# Package 'paws.developer.tools'

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Title 'Amazon Web Services' Developer Tools Services

Version 0.7.0

**Description** Interface to 'Amazon Web Services' developer tools services, including version control, continuous integration and deployment, and more <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/products/developer-tools/">https://aws.amazon.com/products/developer-tools/</a>>.

License Apache License (>= 2.0)

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

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

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cloud9

### Description

### Cloud9

Cloud9 is a collection of tools that you can use to code, build, run, test, debug, and release software in the cloud.

For more information about Cloud9, see the Cloud9 User Guide.

Cloud9 supports these operations:

- create\_environment\_ec2: Creates an Cloud9 development environment, launches an Amazon EC2 instance, and then connects from the instance to the environment.
- create\_environment\_membership: Adds an environment member to an environment.
- delete\_environment: Deletes an environment. If an Amazon EC2 instance is connected to the environment, also terminates the instance.
- delete\_environment\_membership: Deletes an environment member from an environment.
- describe\_environment\_memberships: Gets information about environment members for an environment.
- describe\_environments: Gets information about environments.
- describe\_environment\_status: Gets status information for an environment.
- list\_environments: Gets a list of environment identifiers.
- list\_tags\_for\_resource: Gets the tags for an environment.
- tag\_resource: Adds tags to an environment.
- untag\_resource: Removes tags from an environment.
- update\_environment: Changes the settings of an existing environment.
- update\_environment\_membership: Changes the settings of an existing environment member for an environment.

### Usage

```
cloud9(config = list(), 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

	- <b>profile</b> : The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default
	profile is used. – <b>anonymous</b> : 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.
	• <b>timeout</b> : The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when at- tempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
	• <b>s3_force_path_style</b> : Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY.
	<ul> <li>sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html</li> </ul>
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
	• <b>profile</b> : 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 vc operation(...), where vc is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

# Service syntax

```
svc <- cloud9(
    config = list(
        credentials = list(
            creds = list(
                access_key_id = "string",
                secret_access_key = "string",
                session_token = "string"
            ),
            profile = "string",
                anonymous = "logical"
            ),
            endpoint = "string",
            region = "string",
            close_connection = "logical",</pre>
```

### cloud9

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

### Operations

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

# Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cloud9()
#
svc$create_environment_ec2(
    name = "my-demo-environment",
    automaticStopTimeMinutes = 60L,
    description = "This is my demonstration environment.",
    imageId = "amazonlinux-2023-x86_64",
    instanceType = "t2.micro",
    ownerArn = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
    subnetId = "subnet-6300cd1b"
)
```

## End(Not run)

cloudcontrolapi AWS Cloud Control API

# Description

For more information about Amazon Web Services Cloud Control API, see the Amazon Web Services Cloud Control API User Guide.

# Usage

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

# Arguments

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> <li>profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.</li> </ul>
– 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.
• <b>timeout</b> : The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when at- tempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html</li> </ul>
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
	• <b>profile</b> : 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 <- cloudcontrolapi(</pre>
 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_resource_request	Cancels the specified resource operation request
create_resource	Creates the specified resource
delete_resource	Deletes the specified resource
get_resource	Returns information about the current state of the specified resource
get_resource_request_status	Returns the current status of a resource operation request
list_resource_requests	Returns existing resource operation requests
list_resources	Returns information about the specified resources
update_resource	Updates the specified property values in the resource

### Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- cloudcontrolapi()
svc$cancel_resource_request(
  Foo = 123
)
```

## End(Not run)

codeartifact CodeArtifact

### Description

CodeArtifact is a fully managed artifact repository compatible with language-native package managers and build tools such as npm, Apache Maven, pip, and dotnet. You can use CodeArtifact to share packages with development teams and pull packages. Packages can be pulled from both public and CodeArtifact repositories. You can also create an upstream relationship between a CodeArtifact repository and another repository, which effectively merges their contents from the point of view of a package manager client.

### **CodeArtifact concepts**

- **Repository**: A CodeArtifact repository contains a set of package versions, each of which maps to a set of assets, or files. Repositories are polyglot, so a single repository can contain packages of any supported type. Each repository exposes endpoints for fetching and publishing packages using tools such as the npm CLI or the Maven CLI (mvn). For a list of supported package managers, see the CodeArtifact User Guide.
- **Domain**: Repositories are aggregated into a higher-level entity known as a *domain*. All package assets and metadata are stored in the domain, but are consumed through repositories. A given package asset, such as a Maven JAR file, is stored once per domain, no matter how many repositories it's present in. All of the assets and metadata in a domain are encrypted with the same customer master key (CMK) stored in Key Management Service (KMS).

Each repository is a member of a single domain and can't be moved to a different domain.

The domain allows organizational policy to be applied across multiple repositories, such as which accounts can access repositories in the domain, and which public repositories can be used as sources of packages.

Although an organization can have multiple domains, we recommend a single production domain that contains all published artifacts so that teams can find and share packages across their organization.

• **Package**: A *package* is a bundle of software and the metadata required to resolve dependencies and install the software. CodeArtifact supports npm, PyPI, Maven, NuGet, Swift, Ruby, Cargo, and generic package formats. For more information about the supported package formats and how to use CodeArtifact with them, see the CodeArtifact User Guide.

In CodeArtifact, a package consists of:

- A *name* (for example, webpack is the name of a popular npm package)
- An optional namespace (for example, @types in @types/node)
- A set of versions (for example, 1.0.0, 1.0.1, 1.0.2, etc.)
- Package-level metadata (for example, npm tags)
- **Package group**: A group of packages that match a specified definition. Package groups can be used to apply configuration to multiple packages that match a defined pattern using package format, package namespace, and package name. You can use package groups to more conveniently configure package origin controls for multiple packages. Package origin controls are used to block or allow ingestion or publishing of new package versions, which protects users from malicious actions known as dependency substitution attacks.
- **Package version**: A version of a package, such as @types/node 12.6.9. The version number format and semantics vary for different package formats. For example, npm package versions must conform to the Semantic Versioning specification. In CodeArtifact, a package version consists of the version identifier, metadata at the package version level, and a set of assets.
- **Upstream repository**: One repository is *upstream* of another when the package versions in it can be accessed from the repository endpoint of the downstream repository, effectively merging the contents of the two repositories from the point of view of a client. CodeArtifact allows creating an upstream relationship between two repositories.
- Asset: An individual file stored in CodeArtifact associated with a package version, such as an npm .tgz file or Maven POM and JAR files.

### **CodeArtifact supported API operations**

- associate\_external\_connection: Adds an existing external connection to a repository.
- copy\_package\_versions: Copies package versions from one repository to another repository in the same domain.
- create\_domain: Creates a domain.
- create\_package\_group: Creates a package group.
- create\_repository: Creates a CodeArtifact repository in a domain.
- delete\_domain: Deletes a domain. You cannot delete a domain that contains repositories.
- delete\_domain\_permissions\_policy: Deletes the resource policy that is set on a domain.
- delete\_package: Deletes a package and all associated package versions.

- delete\_package\_group: Deletes a package group. Does not delete packages or package versions that are associated with a package group.
- delete\_package\_versions: Deletes versions of a package. After a package has been deleted, it can be republished, but its assets and metadata cannot be restored because they have been permanently removed from storage.
- delete\_repository: Deletes a repository.
- delete\_repository\_permissions\_policy: Deletes the resource policy that is set on a repository.
- describe\_domain: Returns a DomainDescription object that contains information about the requested domain.
- describe\_package: Returns a PackageDescription object that contains details about a package.
- describe\_package\_group: Returns a PackageGroup object that contains details about a package group.
- describe\_package\_version: Returns a PackageVersionDescription object that contains details about a package version.
- describe\_repository: Returns a RepositoryDescription object that contains detailed information about the requested repository.
- dispose\_package\_versions: Disposes versions of a package. A package version with the status Disposed cannot be restored because they have been permanently removed from storage.
- disassociate\_external\_connection: Removes an existing external connection from a repository.
- get\_associated\_package\_group: Returns the most closely associated package group to the specified package.
- get\_authorization\_token: Generates a temporary authorization token for accessing repositories in the domain. The token expires the authorization period has passed. The default authorization period is 12 hours and can be customized to any length with a maximum of 12 hours.
- get\_domain\_permissions\_policy: Returns the policy of a resource that is attached to the specified domain.
- get\_package\_version\_asset: Returns the contents of an asset that is in a package version.
- get\_package\_version\_readme: Gets the readme file or descriptive text for a package version.
- get\_repository\_endpoint: Returns the endpoint of a repository for a specific package format. A repository has one endpoint for each package format:
  - cargo
  - generic
  - maven
  - npm
  - nuget
  - pypi

### codeartifact

- ruby
- swift
- get\_repository\_permissions\_policy: Returns the resource policy that is set on a repository.
- list\_allowed\_repositories\_for\_group: Lists the allowed repositories for a package group that has origin configuration set to ALLOW\_SPECIFIC\_REPOSITORIES.
- list\_associated\_packages: Returns a list of packages associated with the requested package group.
- list\_domains: Returns a list of DomainSummary objects. Each returned DomainSummary object contains information about a domain.
- list\_packages: Lists the packages in a repository.
- list\_package\_groups: Returns a list of package groups in the requested domain.
- list\_package\_version\_assets: Lists the assets for a given package version.
- list\_package\_version\_dependencies: Returns a list of the direct dependencies for a package version.
- list\_package\_versions: Returns a list of package versions for a specified package in a repository.
- list\_repositories: Returns a list of repositories owned by the Amazon Web Services account that called this method.
- list\_repositories\_in\_domain: Returns a list of the repositories in a domain.
- list\_sub\_package\_groups: Returns a list of direct children of the specified package group.
- publish\_package\_version: Creates a new package version containing one or more assets.
- put\_domain\_permissions\_policy: Attaches a resource policy to a domain.
- put\_package\_origin\_configuration: Sets the package origin configuration for a package, which determine how new versions of the package can be added to a specific repository.
- put\_repository\_permissions\_policy: Sets the resource policy on a repository that specifies permissions to access it.
- update\_package\_group: Updates a package group. This API cannot be used to update a package group's origin configuration or pattern.
- update\_package\_group\_origin\_configuration: Updates the package origin configuration for a package group.
- update\_package\_versions\_status: Updates the status of one or more versions of a package.
- update\_repository: Updates the properties of a repository.

### Usage

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

# Arguments

# Value

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

# Service syntax

```
svc <- codeartifact(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",</pre>
```

# codeartifact

```
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_external_connection	Adds an existing external connection to a repository
copy_package_versions	Copies package versions from one repository to another repository in the same
create_domain	Creates a domain
create_package_group	Creates a package group
create_repository	Creates a repository
delete_domain	Deletes a domain
delete_domain_permissions_policy	Deletes the resource policy set on a domain
delete_package	Deletes a package and all associated package versions
delete_package_group	Deletes a package group
delete_package_versions	Deletes one or more versions of a package
delete_repository	Deletes a repository
delete_repository_permissions_policy	Deletes the resource policy that is set on a repository
describe_domain	Returns a DomainDescription object that contains information about the reque
describe_package	Returns a PackageDescription object that contains information about the requi
describe_package_group	Returns a PackageGroupDescription object that contains information about th
describe_package_version	Returns a PackageVersionDescription object that contains information about t
describe_repository	Returns a RepositoryDescription object that contains detailed information abo
disassociate_external_connection	Removes an existing external connection from a repository
dispose_package_versions	Deletes the assets in package versions and sets the package versions' status to
get_associated_package_group	Returns the most closely associated package group to the specified package

codebuild

get\_authorization\_token get\_domain\_permissions\_policy get\_package\_version\_asset get\_package\_version\_readme get\_repository\_endpoint get\_repository\_permissions\_policy list\_allowed\_repositories\_for\_group list\_associated\_packages list\_domains list\_package\_groups list\_packages list\_package\_version\_assets list\_package\_version\_dependencies list\_package\_versions list\_repositories list\_repositories\_in\_domain list\_sub\_package\_groups list\_tags\_for\_resource publish\_package\_version put\_domain\_permissions\_policy put\_package\_origin\_configuration put\_repository\_permissions\_policy tag\_resource untag\_resource update\_package\_group update\_package\_group\_origin\_configuration update\_package\_versions\_status update\_repository

Generates a temporary authorization token for accessing repositories in the do Returns the resource policy attached to the specified domain Returns an asset (or file) that is in a package Gets the readme file or descriptive text for a package version Returns the endpoint of a repository for a specific package format Returns the resource policy that is set on a repository Lists the repositories in the added repositories list of the specified restriction ty Returns a list of packages associated with the requested package group Returns a list of DomainSummary objects for all domains owned by the Amaz Returns a list of package groups in the requested domain Returns a list of PackageSummary objects for packages in a repository that ma Returns a list of AssetSummary objects for assets in a package version Returns the direct dependencies for a package version Returns a list of PackageVersionSummary objects for package versions in a re Returns a list of RepositorySummary objects Returns a list of RepositorySummary objects Returns a list of direct children of the specified package group Gets information about Amazon Web Services tags for a specified Amazon Re Creates a new package version containing one or more assets (or files) Sets a resource policy on a domain that specifies permissions to access it Sets the package origin configuration for a package Sets the resource policy on a repository that specifies permissions to access it Adds or updates tags for a resource in CodeArtifact Removes tags from a resource in CodeArtifact Updates a package group Updates the package origin configuration for a package group Updates the status of one or more versions of a package Update the properties of a repository

### Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codeartifact()
svc$associate_external_connection(
  Foo = 123
)
```

## End(Not run)

codebuild

AWS CodeBuild

#### codebuild

### Description

### CodeBuild

CodeBuild is a fully managed build service in the cloud. CodeBuild compiles your source code, runs unit tests, and produces artifacts that are ready to deploy. CodeBuild eliminates the need to provision, manage, and scale your own build servers. It provides prepackaged build environments for the most popular programming languages and build tools, such as Apache Maven, Gradle, and more. You can also fully customize build environments in CodeBuild to use your own build tools. CodeBuild scales automatically to meet peak build requests. You pay only for the build time you consume. For more information about CodeBuild, see the *CodeBuild User Guide*.

### Usage

```
codebuild(
  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-e 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

	• <b>profile</b> : 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 <- codebuild(</pre>
  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**

#### codebuild

batch\_delete\_builds Deletes one or more builds batch\_get\_build\_batches Retrieves information about one or more batch builds batch\_get\_builds Gets information about one or more builds batch\_get\_fleets Gets information about one or more compute fleets batch\_get\_projects Gets information about one or more build projects batch\_get\_report\_groups Returns an array of report groups batch\_get\_reports Returns an array of reports Creates a compute fleet create\_fleet create\_project Creates a build project create\_report\_group Creates a report group create\_webhook For an existing CodeBuild build project that has its source code stored in a GitHub or Bit delete\_build\_batch Deletes a batch build delete\_fleet Deletes a compute fleet delete\_project Deletes a build project delete\_report Deletes a report delete\_report\_group Deletes a report group delete\_resource\_policy Deletes a resource policy that is identified by its resource ARN delete\_source\_credentials Deletes a set of GitHub, GitHub Enterprise, or Bitbucket source credentials delete\_webhook For an existing CodeBuild build project that has its source code stored in a GitHub or Bit Retrieves one or more code coverage reports describe\_code\_coverages describe\_test\_cases Returns a list of details about test cases for a report get\_report\_group\_trend Analyzes and accumulates test report values for the specified test reports get\_resource\_policy Gets a resource policy that is identified by its resource ARN import\_source\_credentials Imports the source repository credentials for an CodeBuild project that has its source code invalidate\_project\_cache Resets the cache for a project list\_build\_batches Retrieves the identifiers of your build batches in the current region list\_build\_batches\_for\_project Retrieves the identifiers of the build batches for a specific project list builds Gets a list of build IDs, with each build ID representing a single build Gets a list of build identifiers for the specified build project, with each build identifier rep. list\_builds\_for\_project list\_curated\_environment\_images Gets information about Docker images that are managed by CodeBuild Gets a list of compute fleet names with each compute fleet name representing a single cor list\_fleets list\_projects Gets a list of build project names, with each build project name representing a single build Gets a list ARNs for the report groups in the current Amazon Web Services account list\_report\_groups Returns a list of ARNs for the reports in the current Amazon Web Services account list\_reports list\_reports\_for\_report\_group Returns a list of ARNs for the reports that belong to a ReportGroup list\_shared\_projects Gets a list of projects that are shared with other Amazon Web Services accounts or users list\_shared\_report\_groups Gets a list of report groups that are shared with other Amazon Web Services accounts or u list\_source\_credentials Returns a list of SourceCredentialsInfo objects put\_resource\_policy Stores a resource policy for the ARN of a Project or ReportGroup object retry\_build Restarts a build Restarts a failed batch build retry\_build\_batch Starts running a build with the settings defined in the project start build start\_build\_batch Starts a batch build for a project stop\_build Attempts to stop running a build stop\_build\_batch Stops a running batch build Updates a compute fleet update\_fleet update\_project Changes the settings of a build project update\_project\_visibility Changes the public visibility for a project

### codecatalyst

update_report_group	Updates a report group
update_webhook	Updates the webhook associated with an CodeBuild build project

### Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codebuild()
svc$batch_delete_builds(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

codecatalyst

Amazon CodeCatalyst

### Description

Welcome to the Amazon CodeCatalyst API reference. This reference provides descriptions of operations and data types for Amazon CodeCatalyst. You can use the Amazon CodeCatalyst API to work with the following objects.

Spaces, by calling the following:

- delete\_space, which deletes a space.
- get\_space, which returns information about a space.
- get\_subscription, which returns information about the Amazon Web Services account used for billing purposes and the billing plan for the space.
- list\_spaces, which retrieves a list of spaces.
- update\_space, which changes one or more values for a space.

Projects, by calling the following:

- create\_project which creates a project in a specified space.
- get\_project, which returns information about a project.
- list\_projects, which retrieves a list of projects in a space.

Users, by calling the following:

• get\_user\_details, which returns information about a user in Amazon CodeCatalyst.

Source repositories, by calling the following:

• create\_source\_repository, which creates an empty Git-based source repository in a specified project.

### codecatalyst

- create\_source\_repository\_branch, which creates a branch in a specified repository where you can work on code.
- delete\_source\_repository, which deletes a source repository.
- get\_source\_repository, which returns information about a source repository.
- get\_source\_repository\_clone\_urls, which returns information about the URLs that can be used with a Git client to clone a source repository.
- list\_source\_repositories, which retrieves a list of source repositories in a project.
- list\_source\_repository\_branches, which retrieves a list of branches in a source repository.

Dev Environments and the Amazon Web Services Toolkits, by calling the following:

- create\_dev\_environment, which creates a Dev Environment, where you can quickly work on the code stored in the source repositories of your project.
- delete\_dev\_environment, which deletes a Dev Environment.
- get\_dev\_environment, which returns information about a Dev Environment.
- list\_dev\_environments, which retrieves a list of Dev Environments in a project.
- list\_dev\_environment\_sessions, which retrieves a list of active Dev Environment sessions in a project.
- start\_dev\_environment, which starts a specified Dev Environment and puts it into an active state.
- start\_dev\_environment\_session, which starts a session to a specified Dev Environment.
- stop\_dev\_environment, which stops a specified Dev Environment and puts it into an stopped state.
- stop\_dev\_environment\_session, which stops a session for a specified Dev Environment.
- update\_dev\_environment, which changes one or more values for a Dev Environment.

Workflows, by calling the following:

- get\_workflow, which returns information about a workflow.
- get\_workflow\_run, which returns information about a specified run of a workflow.
- list\_workflow\_runs, which retrieves a list of runs of a specified workflow.
- list\_workflows, which retrieves a list of workflows in a specified project.
- start\_workflow\_run, which starts a run of a specified workflow.

Security, activity, and resource management in Amazon CodeCatalyst, by calling the following:

- create\_access\_token, which creates a personal access token (PAT) for the current user.
- delete\_access\_token, which deletes a specified personal access token (PAT).
- list\_access\_tokens, which lists all personal access tokens (PATs) associated with a user.
- list\_event\_logs, which retrieves a list of events that occurred during a specified time period in a space.
- verify\_session, which verifies whether the calling user has a valid Amazon CodeCatalyst login and session.

If you are using the Amazon CodeCatalyst APIs with an SDK or the CLI, you must configure your computer to work with Amazon CodeCatalyst and single sign-on (SSO). For more information, see Setting up to use the CLI with Amazon CodeCatalyst and the SSO documentation for your SDK.

# Usage

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

# Arguments

8	
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> <li>profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.</li> </ul>
	– <b>anonymous</b> : 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.
	• <b>timeout</b> : The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when at- tempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
	• <b>s3_force_path_style</b> : 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
	<pre>legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html</pre>
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
	• <b>profile</b> : 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 vc operation(...), where vc is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

# codecatalyst

### Service syntax

```
svc <- codecatalyst(</pre>
  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_access_token	Creates a personal access token (PAT) for the current user
create_dev_environment	Creates a Dev Environment in Amazon CodeCatalyst, a cloud-based development environ
create_project	Creates a project in a specified space
create_source_repository	Creates an empty Git-based source repository in a specified project
create_source_repository_branch	Creates a branch in a specified source repository in Amazon CodeCatalyst
delete_access_token	Deletes a specified personal access token (PAT)
delete_dev_environment	Deletes a Dev Environment
delete_project	Deletes a project in a space
delete_source_repository	Deletes a source repository in Amazon CodeCatalyst
delete_space	Deletes a space
get_dev_environment	Returns information about a Dev Environment for a source repository in a project
get_project	Returns information about a project
get_source_repository	Returns information about a source repository

codecommit

get_source_repository_clone_urls	Returns information about the URLs that can be used with a Git client to clone a source
get_space	Returns information about an space
get_subscription	Returns information about the Amazon Web Services account used for billing purposes a
get_user_details	Returns information about a user
get_workflow	Returns information about a workflow
get_workflow_run	Returns information about a specified run of a workflow
list_access_tokens	Lists all personal access tokens (PATs) associated with the user who calls the API
list_dev_environments	Retrieves a list of Dev Environments in a project
list_dev_environment_sessions	Retrieves a list of active sessions for a Dev Environment in a project
list_event_logs	Retrieves a list of events that occurred during a specific time in a space
list_projects	Retrieves a list of projects
list_source_repositories	Retrieves a list of source repositories in a project
list_source_repository_branches	Retrieves a list of branches in a specified source repository
list_spaces	Retrieves a list of spaces
list_workflow_runs	Retrieves a list of workflow runs of a specified workflow
list_workflows	Retrieves a list of workflows in a specified project
start_dev_environment	Starts a specified Dev Environment and puts it into an active state
start_dev_environment_session	Starts a session for a specified Dev Environment
start_workflow_run	Begins a run of a specified workflow
stop_dev_environment	Pauses a specified Dev Environment and places it in a non-running state
stop_dev_environment_session	Stops a session for a specified Dev Environment
update_dev_environment	Changes one or more values for a Dev Environment
update_project	Changes one or more values for a project
update_space	Changes one or more values for a space
verify_session	Verifies whether the calling user has a valid Amazon CodeCatalyst login and session

# Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codecatalyst()
svc$create_access_token(
  Foo = 123
)
```

## End(Not run)

codecommit

AWS CodeCommit

# Description

# CodeCommit

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

### codecommit

You can use the CodeCommit API to work with the following objects:

Repositories, by calling the following:

- batch\_get\_repositories, which returns information about one or more repositories associated with your Amazon Web Services account.
- create\_repository, which creates an CodeCommit repository.
- delete\_repository, which deletes an CodeCommit repository.
- get\_repository, which returns information about a specified repository.
- list\_repositories, which lists all CodeCommit repositories associated with your Amazon Web Services account.
- update\_repository\_description, which sets or updates the description of the repository.
- update\_repository\_encryption\_key, which updates the Key Management Service encryption key used to encrypt and decrypt a repository.
- update\_repository\_name, which changes the name of the repository. If you change the name of a repository, no other users of that repository can access it until you send them the new HTTPS or SSH URL to use.

Branches, by calling the following:

- create\_branch, which creates a branch in a specified repository.
- delete\_branch, which deletes the specified branch in a repository unless it is the default branch.
- get\_branch, which returns information about a specified branch.
- list\_branches, which lists all branches for a specified repository.
- update\_default\_branch, which changes the default branch for a repository.

Files, by calling the following:

- delete\_file, which deletes the content of a specified file from a specified branch.
- get\_blob, which returns the base-64 encoded content of an individual Git blob object in a repository.
- get\_file, which returns the base-64 encoded content of a specified file.
- get\_folder, which returns the contents of a specified folder or directory.
- list\_file\_commit\_history, which retrieves a list of commits and changes to a specified file.
- put\_file, which adds or modifies a single file in a specified repository and branch.

Commits, by calling the following:

- batch\_get\_commits, which returns information about one or more commits in a repository.
- create\_commit, which creates a commit for changes to a repository.
- get\_commit, which returns information about a commit, including commit messages and author and committer information.
- get\_differences, which returns information about the differences in a valid commit specifier (such as a branch, tag, HEAD, commit ID, or other fully qualified reference).

Merges, by calling the following:

- batch\_describe\_merge\_conflicts, which returns information about conflicts in a merge between commits in a repository.
- create\_unreferenced\_merge\_commit, which creates an unreferenced commit between two branches or commits for the purpose of comparing them and identifying any potential conflicts.
- describe\_merge\_conflicts, which returns information about merge conflicts between the base, source, and destination versions of a file in a potential merge.
- get\_merge\_commit, which returns information about the merge between a source and destination commit.
- get\_merge\_conflicts, which returns information about merge conflicts between the source and destination branch in a pull request.
- get\_merge\_options, which returns information about the available merge options between two branches or commit specifiers.
- merge\_branches\_by\_fast\_forward, which merges two branches using the fast-forward merge option.
- merge\_branches\_by\_squash, which merges two branches using the squash merge option.
- merge\_branches\_by\_three\_way, which merges two branches using the three-way merge option.

Pull requests, by calling the following:

- create\_pull\_request, which creates a pull request in a specified repository.
- create\_pull\_request\_approval\_rule, which creates an approval rule for a specified pull request.
- delete\_pull\_request\_approval\_rule, which deletes an approval rule for a specified pull request.
- describe\_pull\_request\_events, which returns information about one or more pull request events.
- evaluate\_pull\_request\_approval\_rules, which evaluates whether a pull request has met all the conditions specified in its associated approval rules.
- get\_comments\_for\_pull\_request, which returns information about comments on a specified pull request.
- get\_pull\_request, which returns information about a specified pull request.
- get\_pull\_request\_approval\_states, which returns information about the approval states for a specified pull request.
- get\_pull\_request\_override\_state, which returns information about whether approval rules have been set aside (overriden) for a pull request, and if so, the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the user or identity that overrode the rules and their requirements for the pull request.
- list\_pull\_requests, which lists all pull requests for a repository.
- merge\_pull\_request\_by\_fast\_forward, which merges the source destination branch of a pull request into the specified destination branch for that pull request using the fast-forward merge option.

### codecommit

- merge\_pull\_request\_by\_squash, which merges the source destination branch of a pull request into the specified destination branch for that pull request using the squash merge option.
- merge\_pull\_request\_by\_three\_way, which merges the source destination branch of a pull request into the specified destination branch for that pull request using the three-way merge option.
- override\_pull\_request\_approval\_rules, which sets aside all approval rule requirements for a pull request.
- post\_comment\_for\_pull\_request, which posts a comment to a pull request at the specified line, file, or request.
- update\_pull\_request\_approval\_rule\_content, which updates the structure of an approval rule for a pull request.
- update\_pull\_request\_approval\_state, which updates the state of an approval on a pull request.
- update\_pull\_request\_description, which updates the description of a pull request.
- update\_pull\_request\_status, which updates the status of a pull request.
- update\_pull\_request\_title, which updates the title of a pull request.

Approval rule templates, by calling the following:

- associate\_approval\_rule\_template\_with\_repository, which associates a template with a specified repository. After the template is associated with a repository, CodeCommit creates approval rules that match the template conditions on every pull request created in the specified repository.
- batch\_associate\_approval\_rule\_template\_with\_repositories, which associates a template with one or more specified repositories. After the template is associated with a repository, CodeCommit creates approval rules that match the template conditions on every pull request created in the specified repositories.
- batch\_disassociate\_approval\_rule\_template\_from\_repositories, which removes the association between a template and specified repositories so that approval rules based on the template are not automatically created when pull requests are created in those repositories.
- create\_approval\_rule\_template, which creates a template for approval rules that can then be associated with one or more repositories in your Amazon Web Services account.
- delete\_approval\_rule\_template, which deletes the specified template. It does not remove approval rules on pull requests already created with the template.
- disassociate\_approval\_rule\_template\_from\_repository, which removes the association between a template and a repository so that approval rules based on the template are not automatically created when pull requests are created in the specified repository.
- get\_approval\_rule\_template, which returns information about an approval rule template.
- list\_approval\_rule\_templates, which lists all approval rule templates in the Amazon Web Services Region in your Amazon Web Services account.
- list\_associated\_approval\_rule\_templates\_for\_repository, which lists all approval rule templates that are associated with a specified repository.
- list\_repositories\_for\_approval\_rule\_template, which lists all repositories associated with the specified approval rule template.

- update\_approval\_rule\_template\_description, which updates the description of an approval rule template.
- update\_approval\_rule\_template\_name, which updates the name of an approval rule template.
- update\_approval\_rule\_template\_content, which updates the content of an approval rule template.

Comments in a repository, by calling the following:

- delete\_comment\_content, which deletes the content of a comment on a commit in a repository.
- get\_comment, which returns information about a comment on a commit.
- get\_comment\_reactions, which returns information about emoji reactions to comments.
- get\_comments\_for\_compared\_commit, which returns information about comments on the comparison between two commit specifiers in a repository.
- post\_comment\_for\_compared\_commit, which creates a comment on the comparison between two commit specifiers in a repository.
- post\_comment\_reply, which creates a reply to a comment.
- put\_comment\_reaction, which creates or updates an emoji reaction to a comment.
- update\_comment, which updates the content of a comment on a commit in a repository.

Tags used to tag resources in CodeCommit (not Git tags), by calling the following:

- list\_tags\_for\_resource, which gets information about Amazon Web Servicestags for a specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in CodeCommit.
- tag\_resource, which adds or updates tags for a resource in CodeCommit.
- untag\_resource, which removes tags for a resource in CodeCommit.

Triggers, by calling the following:

- get\_repository\_triggers, which returns information about triggers configured for a repository.
- put\_repository\_triggers, which replaces all triggers for a repository and can be used to create or delete triggers.
- test\_repository\_triggers, which tests the functionality of a repository trigger by sending data to the trigger target.

For information about how to use CodeCommit, see the CodeCommit User Guide.

### Usage

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

### codecommit

#### 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-e 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. Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. endpoint 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 <- codecommit(</pre>
  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\_approval\_rule\_template\_with\_repository batch\_associate\_approval\_rule\_template\_with\_repositories batch\_describe\_merge\_conflicts batch\_disassociate\_approval\_rule\_template\_from\_repositories batch\_get\_commits batch\_get\_repositories create\_approval\_rule\_template create\_branch create\_commit create\_pull\_request create\_pull\_request\_approval\_rule create\_repository create\_unreferenced\_merge\_commit delete\_approval\_rule\_template delete\_branch delete\_comment\_content delete file delete\_pull\_request\_approval\_rule delete\_repository describe\_merge\_conflicts

Creates an association between an approval rule template and Creates an association between an approval rule template and Returns information about one or more merge conflicts in the Removes the association between an approval rule template a Returns information about the contents of one or more comm Returns information about one or more repositories Creates a template for approval rules that can then be associa Creates a branch in a repository and points the branch to a co Creates a commit for a repository on the tip of a specified bra Creates a pull request in the specified repository Creates an approval rule for a pull request Creates a new, empty repository Creates an unreferenced commit that represents the result of Deletes a specified approval rule template Deletes a branch from a repository, unless that branch is the Deletes the content of a comment made on a change, file, or Deletes a specified file from a specified branch Deletes an approval rule from a specified pull request Deletes a repository Returns information about one or more merge conflicts in the

### codecommit

describe\_pull\_request\_events disassociate\_approval\_rule\_template\_from\_repository evaluate\_pull\_request\_approval\_rules get\_approval\_rule\_template get\_blob get\_branch get\_comment get\_comment\_reactions get\_comments\_for\_compared\_commit get\_comments\_for\_pull\_request get\_commit get\_differences get\_file get\_folder get\_merge\_commit get\_merge\_conflicts get\_merge\_options get\_pull\_request get\_pull\_request\_approval\_states get\_pull\_request\_override\_state get\_repository get\_repository\_triggers list\_approval\_rule\_templates list\_associated\_approval\_rule\_templates\_for\_repository list branches list\_file\_commit\_history list\_pull\_requests list\_repositories list\_repositories\_for\_approval\_rule\_template list\_tags\_for\_resource merge\_branches\_by\_fast\_forward merge\_branches\_by\_squash merge\_branches\_by\_three\_way merge\_pull\_request\_by\_fast\_forward merge\_pull\_request\_by\_squash merge\_pull\_request\_by\_three\_way override\_pull\_request\_approval\_rules post\_comment\_for\_compared\_commit post\_comment\_for\_pull\_request post\_comment\_reply put\_comment\_reaction put\_file put\_repository\_triggers tag\_resource test\_repository\_triggers untag\_resource update\_approval\_rule\_template\_content update\_approval\_rule\_template\_description

Returns information about one or more pull request events Removes the association between a template and a repository Evaluates whether a pull request has met all the conditions sp Returns information about a specified approval rule template Returns the base-64 encoded content of an individual blob in Returns information about a repository branch, including its Returns the content of a comment made on a change, file, or Returns information about reactions to a specified comment Returns information about comments made on the compariso Returns comments made on a pull request Returns information about a commit, including commit mess Returns information about the differences in a valid commit Returns the base-64 encoded contents of a specified file and Returns the contents of a specified folder in a repository Returns information about a specified merge commit Returns information about merge conflicts between the befor Returns information about the merge options available for m Gets information about a pull request in a specified repositor Gets information about the approval states for a specified pul Returns information about whether approval rules have been Returns information about a repository Gets information about triggers configured for a repository Lists all approval rule templates in the specified Amazon We Lists all approval rule templates that are associated with a sp Gets information about one or more branches in a repository Retrieves a list of commits and changes to a specified file Returns a list of pull requests for a specified repository Gets information about one or more repositories Lists all repositories associated with the specified approval ru Gets information about Amazon Web Servicestags for a spec Merges two branches using the fast-forward merge strategy Merges two branches using the squash merge strategy Merges two specified branches using the three-way merge str Attempts to merge the source commit of a pull request into the Attempts to merge the source commit of a pull request into the Attempts to merge the source commit of a pull request into the Sets aside (overrides) all approval rule requirements for a spe Posts a comment on the comparison between two commits Posts a comment on a pull request Posts a comment in reply to an existing comment on a compa Adds or updates a reaction to a specified comment for the us Adds or updates a file in a branch in an CodeCommit reposit Replaces all triggers for a repository Adds or updates tags for a resource in CodeCommit Tests the functionality of repository triggers by sending infor Removes tags for a resource in CodeCommit Updates the content of an approval rule template Updates the description for a specified approval rule template

### codedeploy

update\_approval\_rule\_template\_name update\_comment update\_default\_branch update\_pull\_request\_approval\_rule\_content update\_pull\_request\_approval\_state update\_pull\_request\_description update\_pull\_request\_status update\_pull\_request\_title update\_repository\_description update\_repository\_encryption\_key update\_repository\_name Updates the name of a specified approval rule template Replaces the contents of a comment Sets or changes the default branch name for the specified rep Updates the structure of an approval rule created specifically Updates the state of a user's approval on a pull request Replaces the contents of the description of a pull request Updates the status of a pull request Replaces the title of a pull request Sets or changes the comment or description for a repository Updates the Key Management Service encryption key used to Renames a repository

### Examples

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

## End(Not run)

codedeploy

AWS CodeDeploy

### Description

CodeDeploy is a deployment service that automates application deployments to Amazon EC2 instances, on-premises instances running in your own facility, serverless Lambda functions, or applications in an Amazon ECS service.

You can deploy a nearly unlimited variety of application content, such as an updated Lambda function, updated applications in an Amazon ECS service, code, web and configuration files, executables, packages, scripts, multimedia files, and so on. CodeDeploy can deploy application content stored in Amazon S3 buckets, GitHub repositories, or Bitbucket repositories. You do not need to make changes to your existing code before you can use CodeDeploy.

CodeDeploy makes it easier for you to rapidly release new features, helps you avoid downtime during application deployment, and handles the complexity of updating your applications, without many of the risks associated with error-prone manual deployments.

### **CodeDeploy Components**

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

• **Application**: A name that uniquely identifies the application you want to deploy. CodeDeploy uses this name, which functions as a container, to ensure the correct combination of revision, deployment configuration, and deployment group are referenced during a deployment.

### codedeploy

- Deployment group: A set of individual instances, CodeDeploy Lambda deployment configuration settings, or an Amazon ECS service and network details. A Lambda deployment group specifies how to route traffic to a new version of a Lambda function. An Amazon ECS deployment group specifies the service created in Amazon ECS to deploy, a load balancer, and a listener to reroute production traffic to an updated containerized application. An Amazon EC2/On-premises deployment group contains individually tagged instances, Amazon EC2 instances in Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups, or both. All deployment groups can specify optional trigger, alarm, and rollback settings.
- **Deployment configuration**: A set of deployment rules and deployment success and failure conditions used by CodeDeploy during a deployment.
- **Deployment**: The process and the components used when updating a Lambda function, a containerized application in an Amazon ECS service, or of installing content on one or more instances.
- Application revisions: For an Lambda deployment, this is an AppSpec file that specifies the Lambda function to be updated and one or more functions to validate deployment lifecycle events. For an Amazon ECS deployment, this is an AppSpec file that specifies the Amazon ECS task definition, container, and port where production traffic is rerouted. For an EC2/On-premises deployment, this is an archive file that contains source content—source code, webpages, executable files, and deployment scripts—along with an AppSpec file. Revisions are stored in Amazon S3 buckets or GitHub repositories. For Amazon S3, a revision is uniquely identified by its Amazon S3 object key and its ETag, version, or both. For GitHub, a revision is uniquely identified by its commit ID.

This guide also contains information to help you get details about the instances in your deployments, to make on-premises instances available for CodeDeploy deployments, to get details about a Lambda function deployment, and to get details about Amazon ECS service deployments.

# **CodeDeploy Information Resources**

- CodeDeploy User Guide
- CodeDeploy API Reference Guide
- CLI Reference for CodeDeploy
- CodeDeploy Developer Forum

#### Usage

```
codedeploy(
  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> <li>profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.</li> </ul>
	– 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.
	• <b>timeout</b> : The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when at- tempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
	• <b>s3_force_path_style</b> : Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY.
	<ul> <li>sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html</li> </ul>
redentials	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
	• <b>profile</b> : 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 <- codedeploy(
  config = list(
    credentials = list(
      creds = list(
        access_key_id = "string",
        secret_access_key = "string",
        session_token = "string"
    ),
    profile = "string",
    anonymous = "logical"</pre>
```

### codedeploy

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

### Operations

)

add\_tags\_to\_on\_premises\_instances batch\_get\_application\_revisions batch\_get\_applications batch\_get\_deployment\_groups batch\_get\_deployment\_instances batch\_get\_deployments batch\_get\_deployment\_targets batch\_get\_on\_premises\_instances continue\_deployment create\_application create\_deployment create\_deployment\_config create\_deployment\_group delete\_application delete\_deployment\_config delete\_deployment\_group delete\_git\_hub\_account\_token delete\_resources\_by\_external\_id deregister\_on\_premises\_instance get\_application get application revision get\_deployment get\_deployment\_config get\_deployment\_group get\_deployment\_instance

Adds tags to on-premises instances Gets information about one or more application revisions Gets information about one or more applications Gets information about one or more deployment groups This method works, but is deprecated Gets information about one or more deployments Returns an array of one or more targets associated with a deployment Gets information about one or more on-premises instances For a blue/green deployment, starts the process of rerouting traffic from instance Creates an application Deploys an application revision through the specified deployment group Creates a deployment configuration Creates a deployment group to which application revisions are deployed Deletes an application Deletes a deployment configuration Deletes a deployment group Deletes a GitHub account connection Deletes resources linked to an external ID Deregisters an on-premises instance Gets information about an application Gets information about an application revision Gets information about a deployment Gets information about a deployment configuration Gets information about a deployment group Gets information about an instance as part of a deployment

# codeguruprofiler

get_deployment_target	Returns information about a deployment target
get_on_premises_instance	Gets information about an on-premises instance
list_application_revisions	Lists information about revisions for an application
list_applications	Lists the applications registered with the user or Amazon Web Services account
list_deployment_configs	Lists the deployment configurations with the user or Amazon Web Services acc
list_deployment_groups	Lists the deployment groups for an application registered with the Amazon Web
list_deployment_instances	The newer BatchGetDeploymentTargets should be used instead because it work
list_deployments	Lists the deployments in a deployment group for an application registered with
list_deployment_targets	Returns an array of target IDs that are associated a deployment
list_git_hub_account_token_names	Lists the names of stored connections to GitHub accounts
list_on_premises_instances	Gets a list of names for one or more on-premises instances
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of tags for the resource identified by a specified Amazon Resource
<pre>put_lifecycle_event_hook_execution_status</pre>	Sets the result of a Lambda validation function
register_application_revision	Registers with CodeDeploy a revision for the specified application
register_on_premises_instance	Registers an on-premises instance
remove_tags_from_on_premises_instances	Removes one or more tags from one or more on-premises instances
skip_wait_time_for_instance_termination	In a blue/green deployment, overrides any specified wait time and starts termina
stop_deployment	Attempts to stop an ongoing deployment
tag_resource	Associates the list of tags in the input Tags parameter with the resource identifie
untag_resource	Disassociates a resource from a list of tags
update_application	Changes the name of an application
update_deployment_group	Changes information about a deployment group

# Examples

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

## End(Not run)

codeguruprofiler Amazon CodeGuru Profiler

### Description

This section provides documentation for the Amazon CodeGuru Profiler API operations.

Amazon CodeGuru Profiler collects runtime performance data from your live applications, and provides recommendations that can help you fine-tune your application performance. Using machine learning algorithms, CodeGuru Profiler can help you find your most expensive lines of code and suggest ways you can improve efficiency and remove CPU bottlenecks.

### codeguruprofiler

Amazon CodeGuru Profiler provides different visualizations of profiling data to help you identify what code is running on the CPU, see how much time is consumed, and suggest ways to reduce CPU utilization.

Amazon CodeGuru Profiler currently supports applications written in all Java virtual machine (JVM) languages and Python. While CodeGuru Profiler supports both visualizations and recommendations for applications written in Java, it can also generate visualizations and a subset of recommendations for applications written in other JVM languages and Python.

For more information, see What is Amazon CodeGuru Profiler in the Amazon CodeGuru Profiler User Guide.

### Usage

```
codeguruprofiler(
  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-e 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

• <b>profile</b> : 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 <- codeguruprofiler(</pre>
  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**

## codegurureviewer

add_notification_channels	Add up to 2 anomaly notifications channels for a profiling group
batch_get_frame_metric_data	Returns the time series of values for a requested list of frame metrics from a time pe
configure_agent	Used by profiler agents to report their current state and to receive remote configurati
create_profiling_group	Creates a profiling group
delete_profiling_group	Deletes a profiling group
describe_profiling_group	Returns a ProfilingGroupDescription object that contains information about the requ
get_findings_report_account_summary	Returns a list of FindingsReportSummary objects that contain analysis results for all
get_notification_configuration	Get the current configuration for anomaly notifications for a profiling group
get_policy	Returns the JSON-formatted resource-based policy on a profiling group
get_profile	Gets the aggregated profile of a profiling group for a specified time range
get_recommendations	Returns a list of Recommendation objects that contain recommendations for a profil
list_findings_reports	List the available reports for a given profiling group and time range
list_profile_times	Lists the start times of the available aggregated profiles of a profiling group for an ag
list_profiling_groups	Returns a list of profiling groups
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of the tags that are assigned to a specified resource
post_agent_profile	Submits profiling data to an aggregated profile of a profiling group
put_permission	Adds permissions to a profiling group's resource-based policy that are provided usin
remove_notification_channel	Remove one anomaly notifications channel for a profiling group
remove_permission	Removes permissions from a profiling group's resource-based policy that are provide
submit_feedback	Sends feedback to CodeGuru Profiler about whether the anomaly detected by the an
tag_resource	Use to assign one or more tags to a resource
untag_resource	Use to remove one or more tags from a resource
update_profiling_group	Updates a profiling group

## Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codeguruprofiler()
svc$add_notification_channels(
  Foo = 123
)
```

## End(Not run)

codegurureviewer Amazon CodeGuru Reviewer

## Description

This section provides documentation for the Amazon CodeGuru Reviewer API operations. Code-Guru Reviewer is a service that uses program analysis and machine learning to detect potential defects that are difficult for developers to find and recommends fixes in your Java and Python code.

By proactively detecting and providing recommendations for addressing code defects and implementing best practices, CodeGuru Reviewer improves the overall quality and maintainability of

your code base during the code review stage. For more information about CodeGuru Reviewer, see the *Amazon CodeGuru Reviewer User Guide*.

To improve the security of your CodeGuru Reviewer API calls, you can establish a private connection between your VPC and CodeGuru Reviewer by creating an *interface VPC endpoint*. For more information, see CodeGuru Reviewer and interface VPC endpoints (Amazon Web Services PrivateLink) in the Amazon CodeGuru Reviewer User Guide.

## Usage

```
codegurureviewer(
  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-e 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.

## codegurureviewer

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 <- codegurureviewer(</pre>
  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\_repositoryUse to associate an Amazon Web Services CodeCommit repository or a repository man<br/>Use to create a code review with a CodeReviewType of RepositoryAnalysis<br/>describe\_code\_reviewdescribe\_code\_reviewReturns the metadata associated with the code review along with its status<br/>Describes the customer feedback for a CodeGuru Reviewer recommendation

## codegurusecurity

describe_repository_association	Returns a RepositoryAssociation object that contains information about the requested 1
disassociate_repository	Removes the association between Amazon CodeGuru Reviewer and a repository
list_code_reviews	Lists all the code reviews that the customer has created in the past 90 days
list_recommendation_feedback	Returns a list of RecommendationFeedbackSummary objects that contain customer rec
list_recommendations	Returns the list of all recommendations for a completed code review
list_repository_associations	Returns a list of RepositoryAssociationSummary objects that contain summary inform
list_tags_for_resource	Returns the list of tags associated with an associated repository resource
put_recommendation_feedback	Stores customer feedback for a CodeGuru Reviewer recommendation
tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to an associated repository
untag_resource	Removes a tag from an associated repository

## Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codegurureviewer()
svc$associate_repository(
  Foo = 123
)
## End(Not run)
```

codegurusecurity Amazon CodeGuru Security

## Description

Amazon CodeGuru Security is in preview release and is subject to change.

This section provides documentation for the Amazon CodeGuru Security API operations. Code-Guru Security is a service that uses program analysis and machine learning to detect security policy violations and vulnerabilities, and recommends ways to address these security risks.

By proactively detecting and providing recommendations for addressing security risks, CodeGuru Security improves the overall security of your application code. For more information about Code-Guru Security, see the Amazon CodeGuru Security User Guide.

## Usage

```
codegurusecurity(
  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-e 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. Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. endpoint 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 <- codegurusecurity(</pre>
  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_findings	Returns a list of requested findings from standard scans
create_scan	Use to create a scan using code uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket
create_upload_url	Generates a pre-signed URL, request headers used to upload a code resource, and code artifa
get_account_configuration	Use to get the encryption configuration for an account
get_findings	Returns a list of all findings generated by a particular scan
get_metrics_summary	Returns a summary of metrics for an account from a specified date, including number of ope
get_scan	Returns details about a scan, including whether or not a scan has completed
list_findings_metrics	Returns metrics about all findings in an account within a specified time range
list_scans	Returns a list of all scans in an account
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of all tags associated with a scan
tag_resource	Use to add one or more tags to an existing scan
untag_resource	Use to remove one or more tags from an existing scan
update_account_configuration	Use to update the encryption configuration for an account

## Examples

## Not run:
svc <- codegurusecurity()</pre>

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

codepipeline

## Description

CodePipeline

#### Overview

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

You can use the CodePipeline API to work with pipelines, stages, actions, and transitions.

*Pipelines* are models of automated release processes. Each pipeline is uniquely named, and consists of stages, actions, and transitions.

You can work with pipelines by calling:

• create\_pipeline, which creates a uniquely named pipeline.

AWS CodePipeline

- delete\_pipeline, which deletes the specified pipeline.
- get\_pipeline, which returns information about the pipeline structure and pipeline metadata, including the pipeline Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
- get\_pipeline\_execution, which returns information about a specific execution of a pipeline.
- get\_pipeline\_state, which returns information about the current state of the stages and actions of a pipeline.
- list\_action\_executions, which returns action-level details for past executions. The details include full stage and action-level details, including individual action duration, status, any errors that occurred during the execution, and input and output artifact location details.
- list\_pipelines, which gets a summary of all of the pipelines associated with your account.
- list\_pipeline\_executions, which gets a summary of the most recent executions for a pipeline.
- start\_pipeline\_execution, which runs the most recent revision of an artifact through the pipeline.
- stop\_pipeline\_execution, which stops the specified pipeline execution from continuing through the pipeline.
- update\_pipeline, which updates a pipeline with edits or changes to the structure of the pipeline.

Pipelines include *stages*. Each stage contains one or more actions that must complete before the next stage begins. A stage results in success or failure. If a stage fails, the pipeline stops at that stage and remains stopped until either a new version of an artifact appears in the source location, or a user takes action to rerun the most recent artifact through the pipeline. You can call get\_pipeline\_state, which displays the status of a pipeline, including the status of stages in the pipeline, or get\_pipeline, which returns the entire structure of the pipeline, including the stages of that pipeline. For more information about the structure of stages and actions, see CodePipeline Pipeline Structure Reference.

Pipeline stages include *actions* that are categorized into categories such as source or build actions performed in a stage of a pipeline. For example, you can use a source action to import artifacts into a pipeline from a source such as Amazon S3. Like stages, you do not work with actions directly in most cases, but you do define and interact with actions when working with pipeline operations such as create\_pipeline and get\_pipeline\_state. Valid action categories are:

- Source
- Build
- Test
- Deploy
- Approval
- Invoke

Pipelines also include *transitions*, which allow the transition of artifacts from one stage to the next in a pipeline after the actions in one stage complete.

You can work with transitions by calling:

- disable\_stage\_transition, which prevents artifacts from transitioning to the next stage in a pipeline.
- enable\_stage\_transition, which enables transition of artifacts between stages in a pipeline.

## Using the API to integrate with CodePipeline

For third-party integrators or developers who want to create their own integrations with Code-Pipeline, the expected sequence varies from the standard API user. To integrate with CodePipeline, developers need to work with the following items:

**Jobs**, which are instances of an action. For example, a job for a source action might import a revision of an artifact from a source.

You can work with jobs by calling:

- acknowledge\_job, which confirms whether a job worker has received the specified job.
- get\_job\_details, which returns the details of a job.
- poll\_for\_jobs, which determines whether there are any jobs to act on.
- put\_job\_failure\_result, which provides details of a job failure.
- put\_job\_success\_result, which provides details of a job success.

**Third party jobs**, which are instances of an action created by a partner action and integrated into CodePipeline. Partner actions are created by members of the Amazon Web Services Partner Network.

You can work with third party jobs by calling:

- acknowledge\_third\_party\_job, which confirms whether a job worker has received the specified job.
- get\_third\_party\_job\_details, which requests the details of a job for a partner action.
- poll\_for\_third\_party\_jobs, which determines whether there are any jobs to act on.
- put\_third\_party\_job\_failure\_result, which provides details of a job failure.
- put\_third\_party\_job\_success\_result, which provides details of a job success.

### Usage

```
codepipeline(
  config = list(),
  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-e 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 vc operation(...), where vc is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

## Service syntax

```
svc <- codepipeline(</pre>
  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

acknowledge\_jobReturns information about a specified job and whether that job has been received by a<br/>Confirms a job worker has received the specified jobcreate\_custom\_action\_typeCreates a new custom action that can be used in all pipelines associated with the Ama

create\_pipeline Creates a pipeline delete\_custom\_action\_type Marks a custom action as deleted delete\_pipeline Deletes the specified pipeline Deletes a previously created webhook by name delete\_webhook deregister\_webhook\_with\_third\_party Removes the connection between the webhook that was created by CodePipeline and disable\_stage\_transition Prevents artifacts in a pipeline from transitioning to the next stage in the pipeline enable\_stage\_transition Enables artifacts in a pipeline to transition to a stage in a pipeline Returns information about an action type created for an external provider, where the get\_action\_type get\_job\_details Returns information about a job get\_pipeline Returns the metadata, structure, stages, and actions of a pipeline get\_pipeline\_execution Returns information about an execution of a pipeline, including details about artifacts Returns information about the state of a pipeline, including the stages and actions get\_pipeline\_state get\_third\_party\_job\_details Requests the details of a job for a third party action list\_action\_executions Lists the action executions that have occurred in a pipeline Gets a summary of all CodePipeline action types associated with your account list\_action\_types list\_pipeline\_executions Gets a summary of the most recent executions for a pipeline list\_pipelines Gets a summary of all of the pipelines associated with your account Lists the rule executions that have occurred in a pipeline configured for conditions with list\_rule\_executions Lists the rules for the condition list\_rule\_types list\_tags\_for\_resource Gets the set of key-value pairs (metadata) that are used to manage the resource list\_webhooks Gets a listing of all the webhooks in this Amazon Web Services Region for this account override\_stage\_condition Used to override a stage condition Returns information about any jobs for CodePipeline to act on poll\_for\_jobs poll\_for\_third\_party\_jobs Determines whether there are any third party jobs for a job worker to act on Provides information to CodePipeline about new revisions to a source put\_action\_revision put\_approval\_result Provides the response to a manual approval request to CodePipeline put\_job\_failure\_result Represents the failure of a job as returned to the pipeline by a job worker put\_job\_success\_result Represents the success of a job as returned to the pipeline by a job worker Represents the failure of a third party job as returned to the pipeline by a job worker put\_third\_party\_job\_failure\_result put\_third\_party\_job\_success\_result Represents the success of a third party job as returned to the pipeline by a job worker Defines a webhook and returns a unique webhook URL generated by CodePipeline put\_webhook register\_webhook\_with\_third\_party Configures a connection between the webhook that was created and the external tool retry\_stage\_execution You can retry a stage that has failed without having to run a pipeline again from the b rollback\_stage Rolls back a stage execution start\_pipeline\_execution Starts the specified pipeline stop\_pipeline\_execution Stops the specified pipeline execution tag\_resource Adds to or modifies the tags of the given resource Removes tags from an Amazon Web Services resource untag\_resource update\_action\_type Updates an action type that was created with any supported integration model, where update\_pipeline Updates a specified pipeline with edits or changes to its structure

## Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codepipeline()
svc$acknowledge_job(
  Foo = 123
```

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

codestarconnections AWS CodeStar connections

### Description

AWS CodeStar Connections

This Amazon Web Services CodeStar Connections API Reference provides descriptions and usage examples of the operations and data types for the Amazon Web Services CodeStar Connections API. You can use the connections API to work with connections and installations.

*Connections* are configurations that you use to connect Amazon Web Services resources to external code repositories. Each connection is a resource that can be given to services such as CodePipeline to connect to a third-party repository such as Bitbucket. For example, you can add the connection in CodePipeline so that it triggers your pipeline when a code change is made to your third-party code repository. Each connection is named and associated with a unique ARN that is used to reference the connection.

When you create a connection, the console initiates a third-party connection handshake. *Installations* are the apps that are used to conduct this handshake. For example, the installation for the Bitbucket provider type is the Bitbucket app. When you create a connection, you can choose an existing installation or create one.

When you want to create a connection to an installed provider type such as GitHub Enterprise Server, you create a *host* for your connections.

You can work with connections by calling:

- create\_connection, which creates a uniquely named connection that can be referenced by services such as CodePipeline.
- delete\_connection, which deletes the specified connection.
- get\_connection, which returns information about the connection, including the connection status.
- list\_connections, which lists the connections associated with your account.

You can work with hosts by calling:

- create\_host, which creates a host that represents the infrastructure where your provider is installed.
- delete\_host, which deletes the specified host.
- get\_host, which returns information about the host, including the setup status.
- list\_hosts, which lists the hosts associated with your account.

You can work with tags in Amazon Web Services CodeStar Connections by calling the following:

#### codestarconnections

- list\_tags\_for\_resource, which gets information about Amazon Web Services tags for a specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN) in Amazon Web Services CodeStar Connections.
- tag\_resource, which adds or updates tags for a resource in Amazon Web Services CodeStar Connections.
- untag\_resource, which removes tags for a resource in Amazon Web Services CodeStar Connections.

For information about how to use Amazon Web Services CodeStar Connections, see the Developer Tools User Guide.

### Usage

```
codestarconnections(
  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-e 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

• <b>profile</b> : The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default p 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 <- codestarconnections(</pre>
  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**

## codestarnotifications

create_connection	Creates a connection that can then be given to other Amazon Web Services services like Co
create_host	Creates a resource that represents the infrastructure where a third-party provider is installed
create_repository_link	Creates a link to a specified external Git repository
create_sync_configuration	Creates a sync configuration which allows Amazon Web Services to sync content from a G
delete_connection	The connection to be deleted
delete_host	The host to be deleted
delete_repository_link	Deletes the association between your connection and a specified external Git repository
delete_sync_configuration	Deletes the sync configuration for a specified repository and connection
get_connection	Returns the connection ARN and details such as status, owner, and provider type
get_host	Returns the host ARN and details such as status, provider type, endpoint, and, if applicable
get_repository_link	Returns details about a repository link
get_repository_sync_status	Returns details about the sync status for a repository
get_resource_sync_status	Returns the status of the sync with the Git repository for a specific Amazon Web Services re
get_sync_blocker_summary	Returns a list of the most recent sync blockers
get_sync_configuration	Returns details about a sync configuration, including the sync type and resource name
list_connections	Lists the connections associated with your account
list_hosts	Lists the hosts associated with your account
list_repository_links	Lists the repository links created for connections in your account
list_repository_sync_definitions	Lists the repository sync definitions for repository links in your account
list_sync_configurations	Returns a list of sync configurations for a specified repository
list_tags_for_resource	Gets the set of key-value pairs (metadata) that are used to manage the resource
tag_resource	Adds to or modifies the tags of the given resource
untag_resource	Removes tags from an Amazon Web Services resource
update_host	Updates a specified host with the provided configurations
update_repository_link	Updates the association between your connection and a specified external Git repository
update_sync_blocker	Allows you to update the status of a sync blocker, resolving the blocker and allowing syncin
update_sync_configuration	Updates the sync configuration for your connection and a specified external Git repository

## Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- codestarconnections()
svc$create_connection(
   Foo = 123
)
```

## End(Not run)

codestarnotifications AWS CodeStar Notifications

## Description

This AWS CodeStar Notifications API Reference provides descriptions and usage examples of the operations and data types for the AWS CodeStar Notifications API. You can use the AWS CodeStar Notifications API to work with the following objects:

Notification rules, by calling the following:

- create\_notification\_rule, which creates a notification rule for a resource in your account.
- delete\_notification\_rule, which deletes a notification rule.
- describe\_notification\_rule, which provides information about a notification rule.
- list\_notification\_rules, which lists the notification rules associated with your account.
- update\_notification\_rule, which changes the name, events, or targets associated with a notification rule.
- subscribe, which subscribes a target to a notification rule.
- unsubscribe, which removes a target from a notification rule.

Targets, by calling the following:

- delete\_target, which removes a notification rule target from a notification rule.
- list\_targets, which lists the targets associated with a notification rule.

Events, by calling the following:

• list\_event\_types, which lists the event types you can include in a notification rule.

Tags, by calling the following:

- list\_tags\_for\_resource, which lists the tags already associated with a notification rule in your account.
- tag\_resource, which associates a tag you provide with a notification rule in your account.
- untag\_resource, which removes a tag from a notification rule in your account.

For information about how to use AWS CodeStar Notifications, see the Amazon Web Services Developer Tools Console User Guide.

## Usage

```
codestarnotifications(
  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-e 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. Optional shorthand for complete URL to use for the constructed client. endpoint 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 <- codestarnotifications(</pre>
  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_notification_rule	Creates a notification rule for a resource
delete_notification_rule	Deletes a notification rule for a resource
delete_target	Deletes a specified target for notifications
describe_notification_rule	Returns information about a specified notification rule
list_event_types	Returns information about the event types available for configuring notifications
list_notification_rules	Returns a list of the notification rules for an Amazon Web Services account
list_tags_for_resource	Returns a list of the tags associated with a notification rule
list_targets	Returns a list of the notification rule targets for an Amazon Web Services account
subscribe	Creates an association between a notification rule and an Chatbot topic or Chatbot client so that t
tag_resource	Associates a set of provided tags with a notification rule
unsubscribe	Removes an association between a notification rule and an Chatbot topic so that subscribers to that
untag_resource	Removes the association between one or more provided tags and a notification rule
update_notification_rule	Updates a notification rule for a resource

## Examples

## Not run:
svc <- codestarnotifications()</pre>

## devopsguru

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

devopsguru

#### Amazon DevOps Guru

## Description

Amazon DevOps Guru is a fully managed service that helps you identify anomalous behavior in business critical operational applications. You specify the Amazon Web Services resources that you want DevOps Guru to cover, then the Amazon CloudWatch metrics and Amazon Web Services CloudTrail events related to those resources are analyzed. When anomalous behavior is detected, DevOps Guru creates an *insight* that includes recommendations, related events, and related metrics that can help you improve your operational applications. For more information, see What is Amazon DevOps Guru.

You can specify 1 or 2 Amazon Simple Notification Service topics so you are notified every time a new insight is created. You can also enable DevOps Guru to generate an OpsItem in Amazon Web Services Systems Manager for each insight to help you manage and track your work addressing insights.

To learn about the DevOps Guru workflow, see How DevOps Guru works. To learn about DevOps Guru concepts, see Concepts in DevOps Guru.

## Usage

```
devopsguru(
  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.
	• <b>timeout</b> : The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when at- tempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
	• <b>s3_force_path_style</b> : Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY.
	<ul> <li>sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html</li> </ul>
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter
	• creds:
	– access_key_id: AWS access key ID
	– secret_access_key: AWS secret access key
	<ul> <li>session_token: AWS temporary session token</li> </ul>
	• <b>profile</b> : 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 vc operation(...), where vc is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

## Service syntax

```
svc <- devopsguru(</pre>
  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"
```

#### devopsguru

```
),
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\_notification\_channel delete\_insight describe\_account\_health describe\_account\_overview describe\_anomaly describe\_event\_sources\_config describe\_feedback describe\_insight describe\_organization\_health describe\_organization\_overview describe\_organization\_resource\_collection\_health describe\_resource\_collection\_health describe\_service\_integration get\_cost\_estimation get\_resource\_collection list\_anomalies\_for\_insight list\_anomalous\_log\_groups list\_events list\_insights list\_monitored\_resources list\_notification\_channels list\_organization\_insights list\_recommendations put\_feedback remove\_notification\_channel search\_insights search\_organization\_insights start\_cost\_estimation update\_event\_sources\_config update\_resource\_collection update\_service\_integration

Adds a notification channel to DevOps Guru Deletes the insight along with the associated anomalies, events and recon Returns the number of open reactive insights, the number of open proacti For the time range passed in, returns the number of open reactive insight Returns details about an anomaly that you specify using its ID Returns the integration status of services that are integrated with DevOps Returns the most recent feedback submitted in the current Amazon Web Returns details about an insight that you specify using its ID Returns active insights, predictive insights, and resource hours analyzed i Returns an overview of your organization's history based on the specified Provides an overview of your system's health Returns the number of open proactive insights, open reactive insights, and Returns the integration status of services that are integrated with DevOps Returns an estimate of the monthly cost for DevOps Guru to analyze you Returns lists Amazon Web Services resources that are of the specified res Returns a list of the anomalies that belong to an insight that you specify u Returns the list of log groups that contain log anomalies Returns a list of the events emitted by the resources that are evaluated by Returns a list of insights in your Amazon Web Services account Returns the list of all log groups that are being monitored and tagged by Returns a list of notification channels configured for DevOps Guru Returns a list of insights associated with the account or OU Id Returns a list of a specified insight's recommendations Collects customer feedback about the specified insight Removes a notification channel from DevOps Guru Returns a list of insights in your Amazon Web Services account Returns a list of insights in your organization Starts the creation of an estimate of the monthly cost to analyze your Am Enables or disables integration with a service that can be integrated with Updates the collection of resources that DevOps Guru analyzes Enables or disables integration with a service that can be integrated with

## Examples

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```
## Not run:
svc <- devopsguru()
svc$add_notification_channel(
  Foo = 123
)
```

## End(Not run)

drs

Elastic Disaster Recovery Service

## Description

AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery Service.

## Usage

```
drs(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> <li>profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.</li> </ul>
	– <b>anonymous</b> : 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.
	• <b>timeout</b> : The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when at- tempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html</li> </ul>
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter

	• creds:
	– access_key_id: AWS access key ID
	<ul> <li>secret_access_key: AWS secret access key</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>session_token: AWS temporary session token</li> </ul>
	• <b>profile</b> : 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 vc operation(...), where vc is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

### Service syntax

```
svc <- drs(</pre>
  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

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associate\_source\_network\_stack create\_extended\_source\_server create\_launch\_configuration\_template create\_replication\_configuration\_template create\_source\_network delete\_job delete\_launch\_action delete\_launch\_configuration\_template delete\_recovery\_instance delete\_replication\_configuration\_template delete\_source\_network delete\_source\_server describe\_job\_log\_items describe\_jobs describe\_launch\_configuration\_templates describe\_recovery\_instances describe\_recovery\_snapshots describe\_replication\_configuration\_templates describe\_source\_networks describe\_source\_servers disconnect\_recovery\_instance disconnect\_source\_server export\_source\_network\_cfn\_template get\_failback\_replication\_configuration get\_launch\_configuration get\_replication\_configuration initialize\_service list\_extensible\_source\_servers list\_launch\_actions list\_staging\_accounts list\_tags\_for\_resource put\_launch\_action retry\_data\_replication reverse\_replication start\_failback\_launch start\_recovery start\_replication start\_source\_network\_recovery start\_source\_network\_replication stop\_failback stop\_replication stop\_source\_network\_replication tag\_resource terminate\_recovery\_instances untag\_resource update\_failback\_replication\_configuration

Associate a Source Network to an existing CloudFormation Stack and modify Create an extended source server in the target Account based on the source se Creates a new Launch Configuration Template Creates a new ReplicationConfigurationTemplate Create a new Source Network resource for a provided VPC ID Deletes a single Job by ID Deletes a resource launch action Deletes a single Launch Configuration Template by ID Deletes a single Recovery Instance by ID Deletes a single Replication Configuration Template by ID Delete Source Network resource Deletes a single Source Server by ID Retrieves a detailed Job log with pagination Returns a list of Jobs Lists all Launch Configuration Templates, filtered by Launch Configuration T Lists all Recovery Instances or multiple Recovery Instances by ID Lists all Recovery Snapshots for a single Source Server Lists all ReplicationConfigurationTemplates, filtered by Source Server IDs Lists all Source Networks or multiple Source Networks filtered by ID Lists all Source Servers or multiple Source Servers filtered by ID Disconnect a Recovery Instance from Elastic Disaster Recovery Disconnects a specific Source Server from Elastic Disaster Recovery Export the Source Network CloudFormation template to an S3 bucket Lists all Failback ReplicationConfigurations, filtered by Recovery Instance ID Gets a LaunchConfiguration, filtered by Source Server IDs Gets a ReplicationConfiguration, filtered by Source Server ID Initialize Elastic Disaster Recovery Returns a list of source servers on a staging account that are extensible, which Lists resource launch actions Returns an array of staging accounts for existing extended source servers List all tags for your Elastic Disaster Recovery resources Puts a resource launch action WARNING: RetryDataReplication is deprecated Start replication to origin / target region - applies only to protected instances t Initiates a Job for launching the machine that is being failed back to from the Launches Recovery Instances for the specified Source Servers Starts replication for a stopped Source Server Deploy VPC for the specified Source Network and modify launch templates t Starts replication for a Source Network Stops the failback process for a specified Recovery Instance Stops replication for a Source Server Stops replication for a Source Network Adds or overwrites only the specified tags for the specified Elastic Disaster R Initiates a Job for terminating the EC2 resources associated with the specified Deletes the specified set of tags from the specified set of Elastic Disaster Reco Allows you to update the failback replication configuration of a Recovery Inst

drs

update\_launch\_configuration update\_launch\_configuration\_template update\_replication\_configuration update\_replication\_configuration\_template Updates a LaunchConfiguration by Source Server ID Updates an existing Launch Configuration Template by ID Allows you to update a ReplicationConfiguration by Source Server ID Updates a ReplicationConfigurationTemplate by ID

## Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- drs()
svc$associate_source_network_stack(
  Foo = 123
)
```

## End(Not run)

fis

AWS Fault Injection Simulator

## Description

Amazon Web Services Fault Injection Service is a managed service that enables you to perform fault injection experiments on your Amazon Web Services workloads. For more information, see the Fault Injection Service User Guide.

#### Usage

```
fis(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.

-e

	<ul> <li>timeout: The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when attempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-html</li> </ul>
credentials	Optional credentials shorthand for the config parameter
	• creds:
	– access_key_id: AWS access key ID
	<ul> <li>secret_access_key: AWS secret access key</li> </ul>
	- session_token: AWS temporary session token
	• <b>profile</b> : 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 <- fis(</pre>
 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_experiment_template	Creates an experiment template
create_target_account_configuration	Creates a target account configuration for the experiment template
delete_experiment_template	Deletes the specified experiment template
delete_target_account_configuration	Deletes the specified target account configuration of the experiment template
get_action	Gets information about the specified FIS action
get_experiment	Gets information about the specified experiment
get_experiment_target_account_configuration	Gets information about the specified target account configuration of the expe
get_experiment_template	Gets information about the specified experiment template
get_target_account_configuration	Gets information about the specified target account configuration of the expe
get_target_resource_type	Gets information about the specified resource type
list_actions	Lists the available FIS actions
list_experiment_resolved_targets	Lists the resolved targets information of the specified experiment
list_experiments	Lists your experiments
list_experiment_target_account_configurations	Lists the target account configurations of the specified experiment
list_experiment_templates	Lists your experiment templates
list_tags_for_resource	Lists the tags for the specified resource
list_target_account_configurations	Lists the target account configurations of the specified experiment template
list_target_resource_types	Lists the target resource types
start_experiment	Starts running an experiment from the specified experiment template
stop_experiment	Stops the specified experiment
tag_resource	Applies the specified tags to the specified resource
untag_resource	Removes the specified tags from the specified resource
update_experiment_template	Updates the specified experiment template
update_target_account_configuration	Updates the target account configuration for the specified experiment templa

## Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- fis()
svc$create_experiment_template(
  Foo = 123
)
```

## End(Not run)

wellarchitected

#### Description

Well-Architected Tool

This is the *Well-Architected Tool API Reference*. The WA Tool API provides programmatic access to the Well-Architected Tool in the Amazon Web Services Management Console. For information about the Well-Architected Tool, see the Well-Architected Tool User Guide.

## Usage

```
wellarchitected(
   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-e 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		
• <b>profile</b> : 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 <- wellarchitected(</pre>
  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**

wellarchitected

associate\_lenses associate\_profiles create lens share create\_lens\_version create milestone create\_profile create\_profile\_share create review template create template share create workload create workload share delete lens delete\_lens\_share delete\_profile delete\_profile\_share delete\_review\_template delete\_template\_share delete\_workload delete\_workload\_share disassociate lenses disassociate\_profiles export lens get\_answer get\_consolidated\_report get\_global\_settings get lens get\_lens\_review get\_lens\_review\_report get\_lens\_version\_difference get\_milestone get\_profile get\_profile\_template get\_review\_template get\_review\_template\_answer get\_review\_template\_lens\_review get\_workload import lens list answers list check details list\_check\_summaries list lenses list lens review improvements list lens reviews list lens shares list milestones list\_notifications list\_profile\_notifications list\_profiles

Associate a lens to a workload Associate a profile with a workload Create a lens share Create a new lens version Create a milestone for an existing workload Create a profile Create a profile share Create a review template Create a review template share Create a new workload Create a workload share Delete an existing lens Delete a lens share Delete a profile Delete a profile share Delete a review template Delete a review template share Delete an existing workload Delete a workload share Disassociate a lens from a workload Disassociate a profile from a workload Export an existing lens Get the answer to a specific question in a workload review Get a consolidated report of your workloads Global settings for all workloads Get an existing lens Get lens review Get lens review report Get lens version differences Get a milestone for an existing workload Get profile information Get profile template Get review template Get review template answer Get a lens review associated with a review template Get an existing workload Import a new custom lens or update an existing custom lens List of answers for a particular workload and lens List of Trusted Advisor check details by account related to the workload List of Trusted Advisor checks summarized for all accounts related to the workload List the available lenses List the improvements of a particular lens review List lens reviews for a particular workload List the lens shares associated with the lens List all milestones for an existing workload List lens notifications List profile notifications List profiles

## xray

list_profile_shares	List profile shares
list_review_template_answers	List the answers of a review template
list_review_templates	List review templates
list_share_invitations	List the share invitations
list_tags_for_resource	List the tags for a resource
list_template_shares	List review template shares
list_workloads	Paginated list of workloads
list_workload_shares	List the workload shares associated with the workload
tag_resource	Adds one or more tags to the specified resource
untag_resource	Deletes specified tags from a resource
update_answer	Update the answer to a specific question in a workload review
update_global_settings	Update whether the Amazon Web Services account is opted into organization sharing
update_integration	Update integration features
update_lens_review	Update lens review for a particular workload
update_profile	Update a profile
update_review_template	Update a review template
update_review_template_answer	Update a review template answer
update_review_template_lens_review	Update a lens review associated with a review template
update_share_invitation	Update a workload or custom lens share invitation
update_workload	Update an existing workload
update_workload_share	Update a workload share
upgrade_lens_review	Upgrade lens review for a particular workload
upgrade_profile_version	Upgrade a profile
upgrade_review_template_lens_review	Upgrade the lens review of a review template

## Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- wellarchitected()
svc$associate_lenses(
  Foo = 123
)
```

## End(Not run)

xray

AWS X-Ray

## Description

Amazon Web Services X-Ray provides APIs for managing debug traces and retrieving service maps and other data created by processing those traces.

## Usage

xray(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> <li>profile: The name of a profile to use. If not given, then the default profile is used.</li> </ul>
	– anonymous: Set anonymous credentials.
	• <b>endpoint</b> : 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.	
	• <b>timeout</b> : The time in seconds till a timeout exception is thrown when at- tempting to make a connection. The default is 60 seconds.
	• <b>s3_force_path_style</b> : Set this to true to force the request to use path-style addressing, i.e. http://s3.amazonaws.com/BUCKET/KEY.
	<ul> <li>sts_regional_endpoint: Set sts regional endpoint resolver to regional or legacy https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/feature-sts-regionalized-e html</li> </ul>
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
	• <b>profile</b> : 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 vc operation(...), where vc is the name you've assigned to the client. The available operations are listed in the Operations section.

xray

## Service syntax

```
svc <- xray(</pre>
  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

Retrieves a list of traces specified by ID
Creates a group resource with a name and a filter expression
Creates a rule to control sampling behavior for instrumented applications
Deletes a group resource
Deletes a resource policy from the target Amazon Web Services account
Deletes a sampling rule
Retrieves the current encryption configuration for X-Ray data
Retrieves group resource details
Retrieves all active group details
Retrieves the summary information of an insight
X-Ray reevaluates insights periodically until they're resolved, and records each intermed
Retrieves a service graph structure filtered by the specified insight
Retrieves the summaries of all insights in the specified group matching the provided filte

xray

get_sampling_rules get_sampling_statistic_summaries get_sampling_targets get_service_graph get_time_series_service_statistics get_trace_graph get_trace_summaries list_resource_policies list_tags_for_resource put_encryption_config put_resource_policy put_telemetry_records put_trace_segments tag_resource untag_resource undata_group	Retrieves all sampling rules Retrieves information about recent sampling results for all sampling rules Requests a sampling quota for rules that the service is using to sample requests Retrieves a document that describes services that process incoming requests, and downst Get an aggregation of service statistics defined by a specific time range Retrieves a service graph for one or more specific trace IDs Retrieves IDs and annotations for traces available for a specified time frame using an opt Returns the list of resource policies in the target Amazon Web Services account Returns a list of tags that are applied to the specified Amazon Web Services X-Ray group Updates the encryption configuration for X-Ray data Sets the resource policy to grant one or more Amazon Web Services services and accoun Used by the Amazon Web Services X-Ray daemon to upload telemetry Uploads segment documents to Amazon Web Services X-Ray Applies tags to an existing Amazon Web Services X-Ray group or sampling rule Removes tags from an Amazon Web Services X-Ray group or sampling rule
-	
update_group update_sampling_rule	Updates a group resource Modifies a sampling rule's configuration

## Examples

```
## Not run:
svc <- xray()
svc$batch_get_traces(
  Foo = 123
)
```

## End(Not run)

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