code>delete_topic_refresh_schedule</code>	Deletes a topic refresh schedule
<code>delete_user</code>	Deletes the Amazon QuickSight user that is associated with the identity of the IAM user
<code>delete_user_by_principal_id</code>	Deletes a user identified by its principal ID
<code>delete_vpc_connection</code>	Deletes a VPC connection
<code>describe_account_customization</code>	Describes the customizations associated with the provided Amazon Web Service Region
<code>describe_account_settings</code>	Describes the settings that were used when your Amazon QuickSight subscription was created
<code>describe_account_subscription</code>	Use the DescribeAccountSubscription operation to receive a description of an Amazon QuickSight account subscription

<code>describe_analysis</code>	Provides a summary of the metadata for an analysis
<code>describe_analysis_definition</code>	Provides a detailed description of the definition of an analysis
<code>describe_analysis_permissions</code>	Provides the read and write permissions for an analysis
<code>describe_asset_bundle_export_job</code>	Describes an existing export job
<code>describe_asset_bundle_import_job</code>	Describes an existing import job
<code>describe_dashboard</code>	Provides a summary for a dashboard
<code>describe_dashboard_definition</code>	Provides a detailed description of the definition of a dashboard
<code>describe_dashboard_permissions</code>	Describes read and write permissions for a dashboard
<code>describe_dashboard_snapshot_job</code>	Describes an existing snapshot job
<code>describe_dashboard_snapshot_job_result</code>	Describes the result of an existing snapshot job that has finished running
<code>describe_data_set</code>	Describes a dataset
<code>describe_data_set_permissions</code>	Describes the permissions on a dataset
<code>describe_data_set_refresh_properties</code>	Describes the refresh properties of a dataset
<code>describe_data_source</code>	Describes a data source
<code>describe_data_source_permissions</code>	Describes the resource permissions for a data source
<code>describe_folder</code>	Describes a folder
<code>describe_folder_permissions</code>	Describes permissions for a folder
<code>describe_folder_resolved_permissions</code>	Describes the folder resolved permissions
<code>describe_group</code>	Returns an Amazon QuickSight group's description and Amazon Resource Name
<code>describe_group_membership</code>	Use the DescribeGroupMembership operation to determine if a user is a member
<code>describe_iam_policy_assignment</code>	Describes an existing IAM policy assignment, as specified by the assignment name
<code>describe_ingestion</code>	Describes a SPICE ingestion
<code>describe_ip_restriction</code>	Provides a summary and status of IP rules
<code>describe_namespace</code>	Describes the current namespace
<code>describe_refresh_schedule</code>	Provides a summary of a refresh schedule
<code>describe_role_custom_permission</code>	Describes all custom permissions that are mapped to a role
<code>describe_template</code>	Describes a template's metadata
<code>describe_template_alias</code>	Describes the template alias for a template
<code>describe_template_definition</code>	Provides a detailed description of the definition of a template
<code>describe_template_permissions</code>	Describes read and write permissions on a template
<code>describe_theme</code>	Describes a theme
<code>describe_theme_alias</code>	Describes the alias for a theme
<code>describe_theme_permissions</code>	Describes the read and write permissions for a theme
<code>describe_topic</code>	Describes a topic
<code>describe_topic_permissions</code>	Describes the permissions of a topic
<code>describe_topic_refresh</code>	Describes the status of a topic refresh
<code>describe_topic_refresh_schedule</code>	Deletes a topic refresh schedule
<code>describe_user</code>	Returns information about a user, given the user name
<code>describe_vpc_connection</code>	Describes a VPC connection
<code>generate_embed_url_for_anonymous_user</code>	Generates an embed URL that you can use to embed an Amazon QuickSight dashboard
<code>generate_embed_url_for_registered_user</code>	Generates an embed URL that you can use to embed an Amazon QuickSight dashboard
<code>get_dashboard_embed_url</code>	Generates a temporary session URL and authorization code (bearer token) that you can use to embed the dashboard
<code>get_session_embed_url</code>	Generates a session URL and authorization code that you can use to embed the dashboard
<code>list_analyses</code>	Lists Amazon QuickSight analyses that exist in the specified Amazon Web Services account
<code>list_asset_bundle_export_jobs</code>	Lists all asset bundle export jobs that have been taken place in the last 14 days
<code>list_asset_bundle_import_jobs</code>	Lists all asset bundle import jobs that have taken place in the last 14 days
<code>list_dashboards</code>	Lists dashboards in an Amazon Web Services account
<code>list_dashboard_versions</code>	Lists all the versions of the dashboards in the Amazon QuickSight subscription

<code>list_data_sets</code>	Lists all of the datasets belonging to the current Amazon Web Services account in the current Amazon QuickSight Region
<code>list_data_sources</code>	Lists data sources in current Amazon Web Services Region that belong to this Amazon QuickSight account
<code>list_folder_members</code>	List all assets (DASHBOARD, ANALYSIS, and DATASET) in a folder
<code>list_folders</code>	Lists all folders in an account
<code>list_group_memberships</code>	Lists member users in a group
<code>list_groups</code>	Lists all user groups in Amazon QuickSight
<code>list_iam_policy_assignments</code>	Lists the IAM policy assignments in the current Amazon QuickSight account
<code>list_iam_policy_assignments_for_user</code>	Lists all of the IAM policy assignments, including the Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) of the policies
<code>list_identity_propagation_configs</code>	Lists all services and authorized targets that the Amazon QuickSight IAM Identity Center configuration is associated with
<code>list_ingestions</code>	Lists the history of SPICE ingestions for a dataset
<code>list_namespaces</code>	Lists the namespaces for the specified Amazon Web Services account
<code>list_refresh_schedules</code>	Lists the refresh schedules of a dataset
<code>list_role_memberships</code>	Lists all groups that are associated with a role
<code>list_tags_for_resource</code>	Lists the tags assigned to a resource
<code>list_template_aliases</code>	Lists all the aliases of a template
<code>list_templates</code>	Lists all the templates in the current Amazon QuickSight account
<code>list_template_versions</code>	Lists all the versions of the templates in the current Amazon QuickSight account
<code>list_theme_aliases</code>	Lists all the aliases of a theme
<code>list_themes</code>	Lists all the themes in the current Amazon Web Services account
<code>list_theme_versions</code>	Lists all the versions of the themes in the current Amazon Web Services account
<code>list_topic_refresh_schedules</code>	Lists all of the refresh schedules for a topic
<code>list_topics</code>	Lists all of the topics within an account
<code>list_user_groups</code>	Lists the Amazon QuickSight groups that an Amazon QuickSight user is a member of
<code>list_users</code>	Returns a list of all of the Amazon QuickSight users belonging to this account
<code>list_vpc_connections</code>	Lists all of the VPC connections in the current set Amazon Web Services Region
<code>put_data_set_refresh_properties</code>	Creates or updates the dataset refresh properties for the dataset
<code>register_user</code>	Creates an Amazon QuickSight user whose identity is associated with the Identity Center user
<code>restore_analysis</code>	Restores an analysis
<code>search_analyses</code>	Searches for analyses that belong to the user specified in the filter
<code>search_dashboards</code>	Searches for dashboards that belong to a user
<code>search_data_sets</code>	Use the SearchDataSets operation to search for datasets that belong to an account
<code>search_data_sources</code>	Use the SearchDataSources operation to search for data sources that belong to an account
<code>search_folders</code>	Searches the subfolders in a folder
<code>search_groups</code>	Use the SearchGroups operation to search groups in a specified Amazon QuickSight account
<code>start_asset_bundle_export_job</code>	Starts an Asset Bundle export job
<code>start_asset_bundle_import_job</code>	Starts an Asset Bundle import job
<code>start_dashboard_snapshot_job</code>	Starts an asynchronous job that generates a dashboard snapshot
<code>tag_resource</code>	Assigns one or more tags (key-value pairs) to the specified Amazon QuickSight resource
<code>untag_resource</code>	Removes a tag or tags from a resource
<code>update_account_customization</code>	Updates Amazon QuickSight customizations for the current Amazon Web Services account
<code>update_account_settings</code>	Updates the Amazon QuickSight settings in your Amazon Web Services account
<code>update_analysis</code>	Updates an analysis in Amazon QuickSight
<code>update_analysis_permissions</code>	Updates the read and write permissions for an analysis
<code>update_dashboard</code>	Updates a dashboard in an Amazon Web Services account
<code>update_dashboard_links</code>	Updates the linked analyses on a dashboard
<code>update_dashboard_permissions</code>	Updates read and write permissions on a dashboard
<code>update_dashboard_published_version</code>	Updates the published version of a dashboard
<code>update_data_set</code>	Updates a dataset

<code>update_data_set_permissions</code>	Updates the permissions on a dataset
<code>update_data_source</code>	Updates a data source
<code>update_data_source_permissions</code>	Updates the permissions to a data source
<code>update_folder</code>	Updates the name of a folder
<code>update_folder_permissions</code>	Updates permissions of a folder
<code>update_group</code>	Changes a group description
<code>update_iam_policy_assignment</code>	Updates an existing IAM policy assignment
<code>update_identity_propagation_config</code>	Adds or updates services and authorized targets to configure what the Amazon Q
<code>update_ip_restriction</code>	Updates the content and status of IP rules
<code>update_public_sharing_settings</code>	Use the UpdatePublicSharingSettings operation to turn on or turn off the public s
<code>update_refresh_schedule</code>	Updates a refresh schedule for a dataset
<code>update_role_custom_permission</code>	Updates the custom permissions that are associated with a role
<code>update_template</code>	Updates a template from an existing Amazon QuickSight analysis or another tem
<code>update_template_alias</code>	Updates the template alias of a template
<code>update_template_permissions</code>	Updates the resource permissions for a template
<code>update_theme</code>	Updates a theme
<code>update_theme_alias</code>	Updates an alias of a theme
<code>update_theme_permissions</code>	Updates the resource permissions for a theme
<code>update_topic</code>	Updates a topic
<code>update_topic_permissions</code>	Updates the permissions of a topic
<code>update_topic_refresh_schedule</code>	Updates a topic refresh schedule
<code>update_user</code>	Updates an Amazon QuickSight user
<code>update_vpc_connection</code>	Updates a VPC connection

Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- quicksight()
svc$cancel_ingestion(
  Foo = 123
)

## End(Not run)
```

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