开发人员指南

# AWS 适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

# AWS 适用于 Ruby 的 SDK: 开发人员指南

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# 适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 是什么？

欢迎阅读《适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 开发人员指南》。适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 提供了适用于几乎所有 AWS 服务（包括 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)、Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 和 Amazon DynamoDB）的支持库。

《适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 开发人员指南》介绍了如何安装、设置和使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK，以创建使用 AWS 服务的 Ruby 应用程序。

适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 入门

## 其他文档和资源

要获取针对适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 开发人员的更多资源，请参阅以下内容：

- AWS SDK 和工具参考指南：包含 AWS SDK 中常见的设置、功能和其他基础概念。
- AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考 - 版本 3
- GitHub 上的 AWS 代码示例存储库
- RubyGems.org：可在此处获得最新版本的 SDK（已按照特定于服务的 Gem 加以模块化）
  - 支持的服务：列出适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 支持的所有 Gem
- GitHub 上的适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 源代码：
  - 源代码和自述文件
  - 每个 Gem 下的更改日志
  - 从 v2 迁移到 v3
  - 问题
  - 核心升级说明
- 开发人员博客
- Gitter 频道
- Twitter 上的 @awsforruby

### 部署到 AWS 云

您可以使用 AWS 服务（例如 AWS Elastic Beanstalk、AWS OpsWorks 和 AWS CodeDeploy）将应用程序部署到 AWS 云。有关使用 Elastic Beanstalk 部署 Ruby 应用程序，请参阅《AWS Elastic

Beanstalk 开发人员指南》中的使用 EB CLI 和 Git 在 Ruby 中部署 Elastic Beanstalk 应用程序。有关使用 AWS OpsWorks 部署 Ruby on Rails 应用程序，请参阅将 Ruby on Rails 应用程序部署到 AWS OpsWorks。有关 AWS 部署服务的概述，请参阅 AWS 上的部署选项概述。

# 开发工具包主要版本的维护和支持

有关维护和支持 SDK 主要版本及其基础依赖关系的信息，请参阅 AWS SDK 和工具参考指南中的以下内容：

- AWS SDK 和工具维护策略
- AWS SDK 和工具版本支持矩阵

# 适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 入门

了解如何安装、设置和使用 SDK 创建 Ruby 应用程序，以便以编程方式访问 AWS 资源。

主题


- 使用 AWS 进行 SDK 身份验证
- 安装适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK
- 适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的 Hello 教程
- 将 AWS Cloud9 与适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 结合使用


## 使用 AWS 进行 SDK 身份验证

使用 AWS 服务进行开发时，您必须确定您的代码是如何使用 AWS 进行身份验证的。您可以通过不同方式配置对 AWS 资源的编程访问权限，具体取决于环境和可用的 AWS 访问权限。

要选择您的身份验证方法并针对 SDK 进行配置，请参阅《AWS SDKs and Tools Reference Guide》中的 Authentication and access。

我们建议在本地进行开发且雇主未向其提供身份验证方法的新用户设置 AWS IAM Identity Center。此方法包括安装 AWS CLI 以便于配置和定期登录 AWS 访问门户。如果您选择此方法，则在完成《AWS SDKs and Tools Reference Guide》中的 IAM Identity Center authentication 程序后，您的环境应包含以下元素：

- AWS CLI，您可用于在运行应用程序之前启动 AWS 访问门户会话。
- 共享 AWSconfig 文件，其 `[default]` 配置文件包含一组可从 SDK 中引用的配置值。要查找此文件的位置，请参阅《AWS 开发工具包和工具参考指南》中的共享文件的位置。
- 该共享 `config` 文件设置了 `region` 设置。这将设置 SDK 用于 AWS 请求的默认 AWS 区域。此区域用于未指定要使用的区域的 SDK 服务请求。
- 在向 AWS 发送请求之前，SDK 使用配置文件的 SSO 令牌提供程序配置来获取凭证。`sso_role_name` 值是与 IAM Identity Center 权限集关联的 IAM 角色，允许访问应用程序中使用的 AWS 服务。

  以下示例 `config` 文件展示了使用 SSO 令牌提供程序配置进行设置的默认配置文件。配置文件的 `sso_session` 设置引用所指定的 `sso-session` 部分。`sso-session` 节包含启动 AWS 访问门户会话的设置。

```
[default]
sso_session = my-sso
sso_account_id = 111122223333
sso_role_name = SampleRole
region = us-east-1
output = json

[sso-session my-sso]
sso_region = us-east-1
sso_start_url = https://provided-domain.awsapps.com/start
sso_registration_scopes = sso:account:access
```

适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 无需向应用程序添加其他程序包（例如 SSO 和 SSOOIDC）即可使用 IAM Identity Center 身份验证。

## 开始 AWS 访问门户会话

在运行访问 AWS 服务 的应用程序之前，需要有活动的 AWS 访问门户会话，以便开发工具包使用 IAM Identity Center 身份验证来解析凭证。根据配置的会话时长，访问权限最终将过期，并且开发工具包将遇到身份验证错误。要登录 AWS 访问门户，请在 AWS CLI 中运行以下命令。

```
aws sso login
```

如果遵循指南并具有默认的配置文件设置，则无需使用 `--profile` 选项来调用该命令。如果您的 SSO 令牌提供程序配置在使用指定的配置文件，则命令为 `aws sso login --profile named-profile`。

（可选）要测试是否已有活动会话，请运行以下 AWS CLI 命令。

```
aws sts get-caller-identity
```

如果会话是活动的，则对此命令的响应会报告共享 `config` 文件中配置的 IAM Identity Center 账户和权限集。

> **Note**
>
> 如果您已经有一个有效的 AWS 访问门户会话并且运行了 `aws sso login`，则无需提供凭证。

登录过程可能会提示您允许 AWS CLI 访问您的数据。由于 AWS CLI 基于 SDK for Python 构建，因此权限消息可能包含 `botocore` 名称的变体。

## 更多身份验证信息

人类用户，也称为人类身份，是应用程序的人员、管理员、开发人员、操作员和使用者。他们必须有身份才能访问您的 AWS 环境和应用程序。作为组织成员的人类用户（即您、开发人员）也称为工作人员身份。

访问 AWS 时使用临时凭证。您可以使用身份提供商来以担任角色的形式提供为人类用户对 AWS 账户的联合访问权限，这将提供临时证书。对于集中式访问权限管理，我们建议使用 AWS IAM Identity Center（IAM Identity Center）来管理对您账户的访问权限以及这些账户中的其它权限。有关更多替代方案，请参阅以下内容：

- 有关最佳实践的更多信息，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的 IAM 中的安全最佳实践。
- 要创建短期 AWS 凭证，请参阅《IAM 用户指南》中的临时安全凭证。
- 要了解其他适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 凭证提供程序，请参阅《AWS SDK 和工具参考指南》中的标准化凭证提供程序。

# 安装适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK

此部分包括针对适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的先决条件和安装说明。

## 先决条件

在使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 之前，必须使用 AWS 进行身份验证。有关设置身份验证的信息，请参阅使用 AWS 进行 SDK 身份验证。

## 安装 SDK

您可以像安装任何 Ruby Gem 一样安装适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK。这些 Gem 在 RubyGems 中提供。适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 采用模块化设计，并按照 AWS 服务各自独立。整个 `aws-sdk` Gem 较大，安装过程可能需要一个多小时。

我们建议仅安装您使用的 AWS 服务的相应 Gem。这些 Gem 的命名形式为 `aws-sdk-service_abbreviation`，完整列表见适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 自述文件的支持的服务表格。例如，用于与 Amazon S3 服务交互的 Gem 可直接从 `aws-sdk-s3` 中获得。

## Ruby 版本管理器

我们建议不要使用系统 Ruby，而是使用如下所示的 Ruby 版本管理器：

- RVM
- chruby
- rbenv

例如，如果您使用的是 Amazon Linux 2 操作系统，则可以使用以下命令更新 RVM，列出可用的 Ruby 版本，然后选择想要在开发工作中与适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 配合使用的版本。要求的最低 Ruby 版本为 2.3。

```
$ rvm get head
$ rvm list known
$ rvm install ruby-3.1.3
$ rvm --default use 3.1.3
```

## Bundler

如果使用 Bundler，则使用以下命令安装 Amazon S3 的适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK Gem：

1. 安装 Bundler 并创建 `Gemfile`：

   ```
   $ gem install bundler
   $ bundle init
   ```

2. 打开创建的 `Gemfile`，然后为代码将使用的每个 AWS 服务 Gem 添加一个 `gem` 行。要按照 Amazon S3 示例进行操作，请将以下行添加到文件底部：

   ```
   gem "aws-sdk-s3"
   ```

3. 保存 Gemfile。
4. 安装 `Gemfile` 中指定的依赖项：

   ```
   $ bundle install
   ```

# 适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的 Hello 教程

使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 来认识 Amazon S3。以下示例显示了 Amazon S3 存储桶的列表。

## 编写代码

复制并在新的源文件中粘贴以下代码。将文件命名为 `hello-s3.rb`。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 resource actions.
class BucketListWrapper
  attr_reader :s3_resource

  # @param s3_resource [Aws::S3::Resource] An Amazon S3 resource.
  def initialize(s3_resource)
    @s3_resource = s3_resource
  end

  # Lists buckets for the current account.
  #
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of buckets to list.
  def list_buckets(count)
    puts "Found these buckets:"
    @s3_resource.buckets.each do |bucket|
      puts "\t#{bucket.name}"
      count -= 1
      break if count.zero?
    end
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't list buckets. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  wrapper = BucketListWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Resource.new)
  wrapper.list_buckets(25)
end
```

```
run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 采用模块化设计，并按照 AWS 服务各自独立。安装 Gem 后，Ruby 源文件顶部的 `require` 语句会导入 Amazon S3 服务的 AWS SDK 类和方法。有关可用的 AWS 服务 Gem 的完整列表，请参阅适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 自述文件的支持的服务表格。

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'
```

## 运行程序

打开命令提示符以运行 Ruby 程序。用于运行 Ruby 程序的典型命令语法是：

```
ruby [source filename] [arguments...]
```

此示例代码不使用任何参数。要运行此代码，请在命令提示符下输入以下内容：

```
$ ruby hello-s3.rb
```

## Windows 用户的注意事项

在 Windows 上使用 SSL 证书并运行 Ruby 代码时，您可能会看到类似如下的错误。

```
C:\Ruby>ruby buckets.rb
C:/Ruby200-x64/lib/ruby/2.0.0/net/http.rb:921:in `connect': SSL_connect returned=1
 errno=0 state=SSLv3 read server certificate B: certificate verify failed
 (Seahorse::Client::NetworkingError)
        from C:/Ruby200-x64/lib/ruby/2.0.0/net/http.rb:921:in `block in connect'

        from C:/Ruby200-x64/lib/ruby/2.0.0/timeout.rb:66:in `timeout'
        from C:/Ruby200-x64/lib/ruby/2.0.0/net/http.rb:921:in `connect'
        from C:/Ruby200-x64/lib/ruby/2.0.0/net/http.rb:862:in `do_start'
        from C:/Ruby200-x64/lib/ruby/2.0.0/net/http.rb:857:in `start'
...
```

要修复此问题，请将以下行添加到您的 Ruby 源文件中第一个 AWS 调用之前的某处。

```
Aws.use_bundled_cert!
```

如果您在 Ruby 程序中只使用 `aws-sdk-s3` Gem，并且想要使用捆绑证书，则还需要添加 `aws-sdk-core` Gem。

## 后续步骤

要测试许多其他 Amazon S3 操作，请查看上的 “AWS代码示例存储库” GitHub。

# 将 AWS Cloud9 与适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 结合使用

AWS Cloud9 是一个基于 Web 的集成式开发环境 (IDE)，其中包含一系列工具，可用于在云中编码、构建、运行、测试、调试和发布软件。您可以将 AWS Cloud9 与适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 结合使用，以便通过使用浏览器来编写和运行 Ruby 代码。AWS Cloud9 包括代码编辑器和终端等工具。由于 AWS Cloud9 IDE 是基于云的，因此您可以在办公室、在家或在任何地方使用连接 Internet 的设备来处理项目。有关 AWS Cloud9 的一般信息，请参阅 AWS Cloud9 用户指南。

请按照以下说明设置 AWS Cloud9 与适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK：

- 步骤 1：设置 AWS 账户 以使用 AWS Cloud9
- 步骤 2：设置 AWS Cloud9 开发环境
- 步骤 3：设置适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK
- 步骤 4：下载示例代码
- 步骤 5：运行示例代码

## 步骤 1：设置 AWS 账户 以使用 AWS Cloud9

要使用 AWS Cloud9，请从 AWS Management Console 登录到 AWS Cloud9 控制台。

> **Note**
>
> 如果您使用 AWS IAM Identity Center 进行身份验证，则可能需要在 IAM 控制台中向用户附加的策略中添加 `iam:ListInstanceProfilesForRole` 的所需权限。

要在您的 AWS 账户中设置可访问 AWS Cloud9 的 IAM 实体并登录 AWS Cloud9 控制台，请参阅《AWS Cloud9 用户指南》中的 AWS Cloud9 团队设置。

## 步骤 2：设置 AWS Cloud9 开发环境

登录 AWS Cloud9 控制台后，请使用控制台创建 AWS Cloud9 开发环境。创建环境后，AWS Cloud9 会打开该环境的 IDE。

有关详细信息，请参阅《AWS Cloud9 用户指南》中的在 AWS Cloud9 中创建环境。

> **Note**
>
> 在控制台中首次创建环境之后，我们建议您选择 Create a new instance for environment (EC2) (创建新的环境实例 (EC2))。AWS Cloud9 会根据此选项创建环境、启动 Amazon EC2 实例，然后将新实例与新环境相连接。这是开始使用 AWS Cloud9 的最快方式。

如果终端未在 IDE 中打开，请打开它。在 IDE 中的菜单栏上，选择 Window, New Terminal (窗口、新终端)。您可以使用终端窗口来安装工具和构建应用程序。

## 步骤 3：设置适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK

在 AWS Cloud9 打开开发环境的 IDE 后，请在您的环境中使用终端窗口来设置适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK。

您可以像安装任何 Ruby Gem 一样安装适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK。这些 Gem 在 RubyGems 中提供。适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 采用模块化设计，并按照 AWS 服务各自独立。整个 `aws-sdk` Gem 较大，安装过程可能需要一个多小时。

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```
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$ rvm list known
```

```
$ rvm install ruby-3.1.3
$ rvm --default use 3.1.3
```

### Bundler

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   $ bundle init
   ```

2. 打开创建的 `Gemfile`，然后为代码将使用的每个 AWS 服务 Gem 添加一个 `gem` 行。要按照 Amazon S3 示例进行操作，请将以下行添加到文件底部：

   ```
   gem "aws-sdk-s3"
   ```

3. 保存 Gemfile。
4. 安装 `Gemfile` 中指定的依赖项：

   ```
   $ bundle install
   ```

## 步骤 4：下载示例代码

使用终端窗口将适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的示例代码下载到 AWS Cloud9 开发环境中。

要将官方 AWS SDK 文档中使用的所有代码示例的副本都下载到环境的根目录中，请运行以下命令：

```
$ git clone https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples.git
```

适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的代码示例位于 `ENVIRONMENT_NAME/aws-doc-sdk-examples/ruby` 目录，其中 `ENVIRONMENT_NAME` 是开发环境的名称。

要继续使用 Amazon S3 示例，我们建议从代码示例 `ENVIRONMENT_NAME/aws-doc-sdk-examples/ruby/example_code/s3/bucket_list.rb` 开始。使用终端窗口导航到 `s3` 目录并列出文件。

```
$ cd aws-doc-sdk-examples/ruby/example_code/s3
$ ls
```

要在 AWS Cloud9 中打开文件，可以直接在终端窗口中单击 `bucket_list.rb`。

有关理解代码示例的更多支持，请参阅适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 代码示例。

## 步骤 5：运行示例代码

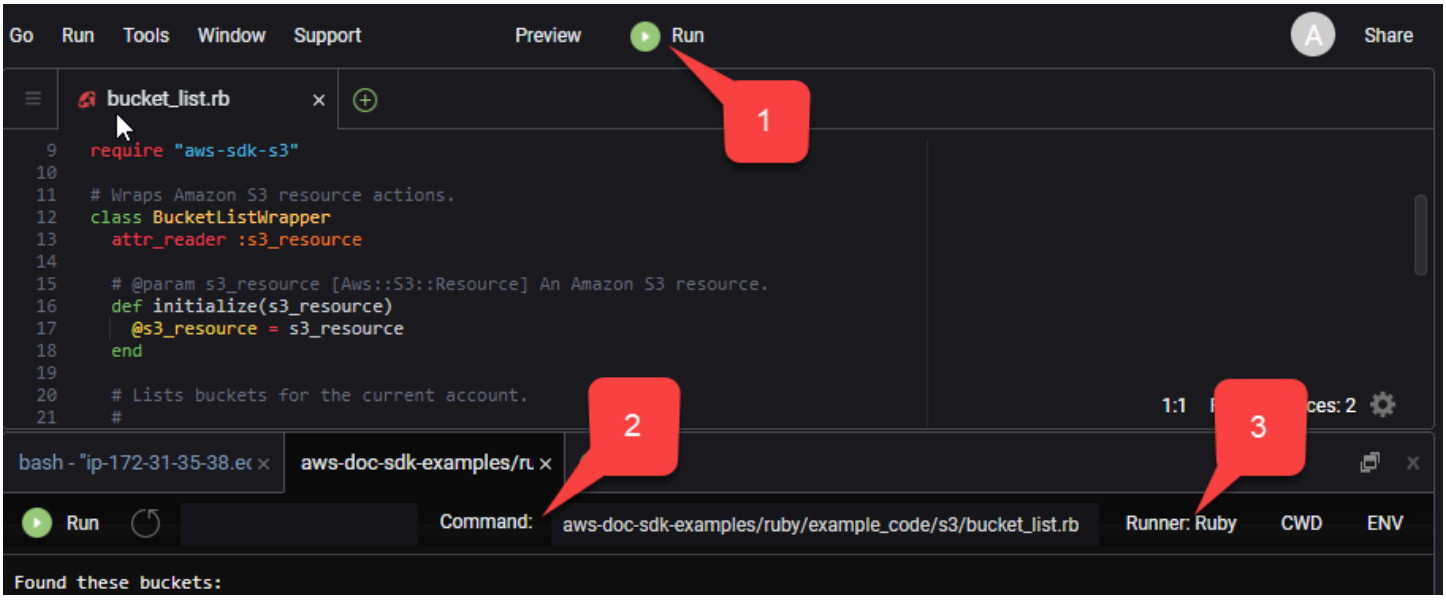
要在 AWS Cloud9 开发环境中运行代码，请选择顶部菜单栏中的运行按钮。AWS Cloud9 将自动检测 `.rb` 文件扩展名并使用 Ruby 运行程序来运行代码。有关在 AWS Cloud9 中运行代码的更多信息，请参阅《AWS Cloud9 用户指南》中的运行代码。

在下面的屏幕截图中，请注意以下基本区域：

- 1：运行。运行按钮位于顶部菜单栏中。这会为结果打开新选项卡。

> **Note**
>
> 还可以手动创建新的运行配置。在菜单栏上依次选择 Run（运行）> Run Configurations（运行配置）> New Run Configuration（新建运行配置）。

- 2：命令。AWS Cloud9 使用运行文件的路径和文件名来填充命令文本框。如果代码需要传入任何命令行参数，则可以将这些参数添加到命令行中，方法与通过终端窗口运行代码时相同。
- 3：运行程序。AWS Cloud9 检测到文件扩展名为 `.rb`，然后选择 Ruby 运行程序来运行代码。




运行代码生成的任何输出都显示在选项卡中。

# 配置适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK

了解如何配置适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK。在使用 AWS 服务进行开发时，您必须确定您的代码是如何使用 AWS 进行身份验证的。您还必须设置要使用的 AWS 区域。

## 凭证提供程序链

所有 SDK 都有一系列地点（或源）供他们检查，以获取用于向 AWS 服务 发出请求的有效凭证。找到有效凭证后，搜索即告停止。这种系统性搜索被称为默认凭证提供程序链。

对于链中的每个步骤，都有不同的设置值的方法。直接在代码中设置值总是优先的，其次是设置为环境变量，然后是在共享 AWS `config` 文件中设置。有关更多信息，请参阅《AWS SDK 和工具参考指南》中的设置的优先顺序。

《AWS SDK 和工具参考指南》包含有关所有 AWS SDK 和 AWS CLI 使用的 SDK 配置设置的信息。要详细了解如何通过共享 AWS `config` 文件配置 SDK，请参阅共享配置和凭证文件。要详细了解如何通过设置环境变量来配置 SDK，请参阅环境变量支持。

要使用 AWS 进行身份验证，适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 将按照下表所列顺序检查凭证提供程序。

| 按优先顺序排序的凭证提供程序 | AWS SDK 和工具参考指南 | AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 静态凭证 | AWS 访问密钥 | `Aws::Credentials`<br>`Aws::SharedCredentials` |
| 来自 AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) 的 Web 身份令牌 | 代入角色凭证提供程序<br>使用 `role_arn`、`role_session_name` 和 `web_identity_token_file` | `Aws::AssumeRoleWebIdentityCredentials` |
| AWS IAM Identity Center。在本指南中，请参阅使用 AWS 进行 SDK 身份验证。 | IAM Identity Center 凭证提供程序 | `Aws::SSOCredentials` |

| 按优先顺序排序的凭证提供程序 | AWS SDK 和工具参考指南 | AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 可信实体提供程序（如 AWS_ROLE_ARN ）在本指南中，请参阅创建 AWS STS 访问令牌。 | 代入角色凭证提供程序<br><br>使用 role_arn 和 role_session_name | Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials |
| 流程凭证提供程序 | 流程凭证提供程序 | Aws::ProcessCredentials |
| Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) 凭证 | 容器凭证提供程序 | Aws::ECSCredentials |
| Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 实例配置文件凭证（IMDS 凭证提供程序） | IMDS 凭证提供程序 | Aws::InstanceProfileCredentials |

如果设置了适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 环境变量 AWS_SDK_CONFIG_OPT_OUT，则不会解析共享 AWS config 文件（通常位于 ~/.aws/config ）的凭证。

如果您遵循推荐的新用户入门方法，则可以在入门主题的 使用 AWS 进行 SDK 身份验证 中设置 AWS IAM Identity Center 身份验证。其他身份验证方法适用于不同的情况。为避免安全风险，我们建议始终使用短期凭证。有关其他身份验证方法的过程，请参阅《AWS SDK 和工具参考指南》中的身份验证和访问。

## 创建 AWS STS 访问令牌

假设一个角色可以通过使用一组临时安全凭证，让您能够用来访问原本在正常情况下无法访问的 AWS 资源。这些临时凭证由访问密钥 ID、秘密访问密钥和安全令牌组成。您可以使用 Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials 方法创建 AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) 访问令牌。

以下示例使用访问令牌来创建 Amazon S3 客户端对象，其中 linked::account::arn 是要代入的角色的 Amazon 资源名称 (ARN)，session-name 是代入的角色会话的标识符。

```
role_credentials = Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials.new(
  client: Aws::STS::Client.new,
```

```
  role_arn: "linked::account::arn",
  role_session_name: "session-name"
)

s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(credentials: role_credentials)
```

有关设置 `role_arn` 或 `role_session_name`，或者有关改为使用共享 AWS `config` 文件进行这类设置的更多信息，请参阅《AWS SDK 和工具参考指南》中的代入角色凭证提供程序。

# 设置区域

在使用大多数 AWS 服务时，您需要设置区域。适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 按以下顺序搜索区域：

1. 在客户端或资源对象中设置区域
2. 使用 `Aws.config` 设置区域
3. 使用环境变量设置区域
4. 使用共享 `config` 文件设置区域

有关 `region` 设置的更多信息，请参阅《AWS SDK 和工具参考指南》中的 AWS 区域。此部分的其余内容将从最常见的方法开始介绍如何设置区域。

## 使用共享 `config` 文件设置区域

通过在共享 AWS `config` 文件中设置 `region` 变量来设置区域。有关共享 `config` 文件的更多信息，请参阅《AWS SDK 和工具参考指南》中的共享 config 和 credentials 文件。

在 `config` 文件中设置此值的示例：

```
[default]
region = us-west-2
```

如果设置了环境变量 `AWS_SDK_CONFIG_OPT_OUT`，则不会检查共享 `config` 文件。

## 使用环境变量设置区域

通过设置 `AWS_REGION` 环境变量来设置区域。

使用 `export` 命令在基于 Unix 的系统（例如 Linux 或 macOS）上设置此变量。以下示例将区域设置为 `us-west-2`。

```
export AWS_REGION=us-west-2
```

要在 Windows 上设置此变量，请使用 `set` 命令。以下示例将区域设置为 `us-west-2`。

```
set AWS_REGION=us-west-2
```

## 使用 `Aws.config` 设置区域

通过将 `region` 值添加到 `Aws.config` 哈希中来设置区域。以下示例更新 `Aws.config` 哈希来使用 `us-west-1` 区域。

```
Aws.config.update({region: 'us-west-1'})
```

您随后创建的任何客户端或资源都将绑定到此区域。

### 在客户端或资源对象中设置区域

在创建 AWS 客户端或资源时设置区域。以下示例在 `us-west-1` 区域中创建 Amazon S3 资源对象。为您的 AWS 资源选择正确的区域。服务客户端对象是不可变的，因此您必须为向其发出请求的每个服务创建一个新的客户端，并使用不同的配置向同一服务发出请求。

```
s3 = Aws::S3::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-1')
```

## 设置非标准端点

区域用于构造供 AWS 请求使用的 SSL 端点。如果您需要在所选区域使用非标准端点，请向 `Aws.config` 中添加一个 `endpoint` 条目。或者，在创建服务客户端或资源对象时设置 `endpoint:`。以下示例在 `other_endpoint` 端点中创建 Amazon S3 资源对象。

```
s3 = Aws::S3::Resource.new(endpoint: other_endpoint)
```

要使用您选择的端点来处理 API 请求并保持该选择不变，请参阅《AWS SDK 和工具参考指南》中的特定于服务的端点配置选项。

# 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK

此部分提供了有关使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 开发软件的信息，包括如何使用 SDK 的一些高级功能。

AWS SDK 和工具参考指南还包含许多 AWS SDK 中常见的设置、特征和其他基础概念。

主题


- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK REPL 实用程序
- 将 SDK 与 Ruby on Rails 结合使用
- 调试提示：从客户端获取线路跟踪信息
- 模拟客户端响应和错误
- 分页
- Waiter
- 指定客户端重试行为
- 从适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的版本 1 或 2 迁移到版本 3


# 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK REPL 实用程序

`aws-sdk` Gem 包含一个读取-求值-输出-循环 (REPL) 交互式命令行界面，您可以在其中测试适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 并立即查看结果。适用于 Ruby 的 SDK Gem 在 RubyGems.org 中提供。

## 先决条件

- 安装适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK.
- `aws-v3.rb` 位于 `aws-sdk-resources` Gem 中。`aws-sdk-resources` Gem 也包含在主 `aws-sdk` Gem 中。
- 您需要一个 xml 库，比如 `rexml` Gem。
- 虽然该程序确实能够使用交互式 Ruby Shell (`irb`)，但我们建议您安装 `pry` Gem，后者提供了更强大的 REPL 环境。

## Bundler 设置

如果您使用 Bundler，则 `Gemfile` 的以下更新将解决先决条件 Gem 问题：

1. 打开您在安装适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 时创建的 `Gemfile`。将以下行添加到该文件中：

```
gem "aws-sdk"
gem "rexml"
gem "pry"
```

2. 保存 Gemfile。
3. 安装 `Gemfile` 中指定的依赖项：

```
$ bundle install
```

## 运行 REPL

您可以通过从命令行运行 `aws-v3.rb` 来访问 REPL。

```
aws-v3.rb
```

或者，您可以通过设置 verbose 标记来启用 HTTP 线路日志记录。HTTP 线路日志记录提供有关适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 与 AWS 之间通信的信息。请注意，verbose 标记还会增加开销，从而使代码运行速度变慢。

```
aws-v3.rb -v
```

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 包括提供 AWS 服务接口的客户端类。每个客户端类都支持特定的 AWS 服务。在 REPL 中，每个服务类都有一个帮助程序，该程序会返回一个用于与该服务交互的新客户端对象。帮助程序的名称将是转换为小写的服务名称。例如，Amazon S3 和 Amazon EC2 帮助程序对象的名称分别为 `s3` 和 `ec2`。要列出您账户中的 Amazon S3 存储桶，可以在提示框中输入 `s3.list_buckets`。

您可以在 REPL 提示中键入 `quit` 以退出。

# 将 SDK 与 Ruby on Rails 结合使用

Ruby on Rails 提供了一个 Web 开发框架，利用它，可轻松地使用 Ruby 创建网站。

AWS 提供了 `aws-sdk-rails` Gem，以便轻松地与 Rails 集成。您可以使用 AWS Elastic Beanstalk、AWS OpsWorks、AWS CodeDeploy 或 AWS Rails 预调配程序在 AWS 云中部署和运行 Rails 应用程序。

有关安装和使用 aws-sdk-rails Gem 的信息，请参阅 GitHub 存储库 https://github.com/aws/aws-sdk-rails。

## 调试提示：从客户端获取线路跟踪信息

通过设置 http_wire_trace 布尔值，您可以从 AWS 客户端获取线路跟踪信息。线路跟踪信息有助于区分客户端更改、服务问题和用户错误。当值为 true 时，该设置会显示线路上当前发送的内容。以下示例创建了 Amazon S3 客户端，该客户端在创建时启用了线路跟踪。

```
s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(http_wire_trace: true)
```

鉴于以下代码和参数 bucket_name，输出会显示一条消息来表明是否存在该名称的存储桶。

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

s3 = Aws::S3::Resource.new(client: Aws::S3::Client.new(http_wire_trace: true))

if s3.bucket(ARGV[0]).exists?
  puts "Bucket #{ARGV[0]} exists"
else
  puts "Bucket #{ARGV[0]} does not exist"
end
```

如果存储桶存在，则输出类似于以下内容。(为便于阅读，向 HEAD 行添加了回车。)

```
opening connection to bucket_name.s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com:443...
opened
starting SSL for bucket_name.s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com:443...
SSL established, protocol: TLSv1.2, cipher: ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
-> "HEAD / HTTP/1.1
    Accept-Encoding:
    User-Agent: aws-sdk-ruby3/3.171.0 ruby/3.2.2 x86_64-linux aws-sdk-s3/1.120.0
    Host: bucket_name.s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com
    X-Amz-Date: 20230427T143146Z
/* omitted */
Accept: */*\r\n\r\n"
-> "HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n"
-> "x-amz-id-2: XxB2J+kpHgTjmMUwpkUI1EjaFSPxAjWRgkn/+z7YwWc/
iAX5E3OXRBzJ37cfc8T4D7ELC1KFELM=\r\n"
-> "x-amz-request-id: 5MD4APQQS815QVBR\r\n"
-> "Date: Thu, 27 Apr 2023 14:31:47 GMT\r\n"
```

```
-> "x-amz-bucket-region: us-east-1\r\n"
-> "x-amz-access-point-alias: false\r\n"
-> "Content-Type: application/xml\r\n"
-> "Server: AmazonS3\r\n"
-> "\r\n"
Conn keep-alive
Bucket bucket_name exists
```

您也可以在创建客户端后开启线路跟踪。

```
s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new
s3.config.http_wire_trace = true
```

有关报告的线路跟踪信息中字段的更多信息，请参阅 Transfer Family 必填请求标头。

# 模拟客户端响应和错误

了解如何在适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 应用程序中模拟客户端响应和客户端错误。

## 模拟客户端响应

在模拟响应时，适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 会禁用网络流量，并且客户端会返回模拟的（或伪造的）数据。如果您未提供模拟的数据，则客户端会返回：

- 作为空数组的列表
- 作为空哈希的映射
- 数值 0
- 日期 now

以下示例返回 Amazon S3 存储桶列表的模拟的名称。

```
require 'aws-sdk'

s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(stub_responses: true)

bucket_data = s3.stub_data(:list_buckets, :buckets => [{name:'aws-sdk'}, {name:'aws-
sdk2'}])
s3.stub_responses(:list_buckets, bucket_data)
```

```
bucket_names = s3.list_buckets.buckets.map(&:name)

# List each bucket by name
bucket_names.each do |name|
  puts name
end
```

运行此代码将显示以下内容。

```
aws-sdk
aws-sdk2
```

> **Note**
>
> 在您提供任何模拟的数据后，默认值将不再应用于任何剩余的实例属性。这意味着在上一个示例中，剩余实例属性 `creation_date` 不是 `now`，而是 `nil`。

适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 会验证模拟的数据。如果您传入的数据的类型错误，则会引发 `ArgumentError` 异常。例如，如果您使用以下内容，而不是 `bucket_data` 以前的分配：

```
bucket_data = s3.stub_data(:list_buckets, buckets:['aws-sdk', 'aws-sdk2'])
```

适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 将引发两个 `ArgumentError` 异常。

```
expected params[:buckets][0] to be a hash
expected params[:buckets][1] to be a hash
```

## 模拟客户端错误

您还可以模拟适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 在特定方法中引发的错误。以下示例显示了 `Caught Timeout::Error error calling head_bucket on aws-sdk`。

```
require 'aws-sdk'

s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(stub_responses: true)
s3.stub_responses(:head_bucket, Timeout::Error)

begin
```

```
  s3.head_bucket({bucket: 'aws-sdk'})
rescue Exception => ex
  puts "Caught #{ex.class} error calling 'head_bucket' on 'aws-sdk'"
end
```

# 分页

一些 AWS 调用提供了分页响应以限制随每个响应返回的数据量。一页数据表示多达 1,000 个项目。

## 分页响应可枚举

处理分页响应数据的最简单方法是使用响应对象中的内置枚举器，如以下示例所示。

```
s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new

s3.list_objects(bucket:'aws-sdk').each do |response|
  puts response.contents.map(&:key)
end
```

这为所进行的每个 API 调用生成一个响应对象，并枚举指定存储桶中的对象。开发工具包检索其他数据页面以完成请求。

## 手动处理分页响应

要自己处理分页，请使用响应的 `next_page?` 方法来验证是否有其他要检索的更多页面，或使用 `last_page?` 方法来验证是否没有其他要检索的页面。

如果有其他页面，请使用 `next_page` (请注意没有 ?) 方法来检索下一页结果，如以下示例所示。

```
s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new

# Get the first page of data
response = s3.list_objects(bucket:'aws-sdk')

# Get additional pages
while response.next_page? do
  response = response.next_page
  # Use the response data here...
end
```

> **Note**
>
> 如果您调用 `next_page` 方法并且没有其他要检索的页面，则开发工具包会引发 Aws::PageableResponse::LastPageError 异常。

### 分页数据类

适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 中的分页数据由 Aws::PageableResponse 类处理，该类包含在 Seahorse::Client::Response 中以提供对分页数据的访问权限。

## Waiter

Waiter 是实用程序方法，用于轮询客户端上出现的特定状态。按为服务客户端定义的轮询间隔尝试多次后，Waiter 可能会失败。有关如何使用 Waiter 的示例，请参阅 AWS 代码示例存储库中的 Amazon DynamoDB Encryption Client 的 create_table 方法。

### 调用 Waiter

要调用 Waiter，请在服务客户端上调用 `wait_until`。在以下示例中，Waiter 一直等到实例 `i-12345678` 运行后才继续。

```
ec2 = Aws::EC2::Client.new

begin
  ec2.wait_until(:instance_running, instance_ids:['i-12345678'])
  puts "instance running"
rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => error
  puts "failed waiting for instance running: #{error.message}"
end
```

第一个参数是 Waiter 名称，这特定于服务客户端并指示正在等待哪个操作。第二个参数是传递给 Waiter 所调用的客户端方法的参数的哈希，这因 Waiter 名称而异。

有关可等待的操作和为每个操作调用的客户端方法的列表，请参阅您所使用的客户端的 `waiter_names` 和 `wait_until` 域文档。

### 等待失败

Waiter 可能会失败并出现以下任何异常。

Aws::Waiters::Errors::FailureStateError

在等待时遇到失败状态。

Aws::Waiters::Errors::NoSuchWaiterError

没有为所使用的客户端定义指定的 Waiter 名称。

Aws::Waiters::Errors::TooManyAttemptsError

尝试次数超过了 Waiter 的 `max_attempts` 值。

Aws::Waiters::Errors::UnexpectedError

在等待时出现意外错误。

Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed

在等待时超出了等待状态之一或出现了其他故障。

除 `NoSuchWaiterError` 以外的所有其他错误都基于 `WaiterFailed`。要捕获 Waiter 中的错误，请使用 `WaiterFailed`，如以下示例所示。

```
rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => error
  puts "failed waiting for instance running: #{error.message}"
end
```

## 配置 Waiter

每个 Waiter 都具有默认轮询间隔和它在将控制权返还给您的程序之前将进行尝试的最大次数。要设置这些值，请在您的 `max_attempts` 调用中使用 `delay:` 和 `wait_until` 参数。以下示例最多等待 25 秒，每隔 5 秒轮询一次。

```
# Poll for ~25 seconds
client.wait_until(...) do |w|
  w.max_attempts = 5
  w.delay = 5
end
```

要禁用等待失败，请将其中任一个参数的值设置为 `nil`。

## 扩展 Waiter

要修改 Waiter 的行为，您可以注册在每个轮询尝试之前和等待之前触发的回调。

以下示例通过使每次尝试后的等待时间长度翻倍，在 Waiter 中实现指数回退。

```
ec2 = Aws::EC2::Client.new

ec2.wait_until(:instance_running, instance_ids:['i-12345678']) do |w|
  w.interval = 0 # disable normal sleep
  w.before_wait do |n, resp|
    sleep(n ** 2)
  end
end
```

以下示例禁用了最大尝试次数，而在失败前等待 1 小时（3600 秒）。

```
started_at = Time.now
client.wait_until(...) do |w|
  # Disable max attempts
  w.max_attempts = nil

  # Poll for one hour, instead of a number of attempts
  w.before_wait do |attempts, response|
    throw :failure if Time.now - started_at > 3600
  end
end
```

# 指定客户端重试行为

默认情况下，适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 最多进行三次重试，重试之间间隔 15 秒，总共最多四次尝试。因此，操作可能需要长达 60 秒才超时。

以下示例在区域 `us-west-2` 中创建 Amazon S3 客户端，并指定每个客户端操作的两次重试之间等待五秒。因此，Amazon S3 客户端操作可能需要长达 15 秒才超时。

```
 s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(
   region: region,
   retry_limit: 2,
   retry_backoff: lambda { |c| sleep(5) }
)
```

此示例说明如何在代码中直接更改重试参数。但是，您也可以使用环境变量或共享 AWS `config` 文件设置应用程序的这些参数。有关更多信息，请参阅《AWS SDK 和工具参考指南》中的重试行为。在代码中或服务客户端本身上设置的任何显式设置优先于在环境变量或共享 `config` 文件中设置的设置。

# 从适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的版本 1 或 2 迁移到版本 3

本主题的目的是帮助您从适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的版本 1 或 2 迁移到版本 3。

## 并行使用

无需将适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的版本 1 或 2 替换为版本 3。您可以在同一应用程序中一起使用它们。有关更多信息，请参阅此博客文章。

下面是一个快速示例。

```
require 'aws-sdk-v1' # version 1
require 'aws-sdk'    # version 2
require 'aws-sdk-s3' # version 3

s3 = AWS::S3::Client.new # version 1
s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new # version 2 or 3
```

您无需重写现有的工作版本 1 或 2 代码即可开始使用版本 3 开发工具包。有效的迁移策略是仅针对版本 3 开发工具包编写新代码。

## 一般区别

版本 3 在一个重要方面与版本 2 不同。

- 每项服务都作为单独的 Gem 提供。

版本 2 在多个重要方面与版本 1 不同。

- 不同的根命名空间：`Aws` 与 `AWS`。这允许并行使用。
- `Aws.config` – 现在是 vanilla Ruby 哈希，而不是方法。
- 严格的构造函数选项 - 在版本 1 开发工具包中构造客户端或资源对象时，会忽略未知构造函数选项。在版本 2 中，未知构造函数选项会触发 `ArgumentError`。例如：

```
# version 1
AWS::S3::Client.new(http_reed_timeout: 10)
# oops, typo'd option is ignored

# version 2
Aws::S3::Client.new(http_reed_timeout: 10)
```

```
# => raises ArgumentError
```

## 客户端区别

版本 2 和版本 3 中的客户端类之间没有区别。

在版本 1 和版本 2 之间，客户端类具有最少的外部区别。在构造客户端后，许多服务客户端都将具有兼容的接口。一些重要区别：

- `Aws::S3::Client`：版本 1 Amazon S3 客户端类是手动编码的。版本 2 是从服务模型生成的。方法名称和输入在版本 2 中大不相同。
- `Aws::EC2::Client` - 版本 2 对输出列表使用复数名称，版本 1 使用后缀 `_set`。例如：

```
# version 1
resp = AWS::EC2::Client.new.describe_security_groups
resp.security_group_set
#=> [...]

# version 2
resp = Aws::EC2::Client.new.describe_security_groups
resp.security_groups
#=> [...]
```

- `Aws::SWF::Client` – 版本 2 使用结构化响应，而版本 1 使用 vanilla Ruby 哈希。
- 服务类重命名 – 版本 2 对多个服务使用不同的名称：
  - `AWS::SimpleWorkflow` 变成 `Aws::SWF`
  - `AWS::ELB` 变成 `Aws::ElasticLoadBalancing`
  - `AWS::SimpleEmailService` 变成 `Aws::SES`
- 客户端配置选项：一些版本 1 配置选项在版本 2 中被重命名。其他选项被删除或被替换。下面是主要的更改：
  - `:use_ssl` 已删除。版本 2 到处使用 SSL。要禁用 SSL，您必须配置使用 `:endpoint` 的 `http://`。
  - `:ssl_ca_file` 现在是 `:ssl_ca_bundle`
  - `:ssl_ca_path` 现在是 `:ssl_ca_directory`
  - 增加了 `:ssl_ca_store`。
  - `:endpoint` 现在必须是完全限定的 HTTP 或 HTTPS URI 而非主机名。

- 为每个服务删除了 `:*_port` 选项，现在替换为 `:endpoint`。
- `:user_agent_prefix` 现在是 `:user_agent_suffix`

## 资源区别

版本 2 和版本 3 中的资源接口之间没有区别。

版本 1 和版本 2 中的资源接口之间存在显著区别。版本 1 是完全手动编码的，而版本 2 资源接口是从模型生成的。版本 2 资源接口明显更一致。一些系统区别包括：

- 单独的资源类：在版本 2 中，服务名称是模块而不是类。在此模块中，它为资源接口：

```
# version 1
s3 = AWS::S3.new

# version 2
s3 = Aws::S3::Resource.new
```

- 参考资源 – 版本 2 开发工具包将集合和单个资源 getter 分成两个不同的方法：

```
# version 1
s3.buckets['bucket-name'].objects['key'].delete

# version 2
s3.bucket('bucket-name').object('key').delete
```

- 批量操作：在版本 1 中，所有批量操作都是手动编码的实用程序。在版本 2 中，许多批量操作是通过 API 自动生成的批处理操作。版本 2 批处理接口与版本 1 大不相同。

# AWS 服务 在 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 中使用

以下各节包含讨论和示例，向您展示如何使用 AWS 适用于 Ruby 的 SDK AWS 服务。

如果你不熟悉 Ruby S AWS DK，你可能需要先通读一下开始使用这个主题。

- 带有指导的代码示例— 为几个提供了指导性示例 AWS 服务。
- 代码示例：提供可用服务示例的完整列表（但不包含除代码之外的其他指南）。

所有这些示例的源代码都可以在上的 “AWS 代码示例存储库” 中下载 GitHub。要提出一个新的代码示例供 AWS 文档团队考虑制作，请创建一个新请求。该团队正在寻求生成涵盖更多应用场景和使用情形的代码示例，而不仅仅是涵盖个别 API 调用的简单代码片段。有关说明，请参阅自述文件中的 “提议新代码示例” 部分。 GitHub

## 包含适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 指南的代码示例

本节提供了一些示例，您可以使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 进行访问 AWS 服务 。

在上的 “代码示例存储库” 中查找这些示例和其他示例的源AWS 代码 GitHub。

主题

- CloudTrail 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的亚马逊 CloudWatch 示例
- CodeBuild 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的亚马逊 EC2 示例
- AWS Elastic Beanstalk 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的示例
- AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的示例
- AWS Key Management Service 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的示例
- AWS Lambda 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的 Amazon Polly 示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS 软件开发工具包的 Amazon RDS 示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS 软件开发工具包的 Amazon SES 示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 S AWS DK 的亚马逊 SNS 示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 S AWS DK 的亚马逊 SQS 示例

- Amazon WorkDocs 示例

# CloudTrail 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的示例

CloudTrail 您可以通过获取账户的 AWS API 调用历史记录来监控云端 AWS 部署。 AWS 服务 您可以使用以下 AWS SDK for Ruby 代码示例进行访问 AWS CloudTrail。有关的更多信息 CloudTrail，请参阅 AWS CloudTrail; 文档。

主题

- 列出 CloudTrail 路线
- 创建 CloudTrail 跟踪
- 列出 CloudTrail Trail 事件
- 删除跟 CloudTrail 踪

## 列出 CloudTrail 路线

此示例使用 d escribe_trail s 方法列出该 CloudTrail 区域中跟踪的名称和存储信息的 CloudTrail 存储桶。us-west-2

选择 Copy 将代码保存在本地。

使用以下代码创建文件 describe_trails.rb。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License").
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. A copy of the
# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-cloudtrail'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create client in us-west-2
client = Aws::CloudTrail::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
```

```
resp = client.describe_trails({})

puts
puts "Found #{resp.trail_list.count} trail(s) in us-west-2:"
puts

resp.trail_list.each do |trail|
  puts 'Name:           ' + trail.name
  puts 'S3 bucket name: ' + trail.s3_bucket_name
  puts
end
```

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

## 创建 CloudTrail 跟踪

此示例使用 create_trail 方法在该区域创建 CloudTrail 跟踪。us-west-2它需要两个输入：跟踪的名称和存储信息的 CloudTrail 存储桶的名称。如果存储桶没有适当的策略，请包括 -p 标志以向存储桶附加正确的策略。

选择 Copy 将代码保存在本地。

```
# Copyright 2010-2019 Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License").
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. A copy of the
# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-cloudtrail'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
require 'aws-sdk-s3'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

# Attach IAM policy to bucket
def add_policy(bucket)
  # Get account ID using STS
  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
  resp = sts_client.get_caller_identity({})
```

```
account_id = resp.account

# Attach policy to S3 bucket
s3_client = Aws::S3::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

begin
  policy = {
    'Version' => '2012-10-17',
    'Statement' => [
      {
        'Sid' => 'AWSCloudTrailAclCheck20150319',
        'Effect' => 'Allow',
        'Principal' => {
          'Service' => 'cloudtrail.amazonaws.com',
        },
        'Action' => 's3:GetBucketAcl',
        'Resource' => 'arn:aws:s3:::' + bucket,
      },
      {
        'Sid' => 'AWSCloudTrailWrite20150319',
        'Effect' => 'Allow',
        'Principal' => {
          'Service' => 'cloudtrail.amazonaws.com',
        },
        'Action' => 's3:PutObject',
        'Resource' => 'arn:aws:s3:::' + bucket + '/AWSLogs/' + account_id + '/*',
        'Condition' => {
          'StringEquals' => {
            's3:x-amz-acl' => 'bucket-owner-full-control',
          },
        },
      },
    ]
  }.to_json

  s3_client.put_bucket_policy(
    bucket: bucket,
    policy: policy
  )

  puts 'Successfully added policy to bucket ' + bucket
rescue StandardError => err
  puts 'Got error trying to add policy to bucket ' + bucket + ':'
  puts err
```

```
    exit 1
  end
end

# main
name = ''
bucket = ''
attach_policy = false

i = 0

while i < ARGV.length
  case ARGV[i]
    when '-b'
      i += 1
      bucket = ARGV[i]

    when '-p'
      attach_policy = true

    else
      name = ARGV[i]
  end

  i += 1
end

if name == '' || bucket == ''
  puts 'You must supply a trail name and bucket name'
  puts USAGE
  exit 1
end

if attach_policy
  add_policy(bucket)
end

# Create client in us-west-2
client = Aws::CloudTrail::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

begin
  client.create_trail({
    name: name, # required
    s3_bucket_name: bucket, # required
```

```
  })

  puts 'Successfully created CloudTrail ' + name + ' in us-west-2'
rescue StandardError => err
  puts 'Got error trying to create trail ' + name + ':'
  puts err
  exit 1
end
```

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

## 列出 CloudTrail Trail 事件

此示例使用 lookup_event s 方法列出该区域中的 CloudTrail 跟踪事件。us-west-2

选择 Copy 将代码保存在本地。

```
# Copyright 2010-2019 Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License").
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. A copy of the
# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-cloudtrail'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

def show_event(event)
  puts 'Event name:   ' + event.event_name
  puts 'Event ID:     ' + event.event_id
  puts "Event time:   #{event.event_time}"
  puts 'User name:    ' + event.username

  puts 'Resources:'

  event.resources.each do |r|
    puts '  Name:       ' + r.resource_name
    puts '  Type:       ' + r.resource_type
    puts ''
  end
```

```
end

# Create client in us-west-2
client = Aws::CloudTrail::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

resp = client.lookup_events()

puts
puts "Found #{resp.events.count} events in us-west-2:"
puts

resp.events.each do |e|
  show_event(e)
end
```

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

## 删除跟 CloudTrail 踪

此示例使用 delete_trail 方法删除该区域中的 CloudTrail 跟踪。us-west-2它需要一个输入，即跟踪的名称。

选择 Copy 将代码保存在本地。

```
# Copyright 2010-2019 Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License").
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. A copy of the
# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-cloudtrail'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

if ARGV.length != 1
  puts 'You must supply the name of the trail to delete'
  exit 1
end
```

```
name = ARGV[0]

# Create client in us-west-2
client = Aws::CloudTrail::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

begin
  client.delete_trail({
    name: name, # required
  })

  puts 'Successfully deleted CloudTrail ' + name + ' in us-west-2'
rescue StandardError => err
  puts 'Got error trying to delete trail ' + name + ':'
  puts err
  exit 1
end
```

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

## 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的亚马逊 CloudWatch 示例

Amazon CloudWatch (CloudWatch) 是一项监控 AWS 云资源和您运行的应用程序的服务 AWS。您可以使用以下示例 CloudWatch 通过适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 进行访问。有关的更多信息 CloudWatch，请参阅 Amazon CloudWatch 文档。

主题

- 获取有关 Amazon CloudWatch 警报的信息
- 创建 Amazon CloudWatch 警报
- 启用和禁用 Amazon CloudWatch 警报操作
- 获取有关 Amazon 自定义指标的信息 CloudWatch
- 向 Amazon CloudWatch 活动发送事件

### 获取有关 Amazon CloudWatch 警报的信息

以下代码示例显示了有关 Amazon 中可用指标警报的信息 CloudWatch。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatch'
```

```
# Displays information about available metric alarms in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @example
#   describe_metric_alarms(Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def describe_metric_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
  response = cloudwatch_client.describe_alarms

  if response.metric_alarms.count.positive?
    response.metric_alarms.each do |alarm|
      puts '-' * 16
      puts 'Name:           ' + alarm.alarm_name
      puts 'State value:    ' + alarm.state_value
      puts 'State reason:   ' + alarm.state_reason
      puts 'Metric:         ' + alarm.metric_name
      puts 'Namespace:      ' + alarm.namespace
      puts 'Statistic:      ' + alarm.statistic
      puts 'Period:         ' + alarm.period.to_s
      puts 'Unit:           ' + alarm.unit.to_s
      puts 'Eval. periods:  ' + alarm.evaluation_periods.to_s
      puts 'Threshold:      ' + alarm.threshold.to_s
      puts 'Comp. operator: ' + alarm.comparison_operator

      if alarm.key?(:ok_actions) && alarm.ok_actions.count.positive?
        puts 'OK actions:'
        alarm.ok_actions.each do |a|
          puts '  ' + a
        end
      end

      if alarm.key?(:alarm_actions) && alarm.alarm_actions.count.positive?
        puts 'Alarm actions:'
        alarm.alarm_actions.each do |a|
          puts '  ' + a
        end
      end

      if alarm.key?(:insufficient_data_actions) &&
          alarm.insufficient_data_actions.count.positive?
        puts 'Insufficient data actions:'
        alarm.insufficient_data_actions.each do |a|
          puts '  ' + a
```

```
        end
      end

      puts 'Dimensions:'
      if alarm.key?(:dimensions) && alarm.dimensions.count.positive?
        alarm.dimensions.each do |d|
          puts '  Name: ' + d.name + ', Value: ' + d.value
        end
      else
        puts '  None for this alarm.'
      end
    end
  else
    puts 'No alarms found.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about alarms: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  region = ''

  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby cw-ruby-example-show-alarms.rb REGION'
    puts 'Example: ruby cw-ruby-example-show-alarms.rb us-east-1'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = 'us-east-1'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end

  cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: region)
  puts 'Available alarms:'
  describe_metric_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 创建 Amazon CloudWatch 警报

以下代码示例创建了一个新的 CloudWatch 警报（如果已存在指定名称的警报，则更新现有警报）。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatch'

# Creates or updates an alarm in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param alarm_name [String] The name of the alarm.
# @param alarm_description [String] A description about the alarm.
# @param metric_name [String] The name of the metric associated with the alarm.
# @param alarm_actions [Array] A list of Strings representing the
#   Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) to execute when the alarm transitions to the
#   ALARM state.
# @param namespace [String] The namespace for the metric to alarm on.
# @param statistic [String] The statistic for the metric.
# @param dimensions [Array] A list of dimensions for the metric, specified as
#   Aws::CloudWatch::Types::Dimension.
# @param period [Integer] The number of seconds before re-evaluating the metric.
# @param unit [String] The unit of measure for the statistic.
# @param evaluation_periods [Integer] The number of periods over which data is
#   compared to the specified threshold.
# @param theshold [Float] The value against which the specified statistic is compared.
# @param comparison_operator [String] The arithmetic operation to use when
#   comparing the specified statistic and threshold.
# @return [Boolean] true if the alarm was created or updated; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless alarm_created_or_updated?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'ObjectsInBucket',
#     'Objects exist in this bucket for more than 1 day.',
#     'NumberOfObjects',
#     ['arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic'],
#     'AWS/S3',
#     'Average',
#     [
#       {
#         name: 'BucketName',
#         value: 'doc-example-bucket'
```

```
#       },
#       {
#         name: 'StorageType',
#         value: 'AllStorageTypes'
#       }
#     ],
#     86_400,
#     'Count',
#     1,
#     1,
#     'GreaterThanThreshold'
#   )
def alarm_created_or_updated?(
  cloudwatch_client,
  alarm_name,
  alarm_description,
  metric_name,
  alarm_actions,
  namespace,
  statistic,
  dimensions,
  period,
  unit,
  evaluation_periods,
  threshold,
  comparison_operator
)
  cloudwatch_client.put_metric_alarm(
    alarm_name: alarm_name,
    alarm_description: alarm_description,
    metric_name: metric_name,
    alarm_actions: alarm_actions,
    namespace: namespace,
    statistic: statistic,
    dimensions: dimensions,
    period: period,
    unit: unit,
    evaluation_periods: evaluation_periods,
    threshold: threshold,
    comparison_operator: comparison_operator
  )
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating alarm: #{e.message}"
```

```
  return false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  alarm_name = 'ObjectsInBucket'
  alarm_description = 'Objects exist in this bucket for more than 1 day.'
  metric_name = 'NumberOfObjects'
  # Notify this Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when
  # the alarm transitions to the ALARM state.
  alarm_actions = ['arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:111111111111:Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic']
  namespace = 'AWS/S3'
  statistic = 'Average'
  dimensions = [
    {
      name: 'BucketName',
      value: 'doc-example-bucket'
    },
    {
      name: 'StorageType',
      value: 'AllStorageTypes'
    }
  ]
  period = 86_400 # Daily (24 hours * 60 minutes * 60 seconds = 86400 seconds).
  unit = 'Count'
  evaluation_periods = 1 # More than one day.
  threshold = 1 # One object.
  comparison_operator = 'GreaterThanThreshold' # More than one object.
  region = 'us-east-1'

  cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: region)

  if alarm_created_or_updated?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    alarm_name,
    alarm_description,
    metric_name,
    alarm_actions,
    namespace,
    statistic,
    dimensions,
    period,
    unit,
```

```
    evaluation_periods,
    threshold,
    comparison_operator
  )
    puts "Alarm '#{alarm_name}' created or updated."
  else
    puts "Could not create or update alarm '#{alarm_name}'."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 启用和禁用 Amazon CloudWatch 警报操作

以下代码示例的用途是：

1. 创建并启用新 CloudWatch 警报（如果已存在指定名称的警报，则更新现有警报）。
2. 禁用新的或现有的警报。要再次启用警报，请调用 enable_alarm_actions。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

# The following code example shows how to:
# 1. Create or update an Amazon CloudWatch alarm.
# 2. Disable all actions for an alarm.

require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatch'

# Creates or updates an alarm in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param alarm_name [String] The name of the alarm.
# @param alarm_description [String] A description about the alarm.
# @param metric_name [String] The name of the metric associated with the alarm.
# @param alarm_actions [Array] A list of Strings representing the
#   Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) to execute when the alarm transitions to the
#   ALARM state.
# @param namespace [String] The namespace for the metric to alarm on.
# @param statistic [String] The statistic for the metric.
# @param dimensions [Array] A list of dimensions for the metric, specified as
#   Aws::CloudWatch::Types::Dimension.
```

```
# @param period [Integer] The number of seconds before re-evaluating the metric.
# @param unit [String] The unit of measure for the statistic.
# @param evaluation_periods [Integer] The number of periods over which data is
#   compared to the specified threshold.
# @param theshold [Float] The value against which the specified statistic is compared.
# @param comparison_operator [String] The arithmetic operation to use when
#   comparing the specified statistic and threshold.
# @return [Boolean] true if the alarm was created or updated; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless alarm_created_or_updated?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'ObjectsInBucket',
#     'Objects exist in this bucket for more than 1 day.',
#     'NumberOfObjects',
#     ['arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic'],
#     'AWS/S3',
#     'Average',
#     [
#       {
#         name: 'BucketName',
#         value: 'doc-example-bucket'
#       },
#       {
#         name: 'StorageType',
#         value: 'AllStorageTypes'
#       }
#     ],
#     86_400,
#     'Count',
#     1,
#     1,
#     'GreaterThanThreshold'
#   )
def alarm_created_or_updated?(
  cloudwatch_client,
  alarm_name,
  alarm_description,
  metric_name,
  alarm_actions,
  namespace,
  statistic,
  dimensions,
  period,
  unit,
```

```
  evaluation_periods,
  threshold,
  comparison_operator
)
  cloudwatch_client.put_metric_alarm(
    alarm_name: alarm_name,
    alarm_description: alarm_description,
    metric_name: metric_name,
    alarm_actions: alarm_actions,
    namespace: namespace,
    statistic: statistic,
    dimensions: dimensions,
    period: period,
    unit: unit,
    evaluation_periods: evaluation_periods,
    threshold: threshold,
    comparison_operator: comparison_operator
  )
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating alarm: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Disables an alarm in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# Prerequisites.
#
# - The alarm to disable.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param alarm_name [String] The name of the alarm to disable.
# @return [Boolean] true if the alarm was disabled; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless alarm_actions_disabled?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'ObjectsInBucket'
#   )
def alarm_actions_disabled?(cloudwatch_client, alarm_name)
  cloudwatch_client.disable_alarm_actions(alarm_names: [alarm_name])
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error disabling alarm actions: #{e.message}"
```

```
  return false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  alarm_name = 'ObjectsInBucket'
  alarm_description = 'Objects exist in this bucket for more than 1 day.'
  metric_name = 'NumberOfObjects'
  # Notify this Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when
  # the alarm transitions to the ALARM state.
  alarm_actions = ['arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:111111111111:Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic']
  namespace = 'AWS/S3'
  statistic = 'Average'
  dimensions = [
    {
      name: 'BucketName',
      value: 'doc-example-bucket'
    },
    {
      name: 'StorageType',
      value: 'AllStorageTypes'
    }
  ]
  period = 86_400 # Daily (24 hours * 60 minutes * 60 seconds = 86400 seconds).
  unit = 'Count'
  evaluation_periods = 1 # More than one day.
  threshold = 1 # One object.
  comparison_operator = 'GreaterThanThreshold' # More than one object.
  region = 'us-east-1'

  cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: region)

  if alarm_created_or_updated?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    alarm_name,
    alarm_description,
    metric_name,
    alarm_actions,
    namespace,
    statistic,
    dimensions,
    period,
    unit,
```

```
    evaluation_periods,
    threshold,
    comparison_operator
  )
    puts "Alarm '#{alarm_name}' created or updated."
  else
    puts "Could not create or update alarm '#{alarm_name}'."
  end

  if alarm_actions_disabled?(cloudwatch_client, alarm_name)
    puts "Alarm '#{alarm_name}' disabled."
  else
    puts "Could not disable alarm '#{alarm_name}'."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 获取有关 Amazon 自定义指标的信息 CloudWatch

以下代码示例的用途是：

1. 向中的自定义指标添加数据点。 CloudWatch
2. 显示中指标命名空间的可用指标列表 CloudWatch。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

# The following example shows how to:
# 1. Add a datapoint to a metric in Amazon CloudWatch.
# 2. List available metrics for a metric namespace in Amazon CloudWatch.

require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatch'

# Adds a datapoint to a metric in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param metric_namespace [String] The namespace of the metric to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param metric_name [String] The name of the metric to add the datapoint to.
# @param dimension_name [String] The name of the dimension to add the
```

```
#   datapoint to.
# @param dimension_value [String] The value of the dimension to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param metric_value [Float] The value of the datapoint.
# @param metric_unit [String] The unit of measurement for the datapoint.
# @return [Boolean]
# @example
#   exit 1 unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'SITE/TRAFFIC',
#     'UniqueVisitors',
#     'SiteName',
#     'example.com',
#     5_885.0,
#     'Count'
#   )
def datapoint_added_to_metric?(
  cloudwatch_client,
  metric_namespace,
  metric_name,
  dimension_name,
  dimension_value,
  metric_value,
  metric_unit
)
  cloudwatch_client.put_metric_data(
    namespace: metric_namespace,
    metric_data: [
      {
        metric_name: metric_name,
        dimensions: [
          {
            name: dimension_name,
            value: dimension_value
          }
        ],
        value: metric_value,
        unit: metric_unit
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Added data about '#{metric_name}' to namespace " \
    "'#{metric_namespace}'."
  return true
```

```
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error adding data about '#{metric_name}' to namespace " \
    "'#{metric_namespace}': #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Lists available metrics for a metric namespace in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param metric_namespace [String] The namespace of the metric.
# @example
#   list_metrics_for_namespace(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'SITE/TRAFFIC'
#   )
def list_metrics_for_namespace(cloudwatch_client, metric_namespace)
  response = cloudwatch_client.list_metrics(namespace: metric_namespace)

  if response.metrics.count.positive?
    response.metrics.each do |metric|
      puts "  Metric name: #{metric.metric_name}"
      if metric.dimensions.count.positive?
        puts '    Dimensions:'
        metric.dimensions.each do |dimension|
          puts "      Name: #{dimension.name}, Value: #{dimension.value}"
        end
      else
        puts 'No dimensions found.'
      end
    end
  else
    puts "No metrics found for namespace '#{metric_namespace}'. " \
      'Note that it could take up to 15 minutes for recently-added metrics ' \
      'to become available.'
  end
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  metric_namespace = 'SITE/TRAFFIC'
  region = 'us-east-1'

  cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: region)
```

```
  # Add three datapoints.
  puts 'Continuing...' unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    metric_namespace,
    'UniqueVisitors',
    'SiteName',
    'example.com',
    5_885.0,
    'Count'
  )

  puts 'Continuing...' unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    metric_namespace,
    'UniqueVisits',
    'SiteName',
    'example.com',
    8_628.0,
    'Count'
  )

  puts 'Continuing...' unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    metric_namespace,
    'PageViews',
    'PageURL',
    'example.html',
    18_057.0,
    'Count'
  )

  puts "Metrics for namespace '#{metric_namespace}':"
  list_metrics_for_namespace(cloudwatch_client, metric_namespace)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 向 Amazon CloudWatch 活动发送事件

以下代码示例展示了如何在 Amazon Ev CloudWatch ents 中创建和触发规则。每当 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 中的可用实例变为运行状态时，该规则就会向 Amazon Simple

Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 中的指定主题发送通知。此外，相关的事件信息会记录到 CloudWatch 事件中的日志组中。

```
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# The following code example shows how to create and trigger a rule in
# Amazon CloudWatch Events. This rule sends a notification to the specified
# topic in Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) whenever an
# available instance in Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) changes
# to a running state. Also, related event information is logged to a log group
# in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# This code example works with the following AWS resources through the
# following functions:
#
# - A rule in Amazon CloudWatch Events. See the rule_exists?, rule_found?,
#   create_rule, and display_rule_activity functions.
# - A role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to allow the rule
#   to work with Amazon CloudWatch Events. See role_exists?, role_found?,
#   and create_role.
# - An Amazon EC2 instance, which triggers the rule whenever it is restarted.
#   See instance_restarted?.
# - A topic and topic subscription in Amazon SNS for the rule to send event
#   notifications to. See topic_exists?, topic_found?, and create_topic.
# - A log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs to capture related event information.
#   See log_group_exists?, log_group_created?, log_event, and display_log_data.
#
# This code example requires the following AWS resources to exist in advance:
#
# - An Amazon EC2 instance to restart, which triggers the rule.
#
# The run_me function toward the end of this code example calls the
# preceding functions in the correct order.

require 'aws-sdk-sns'
require 'aws-sdk-iam'
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatchevents'
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatch'
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatchlogs'
require 'securerandom'
```

```
# Checks whether the specified Amazon Simple Notification Service
# (Amazon SNS) topic exists among those provided to this function.
# This is a helper function that is called by the topic_exists? function.
#
# @param topics [Array] An array of Aws::SNS::Types::Topic objects.
# @param topic_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
#   topic to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the topic ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#   response = sns_client.list_topics
#   if topic_found?(
#     response.topics,
#     'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
#   )
#     puts 'Topic found.'
#   end
def topic_found?(topics, topic_arn)
  topics.each do |topic|
    return true if topic.topic_arn == topic_arn
  end
  return false
end

# Checks whether the specified topic exists among those available to the
# caller in Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
#
# @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] An initialized Amazon SNS client.
# @param topic_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
#   topic to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the topic ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless topic_exists?(
#     Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
#   )
def topic_exists?(sns_client, topic_arn)
  puts "Searching for topic with ARN '#{topic_arn}'..."
  response = sns_client.list_topics
  if response.topics.count.positive?
    if topic_found?(response.topics, topic_arn)
      puts 'Topic found.'
      return true
    end
```

```
    while response.next_page? do
      response = response.next_page
      if response.topics.count.positive?
        if topic_found?(response.topics, topic_arn)
          puts 'Topic found.'
          return true
        end
      end
    end
  end
  puts 'Topic not found.'
  return false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Topic not found: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Creates a topic in Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
# and then subscribes an email address to receive notifications to that topic.
#
# @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] An initialized Amazon SNS client.
# @param topic_name [String] The name of the topic to create.
# @param email_address [String] The email address of the recipient to notify.
# @return [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the topic that
#   was created.
# @example
#   puts create_topic(
#     Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic',
#     'mary@example.com'
#   )
def create_topic(sns_client, topic_name, email_address)
  puts "Creating the topic named '#{topic_name}'..."
  topic_response = sns_client.create_topic(name: topic_name)
  puts "Topic created with ARN '#{topic_response.topic_arn}'."
  subscription_response = sns_client.subscribe(
    topic_arn: topic_response.topic_arn,
    protocol: 'email',
    endpoint: email_address,
    return_subscription_arn: true
  )
  puts 'Subscription created with ARN ' \
    "'#{subscription_response.subscription_arn}'. Have the owner of the " \
    "email address '#{email_address}' check their inbox in a few minutes " \
```

```
    'and confirm the subscription to start receiving notification emails.'
  return topic_response.topic_arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or subscribing to topic: #{e.message}"
  return 'Error'
end

# Checks whether the specified AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
# role exists among those provided to this function.
# This is a helper function that is called by the role_exists? function.
#
# @param roles [Array] An array of Aws::IAM::Role objects.
# @param role_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
#   role to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the role ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#   response = iam_client.list_roles
#   if role_found?(
#     response.roles,
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
#     puts 'Role found.'
#   end
def role_found?(roles, role_arn)
  roles.each do |role|
    return true if role.arn == role_arn
  end
  return false
end

# Checks whether the specified role exists among those available to the
# caller in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param role_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
#   role to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the role ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless role_exists?(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def role_exists?(iam_client, role_arn)
```

```
  puts "Searching for role with ARN '#{role_arn}'..."
  response = iam_client.list_roles
  if response.roles.count.positive?
    if role_found?(response.roles, role_arn)
      puts 'Role found.'
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page? do
      response = response.next_page
      if response.roles.count.positive?
        if role_found?(response.roles, role_arn)
          puts 'Role found.'
          return true
        end
      end
    end
  end
  puts 'Role not found.'
  return false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Role not found: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Creates a role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
# This role is used by a rule in Amazon CloudWatch Events to allow
# that rule to operate within the caller's account.
# This role is designed to be used specifically by this code example.
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role to create.
# @return [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
#   was created.
# @example
#   puts create_role(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def create_role(iam_client, role_name)
  puts "Creating the role named '#{role_name}'..."
  response = iam_client.create_role(
    assume_role_policy_document: {
      'Version': '2012-10-17',
      'Statement': [
```

```
        {
          'Sid': '',
          'Effect': 'Allow',
          'Principal': {
            'Service': 'events.amazonaws.com'
          },
          'Action': 'sts:AssumeRole'
        }
      ]
    }.to_json,
    path: '/',
    role_name: role_name
  )
  puts "Role created with ARN '#{response.role.arn}'."
  puts 'Adding access policy to role...'
  iam_client.put_role_policy(
    policy_document: {
      'Version': '2012-10-17',
      'Statement': [
        {
          'Sid': 'CloudWatchEventsFullAccess',
          'Effect': 'Allow',
          'Resource': '*',
          'Action': 'events:*'
        },
        {
          'Sid': 'IAMPassRoleForCloudWatchEvents',
          'Effect': 'Allow',
          'Resource': 'arn:aws:iam::*:role/AWS_Events_Invoke_Targets',
          'Action': 'iam:PassRole'
        }
      ]
    }.to_json,
    policy_name: 'CloudWatchEventsPolicy',
    role_name: role_name
  )
  puts 'Access policy added to role.'
  return response.role.arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating role or adding policy to it: #{e.message}"
  puts 'If the role was created, you must add the access policy ' \
    'to the role yourself, or delete the role yourself and try again.'
  return 'Error'
end
```

```
# Checks whether the specified AWS CloudWatch Events rule exists among
# those provided to this function.
# This is a helper function that is called by the rule_exists? function.
#
# @param rules [Array] An array of Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Types::Rule objects.
# @param rule_arn [String] The name of the rule to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the name of the rule was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   cloudwatchevents_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#   response = cloudwatchevents_client.list_rules
#   if rule_found?(response.rules, 'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change')
#     puts 'Rule found.'
#   end
def rule_found?(rules, rule_name)
  rules.each do |rule|
    return true if rule.name == rule_name
  end
  return false
end

# Checks whether the specified rule exists among those available to the
# caller in AWS CloudWatch Events.
#
# @param cloudwatchevents_client [Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Client]
#   An initialized AWS CloudWatch Events client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the rule name was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless rule_exists?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def rule_exists?(cloudwatchevents_client, rule_name)
  puts "Searching for rule with name '#{rule_name}'..."
  response = cloudwatchevents_client.list_rules
  if response.rules.count.positive?
    if rule_found?(response.rules, rule_name)
      puts 'Rule found.'
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page? do
      response = response.next_page
      if response.rules.count.positive?
```

```
        if rule_found?(response.rules, rule_name)
          puts 'Rule found.'
          return true
        end
      end
    end
  end
  puts 'Rule not found.'
  return false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Rule not found: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Creates a rule in AWS CloudWatch Events.
# This rule is triggered whenever an available instance in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) changes to the specified state.
# This rule is designed to be used specifically by this code example.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) that is designed
#   to be used specifically by this code example.
# - A topic in Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
#
# @param cloudwatchevents_client [Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Client]
#   An initialized AWS CloudWatch Events client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule to create.
# @param rule_description [String] Some description for this rule.
# @param instance_state [String] The state that available instances in
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) must change to, to
#   trigger this rule.
# @param role_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM role.
# @param target_id [String] Some identifying string for the rule's target.
# @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the Amazon SNS topic.
# @return [Boolean] true if the rule was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless rule_created?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'Triggers when any available EC2 instance starts.',
#     'running',
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'sns-topic',
```

```
#     'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
#   )
def rule_created?(
  cloudwatchevents_client,
  rule_name,
  rule_description,
  instance_state,
  role_arn,
  target_id,
  topic_arn
)
  puts "Creating rule with name '#{rule_name}'..."
  put_rule_response = cloudwatchevents_client.put_rule(
    name: rule_name,
    description: rule_description,
    event_pattern: {
      'source': [
        'aws.ec2'
      ],
      'detail-type': [
        'EC2 Instance State-change Notification'
      ],
      'detail': {
        'state': [
          instance_state
        ]
      }
    }.to_json,
    state: 'ENABLED',
    role_arn: role_arn
  )
  puts "Rule created with ARN '#{put_rule_response.rule_arn}'."

  put_targets_response = cloudwatchevents_client.put_targets(
    rule: rule_name,
    targets: [
      {
        id: target_id,
        arn: topic_arn
      }
    ]
  )
  if put_targets_response.key?(:failed_entry_count) &&
      put_targets_response.failed_entry_count > 0
```

```
    puts 'Error(s) adding target to rule:'
    put_targets_response.failed_entries.each do |failure|
      puts failure.error_message
    end
    return false
  else
    return true
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating rule or adding target to rule: #{e.message}"
  puts 'If the rule was created, you must add the target ' \
    'to the rule yourself, or delete the rule yourself and try again.'
  return false
end

# Checks to see whether the specified log group exists among those available
# to the caller in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the log group name was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless log_group_exists?(
#     Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def log_group_exists?(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  puts "Searching for log group with name '#{log_group_name}'..."
  response = cloudwatchlogs_client.describe_log_groups(
    log_group_name_prefix: log_group_name
  )
  if response.log_groups.count.positive?
    response.log_groups.each do |log_group|
      if log_group.log_group_name == log_group_name
        puts 'Log group found.'
        return true
      end
    end
  end
  puts 'Log group not found.'
  return false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Log group not found: #{e.message}"
```

```
  return false
end

# Creates a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group to create.
# @return [Boolean] true if the log group name was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless log_group_created?(
#     Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def log_group_created?(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  puts "Attempting to create log group with the name '#{log_group_name}'..."
  cloudwatchlogs_client.create_log_group(log_group_name: log_group_name)
  puts 'Log group created.'
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating log group: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Writes an event to a log stream in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
# - A log stream within the log group.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @param log_stream_name [String] The name of the log stream within
#   the log group.
# @param message [String] The message to write to the log stream.
# @param sequence_token [String] If available, the sequence token from the
#   message that was written immediately before this message. This sequence
#   token is returned by Amazon CloudWatch Logs whenever you programmatically
#   write a message to the log stream.
# @return [String] The sequence token that is returned by
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs after successfully writing the message to the
#   log stream.
```

```
# @example
#   puts log_event(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#     '2020/11/19/53f985be-199f-408e-9a45-fc242df41fEX',
#     "Instance 'i-033c48ef067af3dEX' restarted.",
#     '495426724868310740095796045676567882148068632824696073EX'
#   )
def log_event(
  cloudwatchlogs_client,
  log_group_name,
  log_stream_name,
  message,
  sequence_token
)
  puts "Attempting to log '#{message}' to log stream '#{log_stream_name}'..."
  event = {
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    log_stream_name: log_stream_name,
    log_events: [
      {
        timestamp: (Time.now.utc.to_f.round(3) * 1_000).to_i,
        message: message
      }
    ]
  }
  unless sequence_token.empty?
    event[:sequence_token] = sequence_token
  end

  response = cloudwatchlogs_client.put_log_events(event)
  puts 'Message logged.'
  return response.next_sequence_token
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Message not logged: #{e.message}"
end

# Restarts an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance
# and adds information about the related activity to a log stream
# in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance to restart.
```

```
# - The log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs to add related activity
#   information to.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized Amazon EC2 client.
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client]
#   An initialized Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was restarted and the information
#   was written to the log stream; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_restarted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def instance_restarted?(
  ec2_client,
  cloudwatchlogs_client,
  instance_id,
  log_group_name
)
  log_stream_name = "#{Time.now.year}/#{Time.now.month}/#{Time.now.day}/" \
    "#{SecureRandom.uuid}"
  cloudwatchlogs_client.create_log_stream(
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    log_stream_name: log_stream_name
  )
  sequence_token = ''

  puts "Attempting to stop the instance with the ID '#{instance_id}'. " \
    'This might take a few minutes...'
  ec2_client.stop_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_stopped, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance stopped.'
  sequence_token = log_event(
    cloudwatchlogs_client,
    log_group_name,
    log_stream_name,
    "Instance '#{instance_id}' stopped.",
    sequence_token
  )
```

```
  puts 'Attempting to restart the instance. This might take a few minutes...'
  ec2_client.start_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_running, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance restarted.'
  sequence_token = log_event(
    cloudwatchlogs_client,
    log_group_name,
    log_stream_name,
    "Instance '#{instance_id}' restarted.",
    sequence_token
  )

  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Error creating log stream or stopping or restarting the instance: ' \
    "#{e.message}"
  log_event(
    cloudwatchlogs_client,
    log_group_name,
    log_stream_name,
    "Error stopping or starting instance '#{instance_id}': #{e.message}",
    sequence_token
  )
  return false
end

# Displays information about activity for a rule in Amazon CloudWatch Events.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A rule in Amazon CloudWatch Events.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Amazon::CloudWatch::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule.
# @param start_time [Time] The timestamp that determines the first datapoint
#   to return. Can also be expressed as DateTime, Date, Integer, or String.
# @param end_time [Time] The timestamp that determines the last datapoint
#   to return. Can also be expressed as DateTime, Date, Integer, or String.
# @param period [Integer] The interval, in seconds, to check for activity.
# @example
#   display_rule_activity(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
```

```
#     Time.now - 600, # Start checking from 10 minutes ago.
#     Time.now, # Check up until now.
#     60 # Check every minute during those 10 minutes.
#   )
def display_rule_activity(
  cloudwatch_client,
  rule_name,
  start_time,
  end_time,
  period
)
  puts 'Attempting to display rule activity...'
  response = cloudwatch_client.get_metric_statistics(
    namespace: 'AWS/Events',
    metric_name: 'Invocations',
    dimensions: [
      {
        name: 'RuleName',
        value: rule_name
      }
    ],
    start_time: start_time,
    end_time: end_time,
    period: period,
    statistics: ['Sum'],
    unit: 'Count'
  )

  if response.key?(:datapoints) && response.datapoints.count.positive?
    puts "The event rule '#{rule_name}' was triggered:"
    response.datapoints.each do |datapoint|
      puts "  #{datapoint.sum} time(s) at #{datapoint.timestamp}"
    end
  else
    puts "The event rule '#{rule_name}' was not triggered during the " \
      'specified time period.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about event rule activity: #{e.message}"
end

# Displays log information for all of the log streams in a log group in
# Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
```

```
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Amazon::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @example
#   display_log_data(
#     Amazon::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def display_log_data(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  puts 'Attempting to display log stream data for the log group ' \
    "named '#{log_group_name}'..."
  describe_log_streams_response = cloudwatchlogs_client.describe_log_streams(
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    order_by: 'LastEventTime',
    descending: true
  )
  if describe_log_streams_response.key?(:log_streams) &&
      describe_log_streams_response.log_streams.count.positive?
    describe_log_streams_response.log_streams.each do |log_stream|
      get_log_events_response = cloudwatchlogs_client.get_log_events(
        log_group_name: log_group_name,
        log_stream_name: log_stream.log_stream_name
      )
      puts "\nLog messages for '#{log_stream.log_stream_name}':"
      puts '-' * (log_stream.log_stream_name.length + 20)
      if get_log_events_response.key?(:events) &&
          get_log_events_response.events.count.positive?
        get_log_events_response.events.each do |event|
          puts event.message
        end
      else
        puts 'No log messages for this log stream.'
      end
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Error getting information about the log streams or their messages: ' \
    "#{e.message}"
end
```

```
# Displays a reminder to the caller to manually clean up any associated
# AWS resources that they no longer need.
#
# @param topic_name [String] The name of the Amazon SNS topic.
# @param role_name [String] The name of the IAM role.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the Amazon CloudWatch Events rule.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.
# @example
#   manual_cleanup_notice(
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-events-rule-role',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log',
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX'
#   )
def manual_cleanup_notice(
  topic_name, role_name, rule_name, log_group_name, instance_id
)
  puts '-' * 10
  puts 'Some of the following AWS resources might still exist in your account.'
  puts 'If you no longer want to use this code example, then to clean up'
  puts 'your AWS account and avoid unexpected costs, you might want to'
  puts 'manually delete any of the following resources if they exist:'
  puts "- The Amazon SNS topic named '#{topic_name}'."
  puts "- The IAM role named '#{role_name}'."
  puts "- The Amazon CloudWatch Events rule named '#{rule_name}'."
  puts "- The Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group named '#{log_group_name}'."
  puts "- The Amazon EC2 instance with the ID '#{instance_id}'."
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  # Properties for the Amazon SNS topic.
  topic_name = 'aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
  email_address = 'mary@example.com'
  # Properties for the IAM role.
  role_name = 'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-events-rule-role'
  # Properties for the Amazon CloudWatch Events rule.
  rule_name = 'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
  rule_description = 'Triggers when any available EC2 instance starts.'
  instance_state = 'running'
  target_id = 'sns-topic'
  # Properties for the Amazon EC2 instance.
```

```
  instance_id = 'i-033c48ef067af3dEX'
  # Properties for displaying the event rule's activity.
  start_time = Time.now - 600 # Go back over the past 10 minutes
                              # (10 minutes * 60 seconds = 600 seconds).
  end_time = Time.now
  period = 60 # Look back every 60 seconds over the past 10 minutes.
  # Properties for the Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
  log_group_name = 'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
  # AWS service clients for this code example.
  region = 'us-east-1'
  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)
  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: region)
  iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: region)
  cloudwatchevents_client = Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Client.new(region: region)
  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)
  cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: region)
  cloudwatchlogs_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: region)

  # Get the caller's account ID for use in forming
  # Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) that this code relies on later.
  account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity.account

  # If the Amazon SNS topic doesn't exist, create it.
  topic_arn = "arn:aws:sns:#{region}:#{account_id}:#{topic_name}"
  unless topic_exists?(sns_client, topic_arn)
    topic_arn = create_topic(sns_client, topic_name, email_address)
    if topic_arn == 'Error'
      puts 'Could not create the Amazon SNS topic correctly. Program stopped.'
      manual_cleanup_notice(
        topic_name, role_name, rule_name, log_group_name, instance_id
      )
      exit 1
    end
  end

  # If the IAM role doesn't exist, create it.
  role_arn = "arn:aws:iam::#{account_id}:role/#{role_name}"
  unless role_exists?(iam_client, role_arn)
    role_arn = create_role(iam_client, role_name)
    if role_arn == 'Error'
      puts 'Could not create the IAM role correctly. Program stopped.'
      manual_cleanup_notice(
        topic_name, role_name, rule_name, log_group_name, instance_id
      )
```

```
  end
end

# If the Amazon CloudWatch Events rule doesn't exist, create it.
unless rule_exists?(cloudwatchevents_client, rule_name)
  unless rule_created?(
    cloudwatchevents_client,
    rule_name,
    rule_description,
    instance_state,
    role_arn,
    target_id,
    topic_arn
  )
    puts 'Could not create the Amazon CloudWatch Events rule correctly. ' \
      'Program stopped.'
    manual_cleanup_notice(
      topic_name, role_name, rule_name, log_group_name, instance_id
    )
  end
end

# If the Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group doesn't exist, create it.
unless log_group_exists?(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  unless log_group_created?(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
    puts 'Could not create the Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group ' \
    'correctly. Program stopped.'
    manual_cleanup_notice(
      topic_name, role_name, rule_name, log_group_name, instance_id
    )
  end
end

# Restart the Amazon EC2 instance, which triggers the rule.
unless instance_restarted?(
  ec2_client,
  cloudwatchlogs_client,
  instance_id,
  log_group_name
)
  puts 'Could not restart the instance to trigger the rule. ' \
    'Continuing anyway to show information about the rule and logs...'
end
```

```
  # Display how many times the rule was triggered over the past 10 minutes.
  display_rule_activity(
    cloudwatch_client,
    rule_name,
    start_time,
    end_time,
    period
  )

  # Display related log data in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
  display_log_data(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)

  # Reminder the caller to clean up any AWS resources that are used
  # by this code example and are no longer needed.
  manual_cleanup_notice(
    topic_name, role_name, rule_name, log_group_name, instance_id
  )
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## CodeBuild 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的示例

CodeBuild 是一项完全托管的生成服务，用于编译源代码、运行测试和生成可随时部署的软件包。您可以使用以下 AWS SDK for Ruby 代码示例进行访问 AWS CodeBuild。有关的更多信息 CodeBuild，请参阅AWS CodeBuild 文档。

主题

- 获取有关所有 AWS CodeBuild 项目的信息
- 构建一个 AWS CodeBuild 项目
- 列出 AWS CodeBuild 项目版本

### 获取有关所有 AWS CodeBuild 项目的信息

以下示例列出了最多 100 个 AWS CodeBuild 项目的名称。

```
# Copyright 2010-2019 Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License").
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. A copy of the
```

```
# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-codebuild'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

client = Aws::CodeBuild::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

resp = client.list_projects({
  sort_by: 'NAME', # accepts NAME, CREATED_TIME, LAST_MODIFIED_TIME
  sort_order: 'ASCENDING' # accepts ASCENDING, DESCENDING
})

resp.projects.each { |p| puts p }

puts
```

选择 Copy 将代码保存在本地。请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

## 构建一个 AWS CodeBuild 项目

以下示例生成命令行上指定的 AWS CodeBuild 项目。如果没有提供命令行参数，它会发出错误并退出。

```
# Copyright 2010-2019 Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License").
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. A copy of the
# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-codebuild'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

project_name = ''
```

```
if ARGV.length != 1
  puts 'You must supply the name of the project to build'
  exit 1
else
  project_name = ARGV[0]
end

client = Aws::CodeBuild::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

begin
  client.start_build(project_name: project_name)
  puts 'Building project ' + project_name
rescue StandardError => ex
  puts 'Error building project: ' + ex.message
end
```

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## 列出 AWS CodeBuild 项目版本

以下示例显示有关您的 AWS CodeBuild 项目版本的信息。此类信息包括项目的名称、生成的开始时间以及生成的每个阶段所需的时间（以秒为单位）。

```
# Copyright 2010-2019 Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License").
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. A copy of the
# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-codebuild'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

client = Aws::CodeBuild::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

build_list = client.list_builds({sort_order: 'ASCENDING', })

builds = client.batch_get_builds({ids: build_list.ids})
```

```
builds.builds.each do |build|
  puts 'Project:    ' + build.project_name
  puts 'Phase:      ' + build.current_phase
  puts 'Status:     ' + build.build_status
end
```

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## 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的亚马逊 EC2 示例

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 是一项 Web 服务，可提供大小可调节的计算容量（确切地说，即 Amazon 数据中心的服务器），您可以使用其来构建和托管您的软件系统。您可以使用以下示例使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 来访问 Amazon EC2。有关 Amazon EC2 的更多信息，请参阅 Amazon EC2 文档。

主题

- 创建 Amazon EC2 VPC
- 创建互联网网关并将其附加到 Amazon EC2 中的 VPC
- 为 Amazon EC2 创建公有子网
- 创建 Amazon EC2 路由表并将其与子网关联
- 在 Amazon EC2 中使用弹性 IP 地址
- 创建 Amazon EC2 安全组
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- 在 Amazon EC2 中使用密钥对
- 获取有关所有 Amazon EC2 实例的信息
- 获取有关具有特定标签值的所有 Amazon EC2 实例的信息
- 获取有关特定 Amazon EC2 实例的信息
- 创建 Amazon EC2 实例
- 停止 Amazon EC2 实例
- 启动 Amazon EC2 实例
- 重启 Amazon EC2 实例
- 管理 Amazon EC2 实例
- 终止 Amazon EC2 实例
- 获取有关 Amazon EC2 的区域和可用区的信息

## 创建 Amazon EC2 VPC

以下代码示例在 Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) 中创建了虚拟私有云 (VPC)，然后对该 VPC 进行标记。

```
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require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Creates a virtual private cloud (VPC) in
# Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) and then tags
# the VPC.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param cidr_block [String] The IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the VPC.
# @param tag_value [String] The value portion of the tag for the VPC.
# @return [Boolean] true if the VPC was created and tagged;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless vpc_created_and_tagged?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     '10.0.0.0/24',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def vpc_created_and_tagged?(
  ec2_resource,
  cidr_block,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  vpc = ec2_resource.create_vpc(cidr_block: cidr_block)

  # Create a public DNS by enabling DNS support and DNS hostnames.
  vpc.modify_attribute(enable_dns_support: { value: true })
  vpc.modify_attribute(enable_dns_hostnames: { value: true })

  vpc.create_tags(tags: [{ key: tag_key, value: tag_value }])

  puts "Created VPC with ID '#{vpc.id}' and tagged with key " \
```

```
    "'#{tag_key}' and value '#{tag_value}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "#{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  cidr_block = ''
  tag_key = ''
  tag_value = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-vpc.rb ' \
      'CIDR_BLOCK TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION'
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-vpc.rb ' \
      '10.0.0.0/24 my-key my-value us-east-1'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    cidr_block = '10.0.0.0/24'
    tag_key = 'my-key'
    tag_value = 'my-value'
    region = 'us-east-1'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    cidr_block = ARGV[0]
    tag_key = ARGV[1]
    tag_value = ARGV[2]
    region = ARGV[3]
  end

  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)

  if vpc_created_and_tagged?(
    ec2_resource,
    cidr_block,
    tag_key,
    tag_value
  )
    puts 'VPC created and tagged.'
  else
```

```
    puts 'VPC not created or not tagged.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 创建互联网网关并将其附加到 Amazon EC2 中的 VPC

以下代码示例创建了互联网网关，然后将其附加到 Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) 中的虚拟私有云 (VPC)。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
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require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Creates an internet gateway and then attaches it to a virtual private cloud
# (VPC) in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon VPC.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC to attach the internet gateway.
# @param tag_key [String] The key of the tag to attach to the internet gateway.
# @param tag_value [String] The value of the tag to attach to the
#   internet gateway.
# @return [Boolean] true if the internet gateway was created and attached;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless internet_gateway_created_and_attached?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'vpc-6713dfEX'
#   )
def internet_gateway_created_and_attached?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  igw = ec2_resource.create_internet_gateway
```

```
  puts "The internet gateway's ID is '#{igw.id}'."
  igw.attach_to_vpc(vpc_id: vpc_id)
  igw.create_tags(
    tags: [
      {
        key: tag_key,
        value: tag_value
      }
    ]
  )
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or attaching internet gateway: #{e.message}"
  puts 'If the internet gateway was created but not attached, you should ' \
    'clean up by deleting the internet gateway.'
  return false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  vpc_id = ''
  tag_key = ''
  tag_value = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage: ruby ec2-ruby-example-attach-igw-vpc.rb ' \
      'VPC_ID TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION'
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-attach-igw-vpc.rb ' \
      'vpc-6713dfEX my-key my-value us-east-1'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    vpc_id = 'vpc-6713dfEX'
    tag_key = 'my-key'
    tag_value = 'my-value'
    region = 'us-east-1'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    vpc_id = ARGV[0]
    tag_key = ARGV[1]
    tag_value = ARGV[2]
    region = ARGV[3]
  end
```

```
  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)

  if internet_gateway_created_and_attached?(
    ec2_resource,
    vpc_id,
    tag_key,
    tag_value
  )
    puts "Created and attached internet gateway to VPC '#{vpc_id}'."
  else
    puts "Could not create or attach internet gateway to VPC '#{vpc_id}'."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 为 Amazon EC2 创建公有子网

以下代码示例在 Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) 的虚拟私有云 (VPC) 中创建了子网，然后对该子网进行标记。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
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require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Creates a subnet within a virtual private cloud (VPC) in
# Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) and then tags
# the subnet.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon VPC.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the subnet.
# @param cidr_block [String] The IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet.
# @param availability_zone [String] The ID of the Availability Zone
#   for the subnet.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the subnet.
# @param tag_vlue [String] The value portion of the tag for the subnet.
```

```
# @return [Boolean] true if the subnet was created and tagged;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless subnet_created_and_tagged?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'vpc-6713dfEX',
#     '10.0.0.0/24',
#     'us-east-1a',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def subnet_created_and_tagged?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  cidr_block,
  availability_zone,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  subnet = ec2_resource.create_subnet(
    vpc_id: vpc_id,
    cidr_block: cidr_block,
    availability_zone: availability_zone
  )
  subnet.create_tags(
    tags: [
      {
        key: tag_key,
        value: tag_value
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Subnet created with ID '#{subnet.id}' in VPC with ID '#{vpc_id}' " \
    "and CIDR block '#{cidr_block}' in availability zone " \
    "'#{availability_zone}' and tagged with key '#{tag_key}' and " \
    "value '#{tag_value}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or tagging subnet: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
```

```
vpc_id = ''
cidr_block = ''
availability_zone = ''
tag_key = ''
tag_value = ''
region = ''
# Print usage information and then stop.
if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
  puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-subnet.rb ' \
    'VPC_ID CIDR_BLOCK AVAILABILITY_ZONE TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION'
  puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-subnet.rb ' \
    'vpc-6713dfEX 10.0.0.0/24 us-east-1a my-key my-value us-east-1'
  exit 1
# If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
elsif ARGV.count.zero?
  vpc_id = 'vpc-6713dfEX'
  cidr_block = '10.0.0.0/24'
  availability_zone = 'us-east-1a'
  tag_key = 'my-key'
  tag_value = 'my-value'
  region = 'us-east-1'
# Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
else
  vpc_id = ARGV[0]
  cidr_block = ARGV[1]
  availability_zone = ARGV[2]
  tag_key = ARGV[3]
  tag_value = ARGV[4]
  region = ARGV[5]
end

ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)

if subnet_created_and_tagged?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  cidr_block,
  availability_zone,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  puts 'Subnet created and tagged.'
else
  puts 'Subnet not created or not tagged.'
```

```
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 创建 Amazon EC2 路由表并将其与子网关联

以下代码示例在 Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) 中创建了路由表，然后将该路由表与 Amazon VPC 中的子网相关联。

```
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require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Creates a route table in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC)
# and then associates the route table with a subnet in Amazon VPC.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon VPC.
# - A subnet in that VPC.
# - A gateway attached to that subnet.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the route table.
# @param subnet_id [String] The ID of the subnet for the route table.
# @param gateway_id [String] The ID of the gateway for the route.
# @param destination_cidr_block [String] The destination CIDR block
#   for the route.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the route table.
# @param tag_value [String] The value portion of the tag for the route table.
# @return [Boolean] true if the route table was created and associated;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless route_table_created_and_associated?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE',
#     'subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE',
#     'igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE',
#     '0.0.0.0/0',
#     'my-key',
```

```
#     'my-value'
#   )
def route_table_created_and_associated?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  subnet_id,
  gateway_id,
  destination_cidr_block,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  route_table = ec2_resource.create_route_table(vpc_id: vpc_id)
  puts "Created route table with ID '#{route_table.id}'."
  route_table.create_tags(
    tags: [
      {
        key: tag_key,
        value: tag_value
      }
    ]
  )
  puts 'Added tags to route table.'
  route_table.create_route(
    destination_cidr_block: destination_cidr_block,
    gateway_id: gateway_id
  )
  puts 'Created route with destination CIDR block ' \
    "'#{destination_cidr_block}' and associated with gateway " \
    "with ID '#{gateway_id}'."
  route_table.associate_with_subnet(subnet_id: subnet_id)
  puts "Associated route table with subnet with ID '#{subnet_id}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or associating route table: #{e.message}"
  puts 'If the route table was created but not associated, you should ' \
    'clean up by deleting the route table.'
  return false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  vpc_id = ''
  subnet_id = ''
  gateway_id = ''
```

```
  destination_cidr_block = ''
  tag_key = ''
  tag_value = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-route-table.rb ' \
      'VPC_ID SUBNET_ID GATEWAY_ID DESTINATION_CIDR_BLOCK ' \
      'TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION'
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-route-table.rb ' \
      'vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE ' \
      '\'0.0.0.0/0\' my-key my-value us-east-1'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    vpc_id = 'vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE'
    subnet_id = 'subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE'
    gateway_id = 'igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE'
    destination_cidr_block = '0.0.0.0/0'
    tag_key = 'my-key'
    tag_value = 'my-value'
    region = 'us-east-1'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    vpc_id = ARGV[0]
    subnet_id = ARGV[1]
    gateway_id = ARGV[2]
    destination_cidr_block = ARGV[3]
    tag_key = ARGV[4]
    tag_value = ARGV[5]
    region = ARGV[6]
  end

  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)

  if route_table_created_and_associated?(
    ec2_resource,
    vpc_id,
    subnet_id,
    gateway_id,
    destination_cidr_block,
    tag_key,
    tag_value
  )
```

```
    puts 'Route table created and associated.'
  else
    puts 'Route table not created or not associated.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 在 Amazon EC2 中使用弹性 IP 地址

以下代码示例的用途是：

1. 显示有关与 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 实例关联的所有地址的信息。
2. 在 Amazon Virtual Private Cloud（Amazon VPC）中创建弹性 IP 地址。
3. 将该地址与实例相关联。
4. 再次显示有关与实例关联的地址的信息。此时，应该会显示新的地址关联。
5. 发布地址。
6. 再次显示有关与实例关联的地址的信息。此时，不应显示已发布的地址。

```
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# This code example does the following:
# 1. Displays information about any addresses associated with an
#    Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
# 2. Creates an Elastic IP address in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
# 3. Associates the address with the instance.
# 4. Displays information again about addresses associated with the instance.
#    This time, the new address association should display.
# 5. Releases the address.
# 6. Displays information again about addresses associated with the instance.
#    This time, the released address should not display.

require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Checks whether the specified Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
# (Amazon EC2) instance exists.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
```

```
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance exists; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_exists?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX'
#   )
def instance_exists?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  ec2_client.describe_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  return true
rescue StandardError
  return false
end

# Creates an Elastic IP address in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @return [String] The allocation ID corresponding to the Elastic IP address.
# @example
#   puts allocate_elastic_ip_address(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def allocate_elastic_ip_address(ec2_client)
  response = ec2_client.allocate_address(domain: 'vpc')
  return response.allocation_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error allocating Elastic IP address: #{e.message}"
  return 'Error'
end

# Associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
# (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The allocation ID corresponding to the Elastic IP address.
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param allocation_id [String] The ID of the allocation corresponding to
#   the Elastic IP address.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [String] The assocation ID corresponding to the association of the
```

```
#   Elastic IP address to the instance.
# @example
#   puts allocate_elastic_ip_address(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'eipalloc-04452e528a66279EX',
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX')
def associate_elastic_ip_address_with_instance(
  ec2_client,
  allocation_id,
  instance_id
)
  response = ec2_client.associate_address(
    allocation_id: allocation_id,
    instance_id: instance_id,
  )
  return response.association_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error associating Elastic IP address with instance: #{e.message}"
  return 'Error'
end

# Gets information about addresses associated with an
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @example
#   describe_addresses_for_instance(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX'
#   )
def describe_addresses_for_instance(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_addresses(
    filters: [
      {
        name: 'instance-id',
        values: [instance_id]
      }
    ]
  )
```

```
  addresses = response.addresses
  if addresses.count.zero?
    puts 'No addresses.'
  else
    addresses.each do |address|
      puts '-' * 20
      puts "Public IP:  #{address.public_ip}"
      puts "Private IP: #{address.private_ip_address}"
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting address information for instance: #{e.message}"
end

# Releases an Elastic IP address from an
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - An Amazon EC2 instance with an associated Elastic IP address.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param allocation_id [String] The ID of the allocation corresponding to
#   the Elastic IP address.
# @return [Boolean] true if the Elastic IP address was released;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless elastic_ip_address_released?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'eipalloc-04452e528a66279EX'
#   )
def elastic_ip_address_released?(ec2_client, allocation_id)
  ec2_client.release_address(allocation_id: allocation_id)
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  return "Error releasing Elastic IP address: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
```

```
if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
  puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-elastic-ips.rb ' \
    'INSTANCE_ID REGION'
  puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-elastic-ips.rb ' \
    'i-033c48ef067af3dEX us-east-1'
  exit 1
# If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
elsif ARGV.count.zero?
  instance_id = 'i-033c48ef067af3dEX'
  region = 'us-east-1'
# Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
else
  instance_id = ARGV[0]
  region = ARGV[1]
end

ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

unless instance_exists?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  puts "Cannot find instance with ID '#{instance_id}'. Stopping program."
  exit 1
end

puts "Addresses for instance with ID '#{instance_id}' before allocating " \
  'Elastic IP address:'
describe_addresses_for_instance(ec2_client, instance_id)

puts 'Allocating Elastic IP address...'
allocation_id = allocate_elastic_ip_address(ec2_client)
if allocation_id.start_with?('Error')
  puts 'Stopping program.'
  exit 1
else
  puts "Elastic IP address created with allocation ID '#{allocation_id}'."
end

puts 'Associating Elastic IP address with instance...'
association_id = associate_elastic_ip_address_with_instance(
  ec2_client,
  allocation_id,
  instance_id
)
if association_id.start_with?('Error')
  puts 'Stopping program. You must associate the Elastic IP address yourself.'
```

```
    exit 1
  else
    puts 'Elastic IP address associated with instance with association ID ' \
      "'#{association_id}'."
  end

  puts 'Addresses for instance after allocating Elastic IP address:'
  describe_addresses_for_instance(ec2_client, instance_id)

  puts 'Releasing the Elastic IP address from the instance...'
  if elastic_ip_address_released?(ec2_client, allocation_id) == false
    puts 'Stopping program. You must release the Elastic IP address yourself.'
    exit 1
  else
    puts 'Address released.'
  end

  puts 'Addresses for instance after releasing Elastic IP address:'
  describe_addresses_for_instance(ec2_client, instance_id)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 创建 Amazon EC2 安全组

以下代码示例创建了 Amazon EC2 安全组，然后向该安全组添加出站规则。

```
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require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group and
# then adds an outbound rule to that security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon EC2 resource object.
# @param group_name [String] A name for the security group.
# @param description [String] A description for the security group.
```

```
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the security group.
# @param protocol [String] The network protocol for the outbound rule.
# @param from_port [String] The originating port for the outbound rule.
# @param to_port [String] The destination port for the outbound rule.
# @param cidr_ip_range [String] The CIDR IP range for the outbound rule.
# @return [Boolean] true if the security group was created and the outbound
#   rule was added; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless security_group_created_with_egress?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'my-security-group',
#     'This is my security group.',
#     'vpc-6713dfEX',
#     'tcp',
#     '22',
#     '22',
#     '0.0.0.0/0'
#   )
def security_group_created_with_egress?(
  ec2_resource,
  group_name,
  description,
  vpc_id,
  ip_protocol,
  from_port,
  to_port,
  cidr_ip_range
)
  security_group = ec2_resource.create_security_group(
    group_name: group_name,
    description: description,
    vpc_id: vpc_id
  )
  puts "Created security group '#{group_name}' with ID " \
    "'#{security_group.id}' in VPC with ID '#{vpc_id}'."
  security_group.authorize_egress(
    ip_permissions: [
      {
        ip_protocol: ip_protocol,
        from_port: from_port,
        to_port: to_port,
        ip_ranges: [
          {
            cidr_ip: cidr_ip_range
```

```
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Granted egress to security group '#{group_name}' for protocol " \
    "'#{ip_protocol}' from port '#{from_port}' to port '#{to_port}' " \
    "with CIDR IP range '#{cidr_ip_range}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating security group or granting egress: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  group_name = ''
  description = ''
  vpc_id = ''
  ip_protocol = ''
  from_port = ''
  to_port = ''
  cidr_ip_range = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-security-group.rb ' \
      'GROUP_NAME DESCRIPTION VPC_ID IP_PROTOCOL FROM_PORT TO_PORT ' \
      'CIDR_IP_RANGE REGION'
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-security-group.rb ' \
      'my-security-group \'This is my security group.\' vpc-6713dfEX ' \
      'tcp 22 22 \'0.0.0.0/0\' us-east-1'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    group_name = 'my-security-group'
    description = 'This is my security group.'
    vpc_id = 'vpc-6713dfEX'
    ip_protocol = 'tcp'
    from_port = '22'
    to_port = '22'
    cidr_ip_range = '0.0.0.0/0'
    region = 'us-east-1'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
```

```
  else
    group_name = ARGV[0]
    description = ARGV[1]
    vpc_id = ARGV[2]
    ip_protocol = ARGV[3]
    from_port = ARGV[4]
    to_port = ARGV[5]
    cidr_ip_range = ARGV[6]
    region = ARGV[7]
  end

  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)

  if security_group_created_with_egress?(
    ec2_resource,
    group_name,
    description,
    vpc_id,
    ip_protocol,
    from_port,
    to_port,
    cidr_ip_range
  )
    puts 'Security group created and egress granted.'
  else
    puts 'Security group not created or egress not granted.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 使用 Amazon EC2 安全组

以下示例：

1. 创建 Amazon EC2 安全组
2. 将入站规则添加到安全组。
3. 显示有关可用安全组的信息。
4. 删除安全组。

```
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```

```
# SPDX - License - Identifier: Apache - 2.0

# This code example does the following:
# 1. Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
# 2. Adds inbound rules to the security group.
# 3. Displays information about available security groups.
# 4. Deletes the security group.

require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon EC2 client.
# @param group_name [String] A name for the security group.
# @param description [String] A description for the security group.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the security group.
# @return [String] The ID of security group that was created.
# @example
#   puts create_security_group(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'my-security-group',
#     'This is my security group.',
#     'vpc-6713dfEX'
#   )
def create_security_group(
  ec2_client,
  group_name,
  description,
  vpc_id
)
  security_group = ec2_client.create_security_group(
    group_name: group_name,
    description: description,
    vpc_id: vpc_id
  )
  puts "Created security group '#{group_name}' with ID " \
    "'#{security_group.group_id}' in VPC with ID '#{vpc_id}'."
  return security_group.group_id
rescue StandardError => e
```

```
  puts "Error creating security group: #{e.message}"
  return 'Error'
end

# Adds an inbound rule to an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The security group.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized Amazon EC2 client.
# @param security_group_id [String] The ID of the security group.
# @param ip_protocol [String] The network protocol for the inbound rule.
# @param from_port [String] The originating port for the inbound rule.
# @param to_port [String] The destination port for the inbound rule.
# @param cidr_ip_range [String] The CIDR IP range for the inbound rule.
# @return
# @example
#   exit 1 unless security_group_ingress_authorized?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'sg-030a858e078f1b9EX',
#     'tcp',
#     '80',
#     '80',
#     '0.0.0.0/0'
#   )
def security_group_ingress_authorized?(
  ec2_client,
  security_group_id,
  ip_protocol,
  from_port,
  to_port,
  cidr_ip_range
)
  ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
    group_id: security_group_id,
    ip_permissions: [
      {
        ip_protocol: ip_protocol,
        from_port: from_port,
        to_port: to_port,
        ip_ranges: [
          {
```

```
            cidr_ip: cidr_ip_range
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Added inbound rule to security group '#{security_group_id}' for protocol " \
    "'#{ip_protocol}' from port '#{from_port}' to port '#{to_port}' " \
    "with CIDR IP range '#{cidr_ip_range}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error adding inbound rule to security group: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Displays information about a security group's IP permissions set in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A security group with inbound rules, outbound rules, or both.
#
# @param p [Aws::EC2::Types::IpPermission] The IP permissions set.
# @example
#   ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#   response = ec2_client.describe_security_groups
#   unless sg.ip_permissions.empty?
#     describe_security_group_permissions(
#       response.security_groups[0].ip_permissions[0]
#     )
#   end
def describe_security_group_permissions(perm)
  print "  Protocol: #{perm.ip_protocol == '-1' ? 'All' : perm.ip_protocol}"

  unless perm.from_port.nil?
    if perm.from_port == '-1' || perm.from_port == -1
      print ', From: All'
    else
      print ", From: #{perm.from_port}"
    end
  end

  unless perm.to_port.nil?
    if perm.to_port == '-1' || perm.to_port == -1
```

```
      print ', To: All'
    else
      print ", To: #{perm.to_port}"
    end
  end

  if perm.key?(:ipv_6_ranges) && perm.ipv_6_ranges.count.positive?
    print ", CIDR IPv6: #{perm.ipv_6_ranges[0].cidr_ipv_6}"
  end

  if perm.key?(:ip_ranges) && perm.ip_ranges.count.positive?
    print ", CIDR IPv4: #{perm.ip_ranges[0].cidr_ip}"
  end

  print "\n"
end

# Displays information about available security groups in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized Amazon EC2 client.
# @example
#   describe_security_groups(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def describe_security_groups(ec2_client)
  response = ec2_client.describe_security_groups

  if response.security_groups.count.positive?
    response.security_groups.each do |sg|
      puts '-' * (sg.group_name.length + 13)
      puts "Name:        #{sg.group_name}"
      puts "Description: #{sg.description}"
      puts "Group ID:    #{sg.group_id}"
      puts "Owner ID:    #{sg.owner_id}"
      puts "VPC ID:      #{sg.vpc_id}"

      if sg.tags.count.positive?
        puts 'Tags:'
        sg.tags.each do |tag|
          puts "  Key: #{tag.key}, Value: #{tag.value}"
        end
      end

      unless sg.ip_permissions.empty?
        puts 'Inbound rules:' if sg.ip_permissions.count.positive?
```

```
        sg.ip_permissions.each do |p|
          describe_security_group_permissions(p)
        end
      end

      unless sg.ip_permissions_egress.empty?
        puts 'Outbound rules:' if sg.ip_permissions.count.positive?
        sg.ip_permissions_egress.each do |p|
          describe_security_group_permissions(p)
        end
      end
    end
  else
    puts 'No security groups found.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about security groups: #{e.message}"
end

# Deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The security group.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon EC2 client.
# @param security_group_id [String] The ID of the security group to delete.
# @return [Boolean] true if the security group was deleted; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless security_group_deleted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'sg-030a858e078f1b9EX'
#   )
def security_group_deleted?(ec2_client, security_group_id)
  ec2_client.delete_security_group(group_id: security_group_id)
  puts "Deleted security group '#{security_group_id}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting security group: #{e.message}"
  return false
end
```

```
# Full example call:
def run_me
  group_name = ''
  description = ''
  vpc_id = ''
  ip_protocol_http = ''
  from_port_http = ''
  to_port_http = ''
  cidr_ip_range_http = ''
  ip_protocol_ssh = ''
  from_port_ssh = ''
  to_port_ssh = ''
  cidr_ip_range_ssh = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-security-group.rb ' \
      'GROUP_NAME DESCRIPTION VPC_ID IP_PROTOCOL_1 FROM_PORT_1 TO_PORT_1 ' \
      'CIDR_IP_RANGE_1 IP_PROTOCOL_2 FROM_PORT_2 TO_PORT_2 ' \
      'CIDR_IP_RANGE_2 REGION'
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-security-group.rb ' \
      'my-security-group \'This is my security group.\' vpc-6713dfEX ' \
      'tcp 80 80 \'0.0.0.0/0\' tcp 22 22 \'0.0.0.0/0\' us-east-1'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    group_name = 'my-security-group'
    description = 'This is my security group.'
    vpc_id = 'vpc-6713dfEX'
    ip_protocol_http = 'tcp'
    from_port_http = '80'
    to_port_http = '80'
    cidr_ip_range_http = '0.0.0.0/0'
    ip_protocol_ssh = 'tcp'
    from_port_ssh = '22'
    to_port_ssh = '22'
    cidr_ip_range_ssh = '0.0.0.0/0'
    region = 'us-east-1'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    group_name = ARGV[0]
    description = ARGV[1]
    vpc_id = ARGV[2]
    ip_protocol_http = ARGV[3]
```

```
  from_port_http = ARGV[4]
  to_port_http = ARGV[5]
  cidr_ip_range_http = ARGV[6]
  ip_protocol_ssh = ARGV[7]
  from_port_ssh = ARGV[8]
  to_port_ssh = ARGV[9]
  cidr_ip_range_ssh = ARGV[10]
  region = ARGV[11]
end

security_group_id = ''
security_group_exists = false
ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

puts 'Attempting to create security group...'
security_group_id = create_security_group(
  ec2_client,
  group_name,
  description,
  vpc_id
)
if security_group_id == 'Error'
  puts 'Could not create security group. Skipping this step.'
else
  security_group_exists = true
end

if security_group_exists
  puts 'Attempting to add inbound rules to security group...'
  unless security_group_ingress_authorized?(
    ec2_client,
    security_group_id,
    ip_protocol_http,
    from_port_http,
    to_port_http,
    cidr_ip_range_http
  )
    puts 'Could not add inbound HTTP rule to security group. ' \
      'Skipping this step.'
  end

  unless security_group_ingress_authorized?(
    ec2_client,
    security_group_id,
```

```
      ip_protocol_ssh,
      from_port_ssh,
      to_port_ssh,
      cidr_ip_range_ssh
    )
      puts 'Could not add inbound SSH rule to security group. ' \
        'Skipping this step.'
    end
  end

  puts "\nInformation about available security groups:"
  describe_security_groups(ec2_client)

  if security_group_exists
    puts "\nAttempting to delete security group..."
    unless security_group_deleted?(ec2_client, security_group_id)
      puts 'Could not delete security group. You must delete it yourself.'
    end
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 在 Amazon EC2 中使用密钥对

以下代码示例的用途是：

1. 在 Amazon EC2 中创建密钥对。
2. 显示有关可用密钥对的信息。
3. 删除密钥对。

```
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# This code example does the following:
# 1. Creates a key pair in Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
# 2. Displays information about available key pairs.
# 3. Deletes the key pair.

require 'aws-sdk-ec2'
```

```
# Creates a key pair in Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) and
# saves the resulting RSA private key file locally in the calling
# user's home directory.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param key_pair_name [String] The name for the key pair and private
#   key file.
# @return [Boolean] true if the key pair and private key file were
#   created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless key_pair_created?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'my-key-pair'
#   )
def key_pair_created?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
  key_pair = ec2_client.create_key_pair(key_name: key_pair_name)
  puts "Created key pair '#{key_pair.key_name}' with fingerprint " \
    "'#{key_pair.key_fingerprint}' and ID '#{key_pair.key_pair_id}'."
  filename = File.join(Dir.home, key_pair_name + '.pem')
  File.open(filename, 'w') { |file| file.write(key_pair.key_material) }
  puts "Private key file saved locally as '#{filename}'."
  return true
rescue Aws::EC2::Errors::InvalidKeyPairDuplicate
  puts "Error creating key pair: a key pair named '#{key_pair_name}' " \
    'already exists.'
  return false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating key pair or saving private key file: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Displays information about available key pairs in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   describe_key_pairs(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_key_pairs
  if result.key_pairs.count.zero?
    puts 'No key pairs found.'
  else
    puts 'Key pair names:'
    result.key_pairs.each do |key_pair|
```

```
      puts key_pair.key_name
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about key pairs: #{e.message}"
end

# Deletes a key pair in Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The key pair to delete.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param key_pair_name [String] The name of the key pair to delete.
# @return [Boolean] true if the key pair was deleted; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless key_pair_deleted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'my-key-pair'
#   )
def key_pair_deleted?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
  ec2_client.delete_key_pair(key_name: key_pair_name)
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting key pair: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  key_pair_name = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-key-pairs.rb KEY_PAIR_NAME REGION'
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-key-pairs.rb my-key-pair us-east-1'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    key_pair_name = 'my-key-pair'
    region = 'us-east-1'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
```

```
    key_pair_name = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts 'Displaying existing key pair names before creating this key pair...'
  describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)

  puts '-' * 10
  puts 'Creating key pair...'
  unless key_pair_created?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
    puts 'Stopping program.'
    exit 1
  end

  puts '-' * 10
  puts 'Displaying existing key pair names after creating this key pair...'
  describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)

  puts '-' * 10
  puts 'Deleting key pair...'
  unless key_pair_deleted?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
    puts 'Stopping program. You must delete the key pair yourself.'
    exit 1
  end
  puts 'Key pair deleted.'

  puts '-' * 10
  puts 'Now that the key pair is deleted, ' \
    'also deleting the related private key pair file...'
  filename = File.join(Dir.home, key_pair_name + '.pem')
  File.delete(filename)
  if File.exist?(filename)
    puts "Could not delete file at '#{filename}'. You must delete it yourself."
  else
    puts 'File deleted.'
  end

  puts '-' * 10
  puts 'Displaying existing key pair names after deleting this key pair...'
  describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)
end
```

```
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 获取有关所有 Amazon EC2 实例的信息

以下代码示例列出了可用 Amazon EC2 实例的 ID 和当前状态。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
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require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Lists the IDs and current states of available
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized EC2 resource object.
# @example
#   list_instance_ids_states(Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def list_instance_ids_states(ec2_resource)
  response = ec2_resource.instances
  if response.count.zero?
    puts 'No instances found.'
  else
    puts 'Instances -- ID, state:'
    response.each do |instance|
      puts "#{instance.id}, #{instance.state.name}"
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about instances: #{e.message}"
end

#Full example call:
def run_me
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-get-all-instance-info.rb REGION'
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-get-all-instance-info.rb us-east-1'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = 'us-east-1'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
```

```
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end
  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)
  list_instance_ids_states(ec2_resource)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 获取有关具有特定标签值的所有 Amazon EC2 实例的信息

以下代码示例列出了匹配特定标签键和值的可用 Amazon EC2 实例的 ID 和当前状态。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
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require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Lists the IDs, current states, and tag keys/values of matching
# available Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized EC2 resource object.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag to search on.
# @param tag_value [String] The value portion of the tag to search on.
# @example
#   list_instance_ids_states_by_tag(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def list_instance_ids_states_by_tag(ec2_resource, tag_key, tag_value)
  response = ec2_resource.instances(
    filters: [
      {
        name: "tag:#{tag_key}",
        values: [tag_value]
      }
    ]
  )
  if response.count.zero?
    puts 'No matching instances found.'
  else
    puts 'Matching instances -- ID, state, tag key/value:'
```

```
    response.each do |instance|
      print "#{instance.id}, #{instance.state.name}"
      instance.tags.each do |tag|
        print ", #{tag.key}/#{tag.value}"
      end
      print "\n"
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about instances: #{e.message}"
end

#Full example call:
def run_me
  tag_key = ''
  tag_value = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-get-instance-info-by-tag.rb ' \
      'TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION'
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-get-instance-info-by-tag.rb ' \
      'my-key my-value us-east-1'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    tag_key = 'my-key'
    tag_value = 'my-value'
    region = 'us-east-1'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    tag_key = ARGV[0]
    tag_value = ARGV[1]
    region = ARGV[2]
  end
  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)
  list_instance_ids_states_by_tag(ec2_resource, tag_key, tag_value)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 获取有关特定 Amazon EC2 实例的信息

以下示例列出了指定 Amazon EC2 实例的状态。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
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require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Lists the state of an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - An Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @example
#   list_instance_state(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def list_instance_state(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instances(
    instance_ids: [instance_id]
  )
  if response.count.zero?
    puts 'No matching instance found.'
  else
    instance = response.reservations[0].instances[0]
    puts "The instance with ID '#{instance_id}' is '#{instance.state.name}'."
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about instance: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-list-state-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'INSTANCE_ID REGION'
```

```
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-list-state-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'i-123abc us-east-1'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = 'i-123abc'
    region = 'us-east-1'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)
  list_instance_state(ec2_client, instance_id)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 创建 Amazon EC2 实例

以下示例创建并标记了 Amazon EC2 实例。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
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require 'aws-sdk-ec2'
require 'base64'

# Creates and tags an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - An EC2 key pair.
# - If you want to run any commands on the instance after it starts, a
#   file containing those commands.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized EC2 resource object.
# @param image_id [String] The ID of the target Amazon Machine Image (AMI).
# @param key_pair_name [String] The name of the existing EC2 key pair.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the instance.
# @param tag_value [String] The value portion of the tag for the instance.
# @param instance_type [String] The ID of the type of instance to create.
```

```
#   If not specified, the default value is 't2.micro'.
# @param user_data_file [String] The path to the file containing any commands
#   to run on the instance after it starts. If not specified, the default
#   value is an empty string.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was created and tagged;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_created?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'ami-0947d2ba12EXAMPLE',
#     'my-key-pair',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value',
#     't2.micro',
#     'my-user-data.txt'
#   )
def instance_created?(
  ec2_resource,
  image_id,
  key_pair_name,
  tag_key,
  tag_value,
  instance_type = 't2.micro',
  user_data_file = ''
)
  encoded_script = ''

  unless user_data_file == ''
    script = File.read(user_data_file)
    encoded_script = Base64.encode64(script)
  end

  instance = ec2_resource.create_instances(
    image_id: image_id,
    min_count: 1,
    max_count: 1,
    key_name: key_pair_name,
    instance_type: instance_type,
    user_data: encoded_script
  )

  puts 'Creating instance...'

  # Check whether the new instance is in the "running" state.
```

```
  polls = 0
  loop do
    polls += 1
    response = ec2_resource.client.describe_instances(
      instance_ids: [
        instance.first.id
      ]
    )
    # Stop polling after 10 minutes (40 polls * 15 seconds per poll) if not running.
    break if response.reservations[0].instances[0].state.name == 'running' || polls >
 40

    sleep(15)
  end

  puts "Instance created with ID '#{instance.first.id}'."

  instance.batch_create_tags(
    tags: [
      {
        key: tag_key,
        value: tag_value
      }
    ]
  )
  puts 'Instance tagged.'

  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or tagging instance: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  image_id = ''
  key_pair_name = ''
  tag_key = ''
  tag_value = ''
  instance_type = ''
  region = ''
  user_data_file = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
```

```
    puts 'Usage: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-instance.rb ' \
      'IMAGE_ID KEY_PAIR_NAME TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE INSTANCE_TYPE ' \
      'REGION [USER_DATA_FILE]'
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-instance.rb ' \
      'ami-0947d2ba12EXAMPLE my-key-pair my-key my-value t2.micro ' \
      'us-east-1 my-user-data.txt'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    image_id = 'ami-0947d2ba12EXAMPLE'
    key_pair_name = 'my-key-pair'
    tag_key = 'my-key'
    tag_value = 'my-value'
    instance_type = 't2.micro'
    region = 'us-east-1'
    user_data_file = 'my-user-data.txt'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    image_id = ARGV[0]
    key_pair_name = ARGV[1]
    tag_key = ARGV[2]
    tag_value = ARGV[3]
    instance_type = ARGV[4]
    region = ARGV[5]
    user_data_file = ARGV[6] if ARGV.count == 7 # If user data file specified.
  end

  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)

  if instance_created?(
    ec2_resource,
    image_id,
    key_pair_name,
    tag_key,
    tag_value,
    instance_type,
    user_data_file
  )
    puts 'Created and tagged instance.'
  else
    puts 'Could not create or tag instance.'
  end
end
```

```
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 停止 Amazon EC2 实例

以下示例尝试停止指定 Amazon EC2 实例。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
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require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Attempts to stop an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was stopped; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_stopped?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_stopped?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

  if response.instance_statuses.count.positive?
    state = response.instance_statuses[0].instance_state.name
    case state
    when 'stopping'
      puts 'The instance is already stopping.'
      return true
    when 'stopped'
      puts 'The instance is already stopped.'
      return true
    when 'terminated'
      puts 'Error stopping instance: ' \
        'the instance is terminated, so you cannot stop it.'
      return false
    end
  end
```

```
  ec2_client.stop_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_stopped, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance stopped.'
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error stopping instance: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-stop-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'INSTANCE_ID REGION '
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'i-123abc us-east-1'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = 'i-123abc'
    region = 'us-east-1'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Attempting to stop instance '#{instance_id}' " \
    '(this might take a few minutes)...'
  unless instance_stopped?(ec2_client, instance_id)
    puts 'Could not stop instance.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 启动 Amazon EC2 实例

以下示例尝试启动指定 Amazon EC2 实例。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
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require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Attempts to start an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was started; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_started?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_started?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

  if response.instance_statuses.count.positive?
    state = response.instance_statuses[0].instance_state.name
    case state
    when 'pending'
      puts 'Error starting instance: the instance is pending. Try again later.'
      return false
    when 'running'
      puts 'The instance is already running.'
      return true
    when 'terminated'
      puts 'Error starting instance: ' \
        'the instance is terminated, so you cannot start it.'
      return false
    end
  end

  ec2_client.start_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_running, instance_ids: [instance_id])
```

```
  puts 'Instance started.'
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error starting instance: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'INSTANCE_ID REGION '
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'i-123abc us-east-1'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = 'i-123abc'
    region = 'us-east-1'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Attempting to start instance '#{instance_id}' " \
    '(this might take a few minutes)...'
  unless instance_started?(ec2_client, instance_id)
    puts 'Could not start instance.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 重启 Amazon EC2 实例

以下示例尝试重启指定 Amazon EC2 实例。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
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require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Reboots an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - An Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @example
#   request_instance_reboot(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def request_instance_reboot(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  if response.count.zero?
    puts 'Error requesting reboot: no matching instance found.'
  else
    instance = response.reservations[0].instances[0]
    if instance.state.name == 'terminated'
      puts 'Error requesting reboot: the instance is already terminated.'
    else
      ec2_client.reboot_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
      puts 'Reboot request sent.'
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error requesting reboot: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-reboot-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'INSTANCE_ID REGION'
```

```
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-reboot-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'i-123abc us-east-1'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = 'i-123abc'
    region = 'us-east-1'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)
  request_instance_reboot(ec2_client, instance_id)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 管理 Amazon EC2 实例

以下代码示例的用途是：

1. 停止 Amazon EC2 实例。
2. 重新启动实例。
3. 重启实例。
4. 启用实例的详细监控。
5. 显示有关可用实例的信息。

```
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# This code example does the following:
# 1. Stops an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
# 2. Restarts the instance.
# 3. Reboots the instance.
# 4. Enables detailed monitoring for the instance.
# 5. Displays information about available instances.

require 'aws-sdk-ec2'
```

```
# Waits for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance
# to reach the specified state.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_state [Symbol] The desired instance state.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @example
#   wait_for_instance(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     :instance_stopped,
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX'
#   )
def wait_for_instance(ec2_client, instance_state, instance_id)
  ec2_client.wait_until(instance_state, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts "Success: #{instance_state}."
rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
  puts "Failed: #{e.message}"
end

# Attempts to stop an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was stopped; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_stopped?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX'
#   )
def instance_stopped?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  ec2_client.stop_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  wait_for_instance(ec2_client, :instance_stopped, instance_id)
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error stopping instance: #{e.message}"
  return false
```

```
end

# Attempts to restart an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was restarted; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_restarted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX'
#   )
def instance_restarted?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  ec2_client.start_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  wait_for_instance(ec2_client, :instance_running, instance_id)
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error restarting instance: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Attempts to reboot an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was rebooted; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_rebooted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX'
#   )
def instance_rebooted?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  ec2_client.reboot_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  wait_for_instance(ec2_client, :instance_status_ok, instance_id)
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
```

```
  puts "Error rebooting instance: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Attempts to enabled detailed monitoring for an
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if detailed monitoring was enabled; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_detailed_monitoring_enabled?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX'
#   )
def instance_detailed_monitoring_enabled?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  result = ec2_client.monitor_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts "Detailed monitoring state: #{result.instance_monitorings[0].monitoring.state}"
  return true
rescue Aws::EC2::Errors::InvalidState
  puts "The instance is not in a monitorable state. Skipping this step."
  return false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error enabling detailed monitoring: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Displays information about available
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   list_instances_information(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def list_instances_information(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_instances
  result.reservations.each do |reservation|
    if reservation.instances.count.positive?
      reservation.instances.each do |instance|
        puts '-' * 12
        puts "Instance ID:              #{instance.instance_id}"
```

```
        puts "State:                      #{instance.state.name}"
        puts "Image ID:                   #{instance.image_id}"
        puts "Instance type:              #{instance.instance_type}"
        puts "Architecture:               #{instance.architecture}"
        puts "IAM instance profile ARN:  #{instance.iam_instance_profile.arn}"
        puts "Key name:                   #{instance.key_name}"
        puts "Launch time:                #{instance.launch_time}"
        puts "Detailed monitoring state: #{instance.monitoring.state}"
        puts "Public IP address:          #{instance.public_ip_address}"
        puts "Public DNS name:            #{instance.public_dns_name}"
        puts "VPC ID:                     #{instance.vpc_id}"
        puts "Subnet ID:                  #{instance.subnet_id}"
        if instance.tags.count.positive?
          puts 'Tags:'
          instance.tags.each do |tag|
            puts "                            #{tag.key}/#{tag.value}"
          end
        end
      end
    end
  end
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-manage-instances.rb ' \
      'INSTANCE_ID REGION'
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-manage-instances.rb ' \
      'i-033c48ef067af3dEX us-east-1'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = 'i-033c48ef067af3dEX'
    region = 'us-east-1'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end
```

```
  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts 'Attempting to stop the instance. ' \
    'This might take a few minutes...'
  unless instance_stopped?(ec2_client, instance_id)
    puts 'Cannot stop the instance. Skipping this step.'
  end

  puts "\nAttempting to restart the instance. " \
    'This might take a few minutes...'
  unless instance_restarted?(ec2_client, instance_id)
    puts 'Cannot restart the instance. Skipping this step.'
  end

  puts "\nAttempting to reboot the instance. " \
    'This might take a few minutes...'
  unless instance_rebooted?(ec2_client, instance_id)
    puts 'Cannot reboot the instance. Skipping this step.'
  end

  puts "\nAttempting to enable detailed monitoring for the instance..."
  unless instance_detailed_monitoring_enabled?(ec2_client, instance_id)
    puts 'Cannot enable detailed monitoring for the instance. ' \
      'Skipping this step.'
  end

  puts "\nInformation about available instances:"
  list_instances_information(ec2_client)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 终止 Amazon EC2 实例

以下示例尝试终止指定 Amazon EC2 实例。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX - License - Identifier: Apache - 2.0

require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Attempts to terminate an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
```

```
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was terminated; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_terminated?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_terminated?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

  if response.instance_statuses.count.positive? &&
    response.instance_statuses[0].instance_state.name == 'terminated'

    puts 'The instance is already terminated.'
    return true
  end

  ec2_client.terminate_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_terminated, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance terminated.'
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error terminating instance: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-terminate-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'INSTANCE_ID REGION '
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-terminate-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'i-123abc us-east-1'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
```

```
    instance_id = 'i-123abc'
    region = 'us-east-1'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Attempting to terminate instance '#{instance_id}' " \
    '(this might take a few minutes)...'
  unless instance_terminated?(ec2_client, instance_id)
    puts 'Could not terminate instance.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 获取有关 Amazon EC2 的区域和可用区的信息

以下示例：

1. 显示可供您使用的适用 AWS 区域 于 Amazon EC2 的列表。
2. 根据亚马逊 EC2 客户端的不同，显示可供您使用的 Amazon EC2 可用区列表。 AWS 区域

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX - License - Identifier: Apache - 2.0

require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Displays a list of AWS Regions for Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# that are available to you.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   list_regions_endpoints(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def list_regions_endpoints(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_regions
  # Enable pretty printing.
  max_region_string_length = 16
  max_endpoint_string_length = 33
```

```
  # Print header.
  print 'Region'
  print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - 'Region'.length)
  print "  Endpoint\n"
  print '-' * max_region_string_length
  print '  '
  print '-' * max_endpoint_string_length
  print "\n"
  # Print Regions and their endpoints.
  result.regions.each do |region|
    print region.region_name.to_s
    print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - region.region_name.length)
    print '  '
    print region.endpoint.to_s
    print "\n"
  end
end

# Displays a list of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# Availability Zones available to you depending on the AWS Region
# of the Amazon EC2 client.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   list_availability_zones(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def list_availability_zones(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_availability_zones
  # Enable pretty printing.
  max_region_string_length = 16
  max_zone_string_length = 18
  max_state_string_length = 9
  # Print header.
  print 'Region'
  print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - 'Region'.length)
  print '  Zone'
  print ' ' * (max_zone_string_length - 'Zone'.length)
  print "  State\n"
  print '-' * max_region_string_length
  print '  '
  print '-' * max_zone_string_length
  print '  '
  print '-' * max_state_string_length
  print "\n"
  # Print Regions, Availability Zones, and their states.
```

```
  result.availability_zones.each do |zone|
    print zone.region_name
    print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - zone.region_name.length)
    print '  '
    print zone.zone_name
    print ' ' * (max_zone_string_length - zone.zone_name.length)
    print '  '
    print zone.state
    # Print any messages for this Availability Zone.
    if zone.messages.count.positive?
      print "\n"
      puts '  Messages for this zone:'
      zone.messages.each do |message|
        print "    #{message.message}\n"
      end
    end
    print "\n"
  end
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-regions-availability-zones.rb REGION'
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-regions-availability-zones.rb us-east-1'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = 'us-east-1'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts 'AWS Regions for Amazon EC2 that are available to you:'
  list_regions_endpoints(ec2_client)
  puts "\n\nAmazon EC2 Availability Zones that are available to you for AWS Region
 '#{region}':"
  list_availability_zones(ec2_client)
end
```

```
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

# AWS Elastic Beanstalk 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的示例

AWS Elastic Beanstalk 使您能够在 AWS 云中快速部署和管理应用程序，而不必担心运行这些应用程序的基础架构。你可以使用以下示例使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 访问 Elastic Beanstal AWS k。有关 Elastic Beanstalk 的更多信息，请参阅 AWS Elastic Beanstalk 文档。

主题

- 获取有关中所有应用程序的信息 AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- 在中获取有关特定应用程序的信息 AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- 更新 Ruby on Rails 应用程序 AWS Elastic Beanstalk

## 获取有关中所有应用程序的信息 AWS Elastic Beanstalk

以下示例列出了 us-west-2 区域中的所有 Elastic Beanstalk 应用程序的名称、描述和 URL。

```
# Copyright 2010-2019 Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License").
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. A copy of the
# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-elasticbeanstalk'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

eb = Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

eb.describe_applications.applications.each do |a|
  puts "Name:         #{a.application_name}"
  puts "Description:  #{a.description}"

  eb.describe_environments({application_name: a.application_name}).environments.each do
 |env|
    puts "  Environment:  #{env.environment_name}"
```

```
    puts "    URL:         #{env.cname}"
    puts "    Health:      #{env.health}"
  end
end
```

## 在中获取有关特定应用程序的信息 AWS Elastic Beanstalk

以下示例列出了 MyRailsApp 区域中的 us-west-2 应用程序的名称、描述和 URL。

```
# Copyright 2010-2019 Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License").
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. A copy of the
# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-elasticbeanstalk'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

eb = Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

app = eb.describe_applications({application_names: [args[0]]})

if app.exists?
  puts "Name:         #{app.application_name}"
  puts "Description:  #{app.description}"

  envs = eb.describe_environments({application_name: app.application_name})
  puts "URL:          #{envs.environments[0].cname}"
end
```

## 更新 Ruby on Rails 应用程序 AWS Elastic Beanstalk

以下示例更新 us-west-2 区域中的 Ruby on Rails 应用程序 MyRailsApp。

> **Note**
>
> 您必须位于 Rails 应用程序的根目录中才能成功运行脚本。

```
# Copyright 2010-2019 Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License").
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. A copy of the
# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-elasticbeanstalk'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

Aws.config.update({region: 'us-west-2'})

eb = Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Client.new
s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new

app_name = 'MyRailsApp'

# Get S3 bucket containing app
app_versions = eb.describe_application_versions({ application_name: app_name })
av = app_versions.application_versions[0]
bucket = av.source_bundle.s3_bucket
s3_key = av.source_bundle.s3_key

# Get info on environment
envs = eb.describe_environments({ application_name: app_name })
env = envs.environments[0]
env_name = env.environment_name

# Create new storage location
resp = eb.create_storage_location()

puts "Created storage location in bucket #{resp.s3_bucket}"

s3.list_objects({
  prefix: s3_key,
  bucket: bucket
})

# Create ZIP file
```

```
zip_file_basename = SecureRandom.urlsafe_base64.to_s
zip_file_name = zip_file_basename + '.zip'

# Call out to OS to produce ZIP file
cmd = "git archive --format=zip -o #{zip_file_name} HEAD"
%x[ #{cmd} ]

# Get ZIP file contents
zip_contents = File.read(zip_file_name)

key = app_name + "\\" + zip_file_name

s3.put_object({
  body: zip_contents,
  bucket: bucket,
  key: key
})

date = Time.new
today = date.day.to_s + "/" + date.month.to_s + "/" + date.year.to_s

eb.create_application_version({
  process: false,
  application_name: app_name,
  version_label: zip_file_basename,
  source_bundle: {
    s3_bucket: bucket,
    s3_key: key
  },
  description: "Updated #{today}"
})

eb.update_environment({
  environment_name: env_name,
  version_label: zip_file_basename
})
```

# AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的示例

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 是一项用于安全控制访问的 Web 服务 AWS 服务。您可以使用以下示例使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 来访问 IAM。有关 IAM 的更多信息，请参阅 IAM 文档。

主题


- 获取有关 IAM 用户的信息
- 列出作为管理员的 IAM 用户
- 添加新 IAM 用户
- 为 IAM 用户创建用户访问密钥
- 将托管策略添加到 IAM 用户
- 创建 IAM 角色
- 管理 IAM 用户
- 使用 IAM 策略
- 管理 IAM 访问密钥
- 使用 IAM 服务器证书
- 管理 IAM 账户别名


## 获取有关 IAM 用户的信息

以下示例列出了 us-west-2 区域中的 IAM 用户的组、策略和访问密钥 ID。如果有 100 个以上的用户，则 iam.list_users.IsTruncated 为 true，并且 iam.list_users.Marker 包含可用于获取有关其他用户的信息的值。请参阅 Aws::IAM::Client.list_users 主题以获取更多信息。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX - License - Identifier: Apache - 2.0

require 'aws-sdk-iam'

# Displays information about available users in
# AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) including users'
# names, associated group names, inline embedded user policy names,
# and access key IDs.
#
```

```
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @example
#   get_user_details(Aws::IAM::Client.new)
def get_user_details(iam_client)
  users_response = iam_client.list_users

  if users_response.key?('users') && users_response.users.count.positive?

    # Are there more users available than can be displayed?
    if users_response.key?('is_truncated') && users_response.is_truncated
      puts '(Note: not all users are displayed here, ' \
        "only the first #{users_response.users.count}.)"
    else
      puts "Found #{users_response.users.count} user(s):"
    end

    users_response.users.each do |user|
      name = user.user_name
      puts '-' * 30
      puts "User name: #{name}"

      puts "Groups:"
      groups_response = iam_client.list_groups_for_user(user_name: name)
      if groups_response.key?('groups') &&
        groups_response.groups.count.positive?

        groups_response.groups.each do |group|
          puts "  #{group.group_name}"
        end
      else
        puts '  None'
      end

      puts 'Inline embedded user policies:'
      policies_response = iam_client.list_user_policies(user_name: name)
      if policies_response.key?('policy_names') &&
        policies_response.policy_names.count.positive?

        policies_response.policy_names.each do |policy_name|
          puts "  #{policy_name}"
        end
      else
        puts '  None'
      end
```

```
      puts 'Access keys:'
      access_keys_response = iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: name)

      if access_keys_response.key?('access_key_metadata') &&
        access_keys_response.access_key_metadata.count.positive?

        access_keys_response.access_key_metadata.each do |access_key|
          puts "  #{access_key.access_key_id}"
        end
      else
        puts '  None'
      end
    end
  else
    puts 'No users found.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting user details: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new
  puts 'Attempting to get details for available users...'
  get_user_details(iam_client)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 列出作为管理员的 IAM 用户

以下示例使用 get_account_authorization_details 方法来获取当前账户的用户列表。

选择 Copy 将代码保存在本地。

创建文件 get_admins.rb。

添加必需的 IAM Gem 和 os Gem，并通过后者来使用捆绑证书（如果在 Microsoft Windows 上运行）。

> **Note**
>
> 适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的版本 2 没有特定于服务的宝石。

```
require 'aws-sdk-iam'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
require 'os'

if OS.windows?
 Aws.use_bundled_cert!
end
```

创建一种方法来确定用户是否具有包含管理员权限的策略。

```
def user_has_admin_policy(user, admin_access)
  policies = user.user_policy_list

  policies.each do |p|
    if p.policy_name == admin_access
      return true
    end
  end

  false
end
```

创建一种方法来确定用户是否具有包含管理员权限的附加策略。

```
def user_has_attached_policy(user, admin_access)
  attached_policies = user.attached_managed_policies

  attached_policies.each do |p|
    if p.policy_name == admin_access
      return true
    end
  end

  false
end
```

创建一种方法来确定用户属于的组是否具有包含管理员权限的策略。

创建一种方法来确定用户属于的组是否具有包含管理员权限的附加策略。

```
def group_has_admin_policy(client, group, admin_access)
 resp = client.list_group_policies(
   group_name: group.group_name
 )

 resp.policy_names.each do |name|
   if name == admin_access
     return true
   end
 end

 false
end
```

创建一种方法来确定用户属于的组是否具有管理员权限。

```
def user_has_admin_from_group(client, user, admin_access)
 resp = client.list_groups_for_user(
   user_name: user.user_name
 )

 resp.groups.each do |group|
   has_admin_policy = group_has_admin_policy(client, group, admin_access)
   if has_admin_policy
     return true
   end

   has_attached_policy = group_has_attached_policy(client, group, admin_access)
   if has_attached_policy
     return true
   end
 end

 false
end
```

创建一种方法来确定用户是否具有管理员权限。

```
def is_user_admin(client, user, admin_access)
```

```
  has_admin_policy = user_has_admin_policy(user, admin_access)
  if has_admin_policy
    return true
  end

  has_attached_admin_policy = user_has_attached_policy(user, admin_access)
  if has_attached_admin_policy
    return true
  end

  has_admin_from_group = user_has_admin_from_group(client, user, admin_access)
  if has_admin_from_group
    return true
  end

  false
end
```

创建一种方法来循环访问用户列表并返回其中有多少个用户具有管理员权限。

```
<code>
```

主例程从此处开始。创建 IAM 客户端和变量来存储用户数、具有管理员权限的用户数以及标识提供管理员权限的策略的字符串。

```
def get_admin_count(client, users, admin_access)
  num_admins = 0

  users.each do |user|
    is_admin = is_user_admin(client, user, admin_access)
    if is_admin
      puts user.user_name
      num_admins += 1
    end
  end

  num_admins
end
```

调用 get_account_authorization_details 来获取账户的详细信息并从 user_detail_list 获取账户的用户。跟踪我们获取了多少用户，调用 get_admin_count 来获取具有管理员权限的用户数，并跟踪这些用户的数量。

```
details = client.get_account_authorization_details(
 filter: ['User']
)

users = details.user_detail_list
num_users += users.count
more_admins = get_admin_count(client, users, access_admin)
num_admins += more_admins
```

如果第一个对 `get_account_authorization_details` 的调用没有获取所有详细信息，则再次调用它并重复确定多少用户具有管理员权限的过程。

```
<code>
```

最后，显示多少用户具有管理员权限。

```

more_users = details.is_truncated

while more_users
    details = client.get_account_authorization_details(
        filter: [‘User’], marker: details.marker
    )
    users = details.user_detail_list
    num_users += users.count more_admins = get_admin_count(client, users, access_admin)
    num_admins += more_admins
    more_users = details.is_truncated

end
```

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

## 添加新 IAM 用户

以下示例在 `us-west-2` 区域中使用密码 `REPLACE_ME` 创建 IAM 用户 `my_groovy_user`，并显示用户的账户 ID。如果该名称的用户已存在，则会显示一条消息，并且不会创建新用户。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX - License - Identifier: Apache - 2.0

require 'aws-sdk-iam'

# Creates a user in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# @param iam [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
# @param initial_password [String] The initial password for the user.
# @return [String] The ID of the user if the user was created, otherwise;
#   the string 'Error'.
# @example
#   puts create_user(Aws::IAM::Client.new, 'my-user', 'my-!p@55w0rd!')
def create_user(iam_client, user_name, initial_password)
  response = iam_client.create_user(user_name: user_name)
  iam_client.wait_until(:user_exists, user_name: user_name)
  iam_client.create_login_profile(
    password: initial_password,
    password_reset_required: true,
    user_name: user_name
  )
  return response.user.user_id
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::EntityAlreadyExists
  puts "Error creating user '#{user_name}': user already exists."
  return 'Error'
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}"
  return 'Error'
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  user_name = 'my-user'
  initial_password = 'my-!p@55w0rd!'
  iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new

  puts "Attempting to create user '#{user_name}'..."
  user_id = create_user(iam_client, user_name, initial_password)

  if user_id == 'Error'
    puts 'User not created.'
  else
```

```
    puts "User '#{user_name}' created with ID '#{user_id}' and initial " \
      "sign-in password '#{initial_password}'."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 为 IAM 用户创建用户访问密钥

以下示例为 us-west-2 区域中的 IAM 用户 my_groovy_user 创建访问密钥和私有密钥。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX - License - Identifier: Apache - 2.0

require 'aws-sdk-iam'

# Creates an access key for a user in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# Prerequisites:
# - The user in IAM.
#
# @param iam [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
# @example
#   create_access_key(Aws::IAM::Client.new, 'my-user')
def create_access_key(iam, user_name)
  response = iam.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
  access_key = response.access_key
  puts 'Access key created:'
  puts "  Access key ID: #{access_key.access_key_id}"
  puts "  Secret access key: #{access_key.secret_access_key}"
  puts 'Keep a record of this information in a secure location. ' \
    'This will be the only time you will be able to view the ' \
    'secret access key.'
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded
  puts 'Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create any more. ' \
    'To create more, delete an existing access key, and then try again.'
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating access key: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
```

```
  iam = Aws::IAM::Client.new
  user_name = 'my-user'

  puts 'Attempting to create an access key...'
  create_access_key(iam, user_name)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 将托管策略添加到 IAM 用户

以下示例将托管策略 AmazonS3FullAccess 添加到 us-west-2 区域中的 IAM 用户 my_groovy_user。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX - License - Identifier: Apache - 2.0

require 'aws-sdk-iam'

# Attaches a policy to a user in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# Prerequisites:
# - The user in IAM.
#
# @param iam [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
# @param policy_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
# @return [Boolean] true if the policy was attached; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless alias_created?(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new,
#     'my-user',
#     'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3FullAccess'
#   )
def policy_attached_to_user?(iam_client, user_name, policy_arn)
  iam_client.attach_user_policy(
    user_name: user_name,
    policy_arn: policy_arn
  )
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error attaching policy to user: #{e.message}"
  return false
```

```
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  user_name = 'my-user'
  arn_prefix = 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/'
  policy_arn = arn_prefix + 'AmazonS3FullAccess'
  iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new

  puts "Attempting to attach policy with ARN '#{policy_arn}' to " \
    "user '#{user_name}'..."

  if policy_attached_to_user?(iam_client, user_name, policy_arn)
    puts 'Policy attached.'
  else
    puts 'Policy not attached.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 创建 IAM 角色

以下示例创建了角色 `my_groovy_role`，以便 Amazon EC2 可以访问 `us-west-2` 区域中的 Amazon S3 和 Amazon DynamoDB。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX - License - Identifier: Apache - 2.0

require 'aws-sdk-iam'

# Creates a role in AWS Access and Identity Management (IAM).
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param role_name [String] A name for the role.
# @param assume_role_policy_document [String]
# @param policy_arns [Array] An array of type String representing
#   Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) corresponding to available
#   IAM managed policies.
# @return [String] The ARN of the new role; otherwise, the string 'Error'.
# @example
#   puts create_role(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new,
```

```
#     'my-ec2-s3-dynamodb-full-access-role',
#     {
#       Version: '2012-10-17',
#       Statement: [
#         {
#           Effect: 'Allow',
#           Principal: {
#             Service: 'ec2.amazonaws.com'
#           },
#           Action: 'sts:AssumeRole'
#         }
#       ]
#     },
#     [
#       'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3FullAccess',
#       'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess'
#     ]
#   )
def create_role(
  iam_client,
  role_name,
  assume_role_policy_document,
  policy_arns
)
  iam_client.create_role(
    role_name: role_name,
    assume_role_policy_document: assume_role_policy_document.to_json
  )
  policy_arns.each do |policy_arn|
    iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      policy_arn: policy_arn,
      role_name: role_name,
    )
  end
  return iam_client.get_role(role_name: role_name).role.arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating role: #{e.message}"
  return 'Error'
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  role_name = 'my-ec2-s3-dynamodb-full-access-role'
```

```
  # Allow the role to trust Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
  # within the AWS account.
  assume_role_policy_document = {
    Version: '2012-10-17',
    Statement: [
      {
        Effect: 'Allow',
        Principal: {
          Service: 'ec2.amazonaws.com'
        },
        Action: 'sts:AssumeRole'
      }
    ]
  }

  # Allow the role to take all actions within
  # Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
  # and Amazon DynamoDB across the AWS account.
  policy_arns = [
    'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3FullAccess',
    'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess'
  ]

  iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new

  puts "Attempting to create the role named '#{role_name}'..."

  role_arn = create_role(
    iam_client,
    role_name,
    assume_role_policy_document,
    policy_arns
  )

  if role_arn == 'Error'
    puts 'Could not create role.'
  else
    puts "Role created with ARN '#{role_arn}'."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 管理 IAM 用户

IAM 用户代表与 AWS之交互的个人或服务。有关 IAM 用户的更多信息，请参阅 IAM 用户。

在此示例中，您将带有 IAM 的 Ruby AWS 开发工具包用于：

1. 使用 Aws:: AWS IAM:: Client #list_users 获取有关可用 IAM 用户的信息。
2. 通过使用 Aws::IAM::Client#create_user 来创建用户。
3. 通过使用 Aws::IAM::Client#update_user 来更新用户的名称。
4. 通过使用 Aws::IAM::Client#delete_user 来删除用户。

### 先决条件

在运行示例代码之前，您需要安装和配置适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK，如中所述：

- 安装适用于 Ruby 的 S AWS DK
- 为 Ruby 配置 S AWS DK

### 示例

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
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# The following code example shows how to to:
# 1. Get a list of user names in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
# 2. Create a user.
# 3. Update the user's name.
# 4. Delete the user.

require 'aws-sdk-iam'

# Gets a list of available user names in
# AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @example
#   list_user_names(Aws::IAM::Client.new)
def list_user_names(iam_client)
  response = iam_client.list_users
  if response.key?('users') && response.users.count.positive?
```

```
    response.users.each do |user|
      puts user.user_name
    end
  else
    puts 'No users found.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error listing user names: #{e.message}"
end

# Creates a user in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param user_name [String] The name of the new user.
# @return [Boolean] true if the user was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless user_created?(Aws::IAM::Client.new, 'my-user')
def user_created?(iam_client, user_name)
  iam_client.create_user(user_name: user_name)
  return true
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::EntityAlreadyExists
  puts "Error creating user: user '#{user_name}' already exists."
  return false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating user: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Changes the name of a user in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# Prerequisites:
# - The user in IAM.
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param user_current_name [String] The current name of the user.
# @param user_new_name [String] The new name for the user.
# @return [Boolean] true if the name of the user was changed;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless user_name_changed?(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new,
#     'my-user',
#     'my-changed-user'
#   )
```

```
def user_name_changed?(iam_client, user_current_name, user_new_name)
  iam_client.update_user(
    user_name: user_current_name,
    new_user_name: user_new_name
  )
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error updating user name: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Deletes a user in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# Prerequisites:
# - The user in IAM.
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
# @return [Boolean] true if the user was deleted; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless user_deleted?(Aws::IAM::Client.new, 'my-user')
def user_deleted?(iam_client, user_name)
  iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting user: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  user_name = 'my-user'
  user_changed_name = 'my-changed-user'
  delete_user = true
  iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new

  puts "Initial user names are:\n\n"
  list_user_names(iam_client)

  puts "\nAttempting to create user '#{user_name}'..."

  if user_created?(iam_client, user_name)
    puts 'User created.'
  else
```

```
    puts 'Could not create user. Stopping program.'
    exit 1
  end

  puts "User names now are:\n\n"
  list_user_names(iam_client)

  puts "\nAttempting to change the name of the user '#{user_name}' " \
    "to '#{user_changed_name}'..."

  if user_name_changed?(iam_client, user_name, user_changed_name)
    puts 'User name changed.'
    puts "User names now are:\n\n"
    list_user_names(iam_client)

    if delete_user
      # Delete user with changed name.
      puts "\nAttempting to delete user '#{user_changed_name}'..."

      if user_deleted?(iam_client, user_changed_name)
        puts 'User deleted.'
      else
        puts 'Could not delete user. You must delete the user yourself.'
      end

      puts "User names now are:\n\n"
      list_user_names(iam_client)
    end
  else
    puts 'Could not change user name.'
    puts "User names now are:\n\n"
    list_user_names(iam_client)

    if delete_user
      # Delete user with initial name.
      puts "\nAttempting to delete user '#{user_name}'..."

      if user_deleted?(iam_client, user_name)
        puts 'User deleted.'
      else
        puts 'Could not delete user. You must delete the user yourself.'
      end

      puts "User names now are:\n\n"
```

```
      list_user_names(iam_client)
    end
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 使用 IAM 策略

IAM 策略是指定一项或多项权限的文档。有关 IAM 策略的更多信息，请参阅 IAM 策略概述。

在此示例中，您将带有 IAM 的 Ruby AWS 开发工具包用于：

1. 使用 Aws::IAM::Client#create_policy 创建策略。
2. 使用 Aws::IAM::Client#get_policy 获取有关策略的信息。
3. 使用 Aws::IAM::Client#attach_role_policy 将策略附加到角色。
4. 使用 Aws::IAM::Client#list_attached_role_policies 列出附加到角色的策略。
5. 使用 Aws::IAM::Client#detach_role_policy 从角色分离策略。

### 先决条件

在运行示例代码之前，您需要安装和配置适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK，如中所述：

- 安装适用于 Ruby 的 S AWS DK
- 为 Ruby 配置 S AWS DK

您还需要创建脚本中指定的角色 (my-role)。您可以在 IAM 控制台中执行此操作。

### 示例

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
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# The following code example shows how to:
# 1. Create a policy in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
# 2. Attach the policy to a role.
# 3. List the policies that are attached to the role.
# 4. Detach the policy from the role.

require 'aws-sdk-iam'
```

```
# Creates a policy in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param policy_name [String] A name for the policy.
# @param policy_document [Hash] The policy definition.
# @return [String] The new policy's Amazon Resource Name (ARN);
#   otherwise, the string 'Error'.
# @example
#   puts create_policy(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new,
#     'my-policy',
#     {
#       'Version': '2012-10-17',
#       'Statement': [
#         {
#           'Effect': 'Allow',
#           'Action': 's3:ListAllMyBuckets',
#           'Resource': 'arn:aws:s3:::*'
#         }
#       ]
#     }
#   )
def create_policy(iam_client, policy_name, policy_document)
  response = iam_client.create_policy(
    policy_name: policy_name,
    policy_document: policy_document.to_json
  )
  return response.policy.arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating policy: #{e.message}"
  return 'Error'
end

# Attaches a policy to a role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# Prerequisites:
# - An existing role.
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role to attach the policy to.
# @param policy_arn [String] The policy's Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
# @return [Boolean] True if the policy was attached to the role;
#   otherwise, false.
```

```
# @example
#   exit 1 unless policy_attached_to_role?(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new,
#     'my-role',
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:policy/my-policy'
#   )
def policy_attached_to_role?(iam_client, role_name, policy_arn)
  iam_client.attach_role_policy(role_name: role_name, policy_arn: policy_arn)
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Displays a list of policy Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) that are attached to a
# role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# Prerequisites:
# - An existing role.
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role.
# @example
#   list_policy_arns_attached_to_role(Aws::IAM::Client.new, 'my-role')
def list_policy_arns_attached_to_role(iam_client, role_name)
  response = iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
  if response.key?('attached_policies') && response.attached_policies.count.positive?
    response.attached_policies.each do |attached_policy|
      puts "  #{attached_policy.policy_arn}"
    end
  else
    puts 'No policies attached to role.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error checking for policies attached to role: #{e.message}"
end

# Detaches a policy from a role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# Prerequisites:
# - An existing role with an attached policy.
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role to detach the policy from.
```

```
# @param policy_arn [String] The policy's Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
# @return [Boolean] True if the policy was detached from the role;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless policy_detached_from_role?(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new,
#     'my-role',
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:policy/my-policy'
#   )
def policy_detached_from_role?(iam_client, role_name, policy_arn)
  iam_client.detach_role_policy(role_name: role_name, policy_arn: policy_arn)
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  role_name = 'my-role'
  policy_name = 'my-policy'

  # Allows the caller to get a list of all buckets in
  # Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) that are owned by the caller.
  policy_document = {
    'Version': '2012-10-17',
    'Statement': [
      {
        'Effect': 'Allow',
        'Action': 's3:ListAllMyBuckets',
        'Resource': 'arn:aws:s3:::*'
      }
    ]
  }

  detach_policy_from_role = true
  iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new

  puts "Attempting to create policy '#{policy_name}'..."
  policy_arn = create_policy(iam_client, policy_name, policy_document)

  if policy_arn == 'Error'
    puts 'Could not create policy. Stopping program.'
    exit 1
```

```
  else
    puts 'Policy created.'
  end

  puts "Attempting to attach policy '#{policy_name}' " \
    "to role '#{role_name}'..."

  if policy_attached_to_role?(iam_client, role_name, policy_arn)
    puts 'Policy attached.'
  else
    puts 'Could not attach policy to role.'
    detach_policy_from_role = false
  end

  puts "Policy ARNs attached to role '#{role_name}':"
  list_policy_arns_attached_to_role(iam_client, role_name)

  if detach_policy_from_role
    puts "Attempting to detach policy '#{policy_name}' " \
      "from role '#{role_name}'..."

    if policy_detached_from_role?(iam_client, role_name, policy_arn)
      puts 'Policy detached.'
    else
      puts 'Could not detach policy from role. You must detach it yourself.'
    end

  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 管理 IAM 访问密钥

用户需要自己的访问密钥才能 AWS 从 AWS SDK for Ruby 进行编程调用。要满足这一需要，您可以创建、修改、查看或轮换 IAM 用户的访问密钥 (访问密钥 ID 和秘密访问密钥)。默认情况下，当您创建访问密钥时，其状态为“活动”。这表示用户可以将访问密钥用于 API 调用。有关 访问密钥的更多信息，请参阅管理 IAM 用户的访问密钥。

在此示例中，您将带有 IAM 的 Ruby AWS 开发工具包用于：

1. 使用 Aws:: AWS IAM:: Client #list_access_keys 列出 IAM 用户访问密钥。
2. 使用 Aws::IAM::Client#create_access_key 创建访问密钥。

3. 使用 Aws::IAM::Client#get_access_key_last_used 确定访问密钥的上次使用时间。
4. 使用 Aws::IAM::Client#update_access_key 停用访问密钥。
5. 使用 Aws::IAM::Client#delete_access_key 删除访问密钥。

先决条件

在运行示例代码之前，您需要安装和配置适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK，如中所述：

- 安装适用于 Ruby 的 S AWS DK
- 为 Ruby 配置 S AWS DK

您还需要创建脚本中指定的用户 (my-user)。您可以在 IAM 控制台中或以编程方式创建新 IAM 用户，如添加新 IAM 用户中所示。

示例

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
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# This code example demonstrates how to:
# 1. List access keys for a user in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
# 2. Create an access key for a user.
# 3. Determine when a user's access keys were last used.
# 4. Deactivate an access key for a user.
# 5. Delete an access key for a user.

require 'aws-sdk-iam'

# Lists information about access keys for a user in
# AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# Prerequisites:
# - The user in IAM.
#
# @param iam [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
# @example
#   puts list_access_keys(Aws::IAM::Client.new, 'my-user')
def list_access_keys(iam, user_name)
  response = iam.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
```

```
  if response.access_key_metadata.count.positive?
    puts 'Access key IDs:'
    response.access_key_metadata.each do |key_metadata|
      puts "  #{key_metadata.access_key_id}"
    end
  else
    puts "No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'."
  end
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
  puts "Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'."
  exit 1
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error listing access keys: #{e.message}"
end

# Creates an access key for a user in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# Prerequisites:
# - The user in IAM.
#
# @param iam [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
# @return [Aws::IAM::Types::AccessKey] Information about the new access key;
#   otherwise, the string 'Error'.
# @example
#   puts create_access_key(Aws::IAM::Client.new, 'my-user')
def create_access_key(iam, user_name)
  response = iam.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
  access_key = response.access_key
  puts 'Access key created:'
  puts "  Access key ID: #{access_key.access_key_id}"
  puts "  Secret access key: #{access_key.secret_access_key}"
  puts 'Keep a record of this information in a secure location. ' \
    'This will be the only time you will be able to view the ' \
    'secret access key.'
  return access_key
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded
  puts 'Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create any more. ' \
    'To create more, delete an existing access key, and then try again.'
  return 'Error'
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating access key: #{e.message}"
  return 'Error'
end
```

```
# Lists information about when access keys for a user in
# AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) were last used.
#
# Prerequisites:
# - The user in IAM.
#
# @param iam [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
# @example
#   puts access_keys_last_used(Aws::IAM::Client.new, 'my-user')
def access_keys_last_used(iam, user_name)
  response = iam.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)

  response.access_key_metadata.each do |key_metadata|
    last_used = iam.get_access_key_last_used(access_key_id: key_metadata.access_key_id)
    if last_used.access_key_last_used.last_used_date.nil?
      puts "  Key '#{key_metadata.access_key_id}' not used or date undetermined."
    else
      puts "  Key '#{key_metadata.access_key_id}' last used on " \
      "#{last_used.access_key_last_used.last_used_date}"
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error determining when access keys were last used: #{e.message}"
end

# Deactivates an access key in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# Prerequisites:
# - A user in IAM.
# - An access key for that user.
#
# @param iam [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
# @param access_key_id [String] The ID of the access key.
# @return [Boolean] true if the access key was deactivated;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless access_key_deactivated?(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new,
#     'my-user',
#     'AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE'
#   )
```

```
def access_key_deactivated?(iam, user_name, access_key_id)
  iam.update_access_key(
    user_name: user_name,
    access_key_id: access_key_id,
    status: 'Inactive'
  )
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Deletes an access key in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# Prerequisites:
# - A user in IAM.
# - An access key for that user.
#
# @param iam [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
# @param access_key_id [String] The ID of the access key.
# @return [Boolean] true if the access key was deleted;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless access_key_deleted?(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new,
#     'my-user',
#     'AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE'
#   )
def access_key_deleted?(iam, user_name, access_key_id)
  iam.delete_access_key(
    user_name: user_name,
    access_key_id: access_key_id
  )
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting access key: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  iam = Aws::IAM::Client.new
  user_name = 'my-user'
```

```
create_key = true  # Set to false to not create a new access key.
delete_key = true  # Set to false to not delete any generated access key.

puts "Access keys for user '#{user_name}' before attempting to create an " \
  'additional access key for the user:'
list_access_keys(iam, user_name)

access_key = ''

if create_key
  puts 'Attempting to create an additional access key...'
  access_key = create_access_key(iam, user_name)

  if access_key == 'Error'
    puts 'Additional access key not created. Stopping program.'
    exit 1
  end

  puts 'Additional access key created. Access keys for user now are:'
  list_access_keys(iam, user_name)
end

puts 'Determining when current access keys were last used...'
access_keys_last_used(iam, user_name)

if create_key && delete_key
  puts 'Attempting to deactivate additional access key...'

  if access_key_deactivated?(iam, user_name, access_key.access_key_id)
    puts 'Access key deactivated. Access keys for user now are:'
    list_access_keys(iam, user_name)
  else
    puts 'Access key not deactivated. Stopping program.'
    puts 'You will need to delete the access key yourself.'
  end

  puts 'Attempting to delete additional access key...'

  if access_key_deleted?(iam, user_name, access_key.access_key_id)
    puts 'Access key deleted. Access keys for user now are:'
    list_access_keys(iam, user_name)
  else
    puts 'Access key not deleted. You will need to delete the ' \
      'access key yourself.'
```

```
    end
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 使用 IAM 服务器证书

要启用与您的网站或应用程序的 HTTPS 连接 AWS，您需要一个 SSL/TLS 服务器证书。要将您从外部提供商处获得的证书用于您的网站或应用程序，您必须将该证书上传到 IAM 或将其导入到 Certificate Manager 中 AWS 。 AWS有关服务器证书的更多信息，请参阅使用服务器证书。

在此示例中，您将带有 IAM 的 Ruby AWS 开发工具包用于：

1. 使用 Aws::IAM::Client#update_server_certificate 更新服务器证书。
2. 使用 Aws::IAM::Client#delete_server_certificate 删除服务器证书。
3. 使用 Aws::IAM::Client#list_server_certificates 列出有关任何剩余的服务器证书的信息。

### 先决条件

在运行示例代码之前，您需要安装和配置适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK，如中所述：

- 安装适用于 Ruby 的 S AWS DK
- 为 Ruby 配置 S AWS DK

> **Note**
>
> 服务器证书必须已经存在，否则脚本将抛出 Aws:: I AM:: Errors:: NoSuchEntity 错误。

### 示例

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX - License - Identifier: Apache - 2.0

# The following code example shows how to:
# 1. Update a server certificate in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
# 2. List the names of available server certificates.
# 3. Delete a server certificate.
```

```
require 'aws-sdk-iam'

# Gets a list of available server certificate names in
# AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @example
#   list_server_certificate_names(Aws::IAM::Client.new)
def list_server_certificate_names(iam_client)
  response = iam_client.list_server_certificates

  if response.key?('server_certificate_metadata_list') &&
    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.count.positive?

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      puts certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name
    end
  else
    puts 'No server certificates found. Stopping program.'
    exit 1
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting server certificate names: #{e.message}"
end

# Changes the name of a server certificate in
# AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The server certificate in IAM.
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param server_certificate_current_name [String] The current name of
#   the server certificate.
# @param server_certificate_new_name [String] The new name for the
#   the server certificate.
# @return [Boolean] true if the name of the server certificate
#   was changed; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless server_certificate_name_changed?(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new,
#     'my-server-certificate',
#     'my-changed-server-certificate'
```

```
#   )
def server_certificate_name_changed?(
  iam_client,
  server_certificate_current_name,
  server_certificate_new_name
)
  iam_client.update_server_certificate(
    server_certificate_name: server_certificate_current_name,
    new_server_certificate_name: server_certificate_new_name
  )
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Deletes a server certificate in
# AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The server certificate in IAM.
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param server_certificate_name [String] The name of the server certificate.
# @return [Boolean] true if the server certificate was deleted;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless server certificate_deleted?(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new,
#     'my-server-certificate'
#   )
def server_certificate_deleted?(iam_client, server_certificate_name)
  iam_client.delete_server_certificate(
    server_certificate_name: server_certificate_name
  )
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
```

```
server_certificate_name = 'my-server-certificate'
server_certificate_changed_name = 'my-changed-server-certificate'
delete_server_certificate = true
iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new

puts "Initial server certificate names are:\n\n"
list_server_certificate_names(iam_client)

puts "\nAttempting to change name of server certificate " \
  " '#{server_certificate_name}' " \
  "to '#{server_certificate_changed_name}'..."

if server_certificate_name_changed?(
  iam_client,
  server_certificate_name,
  server_certificate_changed_name
)
  puts 'Server certificate name changed.'
  puts "Server certificate names now are:\n\n"
  list_server_certificate_names(iam_client)

  if delete_server_certificate
    # Delete server certificate with changed name.
    puts "\nAttempting to delete server certificate " \
      "'#{server_certificate_changed_name}'..."

    if server_certificate_deleted?(iam_client, server_certificate_changed_name)
      puts 'Server certificate deleted.'
    else
      puts 'Could not delete server certificate. You must delete it yourself.'
    end

    puts "Server certificate names now are:\n\n"
    list_server_certificate_names(iam_client)
  end
else
  puts 'Could not change server certificate name.'
  puts "Server certificate names now are:\n\n"
  list_server_certificate_names(iam_client)

  if delete_server_certificate
    # Delete server certificate with initial name.
    puts "\nAttempting to delete server certificate '#{server_certificate_name}'..."
```

```
      if server_certificate_deleted?(iam_client, server_certificate_name)
        puts 'Server certificate deleted.'
      else
        puts 'Could not delete server certificate. You must delete it yourself.'
      end

      puts "Server certificate names now are:\n\n"
      list_server_certificate_names(iam_client)
    end
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 管理 IAM 账户别名

如果您希望登录页面的 URL 包含您的公司名称或其他友好标识符，而不是您的 AWS 账户 ID，则可以为您的账户 ID 创建 IAM AWS 账户别名。如果您创建了 IAM 账户别名，则登录页面 URL 将更改以包含该别名。有关 IAM 账户别名的更多信息，请参阅您的 AWS 账户 ID 及其别名。

在此示例中，您将带有 IAM 的 Ruby AWS 开发工具包用于：

1. 使用 Aws:: IAM:: Client #list_account_aliases 列出 AWS 账户别名。
2. 使用 Aws::IAM::Client#create_account_alias 创建账户别名。
3. 使用 Aws::IAM::Client#delete_account_alias 删除账户别名。

### 先决条件

在运行示例代码之前，您需要安装和配置适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK，如中所述：

- 安装适用于 Ruby 的 S AWS DK
- 为 Ruby 配置 S AWS DK

在示例代码中，将my-account-alias字符串更改为在所有 Amazon Web Services 产品中具有唯一性的字符串。

### 示例

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX - License - Identifier: Apache - 2.0
```

```
# The following code example shows how to:
# 1. List available AWS account aliases.
# 2. Create an account alias.
# 3. Delete an account alias.

require 'aws-sdk-iam'

# Lists available AWS account aliases.
#
# @param iam [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @example
#   puts list_aliases(Aws::IAM::Client.new)
def list_aliases(iam)
  response = iam.list_account_aliases

  if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
    response.account_aliases.each do |account_alias|
      puts "  #{account_alias}"
    end
  else
    puts 'No account aliases found.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}"
end

# Creates an AWS account alias.
#
# @param iam [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
# @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless alias_created?(Aws::IAM::Client.new, 'my-account-alias')
def alias_created?(iam, account_alias)
  iam.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating account alias: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Deletes an AWS account alias.
#
```

```
# @param iam [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
# @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless alias_deleted?(Aws::IAM::Client.new, 'my-account-alias')
def alias_deleted?(iam, account_alias)
  iam.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  iam = Aws::IAM::Client.new
  account_alias = 'my-account-alias'
  create_alias = true # Change to false to not generate an account alias.
  delete_alias = true # Change to false to not delete any generated account alias.

  puts 'Account aliases are:'
  list_aliases(iam)

  if create_alias
    puts 'Attempting to create account alias...'
    if alias_created?(iam, account_alias)
      puts 'Account alias created. Account aliases now are:'
      list_aliases(iam)
    else
      puts 'Account alias not created. Stopping program.'
      exit 1
    end
  end

  if create_alias && delete_alias
    puts 'Attempting to delete account alias...'
    if alias_deleted?(iam, account_alias)
      puts 'Account alias deleted. Account aliases now are:'
      list_aliases(iam)
    else
      puts 'Account alias not deleted. You will need to delete ' \
        'the alias yourself.'
    end
  end
```

```
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

# AWS Key Management Service 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的示例

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) 是一项针对云扩展的加密和密钥管理服务。您可以使用以下示例使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 进行访问 AWS KMS 。有关的更多信息 AWS KMS，请参阅AWS KMS 文档。有关该 AWS KMS 客户端的参考信息，请参阅 Aws:: KMS:: Client。

主题

- 创建一个 AWS KMS key
- 对中的数据进行加密 AWS KMS
- 正在解密中的数据 Blob AWS KMS
- 在中重新加密数据 Blob AWS KMS

## 创建一个 AWS KMS key

以下示例使用 AWS 适用于 Ruby 的 SDK create_key 方法，该方法实现了创建的CreateKey操作。AWS KMS keys由于此示例仅加密少量数据，因此 KMS 密钥适合我们的目的。对于大量数据，请使用 KMS 密钥来加密数据加密密钥 (DEK)。

```
require "aws-sdk-kms" # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create a AWS KMS key.
# As long we are only encrypting small amounts of data (4 KiB or less) directly,
# a KMS key is fine for our purposes.
# For larger amounts of data,
# use the KMS key to encrypt a data encryption key (DEK).

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new

resp = client.create_key({
                           tags: [
                             {
                               tag_key: "CreatedBy",
                               tag_value: "ExampleUser"
                             }
                           ]
```

```
                          })

puts resp.key_metadata.key_id
```

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

## 对中的数据进行加密 AWS KMS

以下示例使用实现加密操作的 AWS SDK for Ruby 加密方法来加密字符串 “1234567890”。此示例显示了生成的加密 Blob 的可读版本。

```
require "aws-sdk-kms"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# ARN of the AWS KMS key.
#
# Replace the fictitious key ARN with a valid key ID

keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"

text = "1234567890"

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

resp = client.encrypt({
  key_id: keyId,
  plaintext: text,
})

# Display a readable version of the resulting encrypted blob.
puts "Blob:"
puts resp.ciphertext_blob.unpack("H*")
```

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

## 正在解密中的数据 Blob AWS KMS

以下示例使用实现 D ecrypt 操作的 AWS SDK for Ruby 解密方法来解密提供的字符串并发出结果。

```
require "aws-sdk-kms" # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Decrypted blob
```

```
blob =
 "01020200785d68faeec386af1057904926253051eb2919d3c16078badf65b808b26dd057c101747cadf3593596e09
blob_packed = [blob].pack("H*")

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

resp = client.decrypt({
                        ciphertext_blob: blob_packed
                      })

puts "Raw text: "
puts resp.plaintext
```

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

## 在中重新加密数据 Blob AWS KMS

以下示例使用用于实现该ReEncrypt操作的 AWS SDK for Ruby re_ encrypt 方法来解密加密数据，然后立即使用新的方法重新加密数据。 AWS KMS key这些操作完全在服务器端执行 AWS KMS，因此它们永远不会将你的纯文本暴露在外面。 AWS KMS此示例显示了生成的重新加密 Blob 的可读版本。

```
require "aws-sdk-kms"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Human-readable version of the ciphertext of the data to reencrypt.

blob =
 "01020200785d68faeec386af1057904926253051eb2919d3c16078badf65b808b26dd057c101747cadf3593596e09
sourceCiphertextBlob = [blob].pack("H*")

# Replace the fictitious key ARN with a valid key ID

destinationKeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-
ab0987654321"

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

resp = client.re_encrypt({
  ciphertext_blob: sourceCiphertextBlob,
  destination_key_id: destinationKeyId
})
```

```
# Display a readable version of the resulting re-encrypted blob.
puts "Blob:"
puts resp.ciphertext_blob.unpack("H*")
```

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

# AWS Lambda 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的示例

AWS Lambda (Lambda) 是一个面向后端 Web 开发人员的零管理计算平台，可在 AWS 云端为您运行代码，并为您提供精细的定价结构。您可以使用以下示例通过适用于 Ruby 的 AWS 软件开发工具包访问 Lambda。有关 Lambda 的更多信息，请参阅 AWS Lambda 文档。

主题

- 显示有关所有 Lambda 函数的信息
- 创建 Lambda 函数
- 运行 Lambda 函数
- 配置 Lambda 函数以接收通知

## 显示有关所有 Lambda 函数的信息

以下示例显示了 `us-west-2` 区域中您的所有 Lambda 函数的名称、ARN 和角色。

```
# Copyright 2010-2019 Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License").
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. A copy of the
# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-lambda'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

client.list_functions.functions.each do |function|
  puts 'Name: ' + function.function_name
```

```
  puts 'ARN:  ' + function.function_arn
  puts 'Role: ' + function.role
  puts
end
```

## 创建 Lambda 函数

以下示例使用下面的值在 us-west-2 区域中创建名为 my-notification-function 的 Lambda 函数：

- 角色 ARN: my-resource-arn。在大多数情况下，您只需将 AWS LambdaExecute 托管策略附加到此角色的策略。
- 函数入口点：my-package.my-class
- Runtime: java8
- Zip 文件：my-zip-file.zip
- 存储桶: my-notification-bucket
- 键：my-zip-file

```
# Copyright 2010-2019 Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License").
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. A copy of the
# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-lambda'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

args = {}
args[:role] = 'my-resource-arn'
args[:function_name] = 'my-notification-function'
args[:handler] = 'my-package.my-class'

# Also accepts nodejs, nodejs4.3, and python2.7
```

```
args[:runtime] = 'java8'

code = {}
code[:zip_file] = 'my-zip-file.zip'
code[:s3_bucket] = 'my-notification-bucket'
code[:s3_key] = 'my-zip-file'

args[:code] = code

client.create_function(args)
```

## 运行 Lambda 函数

以下示例在 us-west-2 区域中运行名为 MyGetitemsFunction 的 Lambda 函数。此函数从数据库中返回项目的列表。输入 JSON 如下所示。

```
{
   "SortBy": "name|time",
   "SortOrder": "ascending|descending",
   "Number": 50
}
```

其中：

- SortBy 是用于对结果进行排序的标准。我们的示例使用 time，这意味着返回的项目将按照它们添加到数据库中的顺序排序。
- SortOrder 是排序顺序。我们的示例使用 descending，这意味着最新的项目位于列表的最后。
- Number 是要检索的项目的最大数量 (默认值为 50)。我们的示例使用 10，这意味着获取 10 个最新项目。

输出 JSON 如下所示，其中：

- STATUS-CODE 是 HTTP 状态代码，200 意味着调用成功。
- RESULT 是调用的结果，即 success 或 failure。
- 如果 ERROR 是 result，则 failure 是错误消息，否则是空字符串
- 如果 DATA 为 result，则 success 为返回的结果数组，否则为 nil。

```
{
```

```
   "statusCode": "STATUS-CODE",
   "body": {
      "result": "RESULT",
      "error": "ERROR",
      "data": "DATA"
   }
}
```

第一步是加载我们使用的模块：

- aws-sdk加载我们用来调用 Lambda 函数的 AWS SDK for Ruby 模块。
- json 加载我们用于封送和解组请求和响应负载的 JSON 模块。
- os 加载我们用于确保我们可以在 Microsoft Windows 上运行 Ruby 应用程序的操作系统模块。如果您使用的是不同的操作系统，可以删除这些行。
- 然后，我们创建用于调用 Lambda 函数的 Lambda 客户端。
- 接下来，我们为请求参数创建哈希并调用 MyGetItemsFunction。
- 最后，我们解析响应，如果成功，我们会输出项目。

```
# Copyright 2010-2019 Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License").
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. A copy of the
# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-lambda'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
require 'json'

# To run on Windows:
require 'os'
if OS.windows?
  Aws.use_bundled_cert!
end

client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
```

```
# Get the 10 most recent items
req_payload = {:SortBy => 'time', :SortOrder => 'descending', :NumberToGet => 10}
payload = JSON.generate(req_payload)

resp = client.invoke({
                       function_name: 'MyGetItemsFunction',
                       invocation_type: 'RequestResponse',
                       log_type: 'None',
                       payload: payload
                     })

resp_payload = JSON.parse(resp.payload.string) # , symbolize_names: true)

# If the status code is 200, the call succeeded
if resp_payload["statusCode"] == 200
  # If the result is success, we got our items
  if resp_payload["body"]["result"] == "success"
    # Print out items
    resp_payload["body"]["data"].each do |item|
      puts item
    end
  end
end
```

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

## 配置 Lambda 函数以接收通知

以下示例配置了 us-west-2 区域中名为 my-notification-function 的 Lambda 函数以接受来自 ARN 为 my-resource-arn 的资源的通知。

```
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#
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.
```

```
require 'aws-sdk-lambda'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

args = {}
args[:function_name] = 'my-notification-function'
args[:statement_id] = 'lambda_s3_notification'
args[:action] = 'lambda:InvokeFunction'
args[:principal] = 's3.amazonaws.com'
args[:source_arn] = 'my-resource-arn'

client.add_permission(args)
```

# 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的 Amazon Polly 示例

Amazon Polly 云服务可以将文本转化为逼真的语音。适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 示例可以将 Amazon Polly 集成到您的应用程序中。要了解有关 Amazon Polly 的更多信息，请参阅 Amazon Polly 文档。示例假定您已设置并配置开发工具包（即您已导入所有必需的软件包并已设置您的凭证和区域）。有关更多信息，请参阅安装适用于 Ruby 的 AWS 开发工具包和为 Rub y 配置 AWS 开发工具包。

主题

- 获取语音列表
- 获取词典列表
- 合成语音

## 获取语音列表

此示例使用 describe_voices 方法获取 `us-west-2` 区域中的美国英语语音列表。

选择 `Copy` 将代码保存在本地。

创建文件 polly_describe_voices.rb。

添加必需的 Gem。

> **Note**
>
> 适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的版本 2 没有特定于服务的宝石。

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#
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-polly'  # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  # Get US English voices
  resp = polly.describe_voices(language_code: 'en-US')

  resp.voices.each do |v|
    puts v.name
    puts '  ' + v.gender
    puts
  end
rescue StandardError => ex
  puts 'Could not get voices'
  puts 'Error message:'
  puts ex.message
end
```

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

## 获取词典列表

此示例使用 list_lexicons 方法获取 us-west-2 区域中的词典列表。

选择 Copy 将代码保存在本地。

创建文件 polly_list_lexicons.rb。

添加必需的 Gem。

> **Note**
>
> 适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的版本 2 没有特定于服务的宝石。

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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-polly'  # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  resp = polly.list_lexicons

  resp.lexicons.each do |l|
    puts l.name
    puts '  Alphabet:' + l.attributes.alphabet
    puts '  Language:' + l.attributes.language
    puts
  end
rescue StandardError => ex
  puts 'Could not get lexicons'
  puts 'Error message:'
  puts ex.message
end
```

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

## 合成语音

此示例使用 synthesize_speech 方法从文件中获取文本并生成包含合成的语音的 MP3 文件。

选择 Copy 将代码保存在本地。

创建文件 polly_synthesize_speech.rb。

添加必需的 Gem。

> **Note**
>
> 适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的版本 2 没有特定于服务的宝石。

```
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#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-polly'  # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Get the filename from the command line
  if ARGV.empty?()
    puts 'You must supply a filename'
    exit 1
  end

  filename = ARGV[0]

  # Open file and get the contents as a string
  if File.exist?(filename)
    contents = IO.read(filename)
  else
```

```
    puts 'No such file: ' + filename
    exit 1
  end

  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  resp = polly.synthesize_speech({
    output_format: "mp3",
    text: contents,
    voice_id: "Joanna",
  })

  # Save output
  # Get just the file name
  #  abc/xyz.txt -> xyx.txt
  name = File.basename(filename)

  # Split up name so we get just the xyz part
  parts = name.split('.')
  first_part = parts[0]
  mp3_file = first_part + '.mp3'

  IO.copy_stream(resp.audio_stream, mp3_file)

  puts 'Wrote MP3 content to: ' + mp3_file
rescue StandardError => ex
  puts 'Got error:'
  puts 'Error message:'
  puts ex.message
end
```

> **Note**
>
> 生成的 MP3 文件采用 MPEG-2 格式。

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

# 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS 软件开发工具包的 Amazon RDS 示例

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) 是一项 Web 服务，用户能够在云中更轻松地设置、操作和扩展关系数据库。您可以使用以下示例使用适用于 Ruby 的 SD AWS K 来访问 Amazon RDS。有关 Amazon RDS 的更多信息，请参阅 Amazon Relational Database Service 文档。

> **Note**
>
> 以下一些示例使用 `Aws::RDS::Resource` 类的 `2.2.18` 版本中引入的方法。要运行这些示例，您必须使用该版本或更高版本的 `aws-sdk` gem。

主题


- 获取有关所有 Amazon RDS 实例的信息
- 获取有关所有 Amazon RDS 快照的信息
- 获取有关所有 Amazon RDS 集群及其快照的信息
- 获取有关所有 Amazon RDS 安全组的信息
- 获取有关所有 Amazon RDS 子网组的信息
- 获取有关所有 Amazon RDS 参数组的信息
- 创建 Amazon RDS 实例的快照
- 创建 Amazon RDS 集群的快照


## 获取有关所有 Amazon RDS 实例的信息

以下示例列出了 `us-west-2` 区域中的所有 Amazon RDS 实例的名称 (ID) 和状态。

```
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#
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#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.
```

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

rds = Aws::RDS::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2')

rds.db_instances.each do |i|
  puts "Name (ID): #{i.id}"
  puts "Status   : #{i.db_instance_status}"
  puts
end
```

## 获取有关所有 Amazon RDS 快照的信息

以下示例列出了 us-west-2 区域中的所有 Amazon RDS（实例）快照的名称 (ID) 和状态。

```
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-rds'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

rds = Aws::RDS::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2')

rds.db_snapshots.each do |s|
  puts "Name (ID): #{s.snapshot_id}"
  puts "Status:    #{s.status}"
end
```

## 获取有关所有 Amazon RDS 集群及其快照的信息

以下示例列出了 us-west-2 区域中的所有 Amazon RDS 集群的名称 (ID) 和状态以及集群的快照的名称 (ID) 和状态。

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```

```
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-rds'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

rds = Aws::RDS::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2')

rds.db_clusters.each do |c|
  puts "Name (ID): #{c.id}"
  puts "Status:    #{c.status}"

  c.snapshots.each do |s|
    puts "  Snapshot: #{s.snapshot_id}"
    puts "  Status:   #{s.status}"
  end
end
```

## 获取有关所有 Amazon RDS 安全组的信息

以下示例列出了 `us-west-2` 区域中的所有 Amazon RDS 安全组的名称。

> **Note**
>
> 仅当您使用 Amazon EC2-Classic 平台时，Amazon RDS 安全组才适用。如果您使用的是 Amazon EC2-VPC，请使用 VPC 安全组。在示例中演示了这两种情况。

> **Warning**
>
> 我们将于 2022 年 8 月 15 日停用 EC2-Classic。我们建议您从 EC2-Classic 迁移到 VPC。有关更多信息，请参阅《亚马逊 EC 2 用户指南》或《亚马逊 EC2 用户指南》中的“从 EC 2-Classic 迁移到 VPC”。另请参阅 EC2-Classic Networking is Retiring – Here's How to Prepare 博客文章。

```
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-rds'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

rds = Aws::RDS::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2')

rds.db_instances.each do |i|
  # Show any security group IDs and descriptions
  puts 'Security Groups:'

  i.db_security_groups.each do |sg|
    puts sg.db_security_group_name
    puts '  ' + sg.db_security_group_description
    puts
  end

  # Show any VPC security group IDs and their status
  puts 'VPC Security Groups:'

  i.vpc_security_groups.each do |vsg|
    puts vsg.vpc_security_group_id
    puts '  ' + vsg.status
    puts
  end
end
```

## 获取有关所有 Amazon RDS 子网组的信息

以下示例列出了 us-west-2 区域中的所有 Amazon RDS 子网组的名称和状态。

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```

```
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#
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-rds'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

rds = Aws::RDS::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2')

rds.db_subnet_groups.each do |s|
  puts s.name
  puts '  ' + s.subnet_group_status
end
```

## 获取有关所有 Amazon RDS 参数组的信息

以下示例列出了 us-west-2 区域中的所有 Amazon RDS 参数组的名称和描述。

```
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#
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-rds'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

rds = Aws::RDS::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2')

rds.db_parameter_groups.each do |p|
  puts p.db_parameter_group_name
  puts '  ' + p.description
end
```

## 创建 Amazon RDS 实例的快照

以下示例在 us-west-2 区域中创建了 instance_name 所表示的 Amazon RDS 实例的快照。

> **Note**
>
> 如果您的实例是集群的成员，则无法创建实例的快照。您必须创建集群的快照（请参阅创建 Amazon RDS 集群的快照）。

```
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#
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-rds'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

rds = Aws::RDS::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2')

instance = rds.db_instance(instance_name)

date =  Time.new
date_time =  date.year.to_s +  '-' +  date.month.to_s +  '-' +  date.day.to_s +  '-' +
 date.hour.to_s +  '-' +  date.min.to_s

id = instance_name + '-' + date_time

instance.create_snapshot({db_snapshot_identifier: id})

puts "Created snapshot #{id}"
```

## 创建 Amazon RDS 集群的快照

以下示例在 us-west-2 区域中创建了 cluster_name 所表示的 Amazon RDS 集群的快照。

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#
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-rds'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

rds = Aws::RDS::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2')

cluster = rds.db_cluster(cluster_name)

date =  Time.new
date_time =  date.year.to_s +  '-' +  date.month.to_s +  '-' +  date.day.to_s +  '-' +
 date.hour.to_s +  '-' +  date.min.to_s

id = cluster_name + '-' + date_time

cluster.create_snapshot({db_cluster_snapshot_identifier: id})

puts "Created cluster snapshot #{id}"
```

# 使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS 软件开发工具包的 Amazon SES 示例

Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 是一个易于使用且经济高效的电子邮件平台，便于您使用自己的电子邮件地址和域来发送或接收电子邮件。您可以使用以下示例使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 来访问 Amazon SES。有关 Amazon SES 的更多信息，请参阅 Amazon SES 文档。

主题

- 列出有效的 Amazon SES 电子邮件地址
- 在 Amazon SES 中验证电子邮件地址
- 向 Amazon SES 中的电子邮件地址发送消息
- 获取 Amazon SES 统计数据

## 列出有效的 Amazon SES 电子邮件地址

以下示例演示如何使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 列出有效的 Amazon SES 电子邮件地址。

```
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-ses'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create client in us-west-2 region
client = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Get up to 1000 identities
ids = client.list_identities({
  identity_type: "EmailAddress"
})

ids.identities.each do |email|
  attrs = client.get_identity_verification_attributes({
    identities: [email]
  })

  status = attrs.verification_attributes[email].verification_status

  # Display email addresses that have been verified
  if status == "Success"
    puts email
  end
end
```

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

## 在 Amazon SES 中验证电子邮件地址

以下示例演示如何使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 来验证 Amazon SES 的电子邮件地址。

```
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#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-ses'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Replace recipient@example.com with a "To" address.
recipient = "recipient@example.com"

# Create a new SES resource in the us-west-2 region.
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
ses = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Try to verify email address.
begin
  ses.verify_email_identity({
    email_address: recipient
  })

  puts 'Email sent to ' + recipient

# If something goes wrong, display an error message.
rescue Aws::SES::Errors::ServiceError => error
  puts "Email not sent. Error message: #{error}"
end
```

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

## 向 Amazon SES 中的电子邮件地址发送消息

以下示例演示如何使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 向 Amazon SES 电子邮件地址发送消息。

```
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#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-ses'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Replace sender@example.com with your "From" address.
# This address must be verified with Amazon SES.
sender = 'sender@example.com'

# Replace recipient@example.com with a "To" address. If your account
# is still in the sandbox, this address must be verified.
recipient = 'recipient@example.com'

# Specify a configuration set. To use a configuration
# set, uncomment the next line and line 74.
#   configsetname = "ConfigSet"

# The subject line for the email.
subject = 'Amazon SES test (AWS SDK for Ruby)'

# The HTML body of the email.
htmlbody =
  '<h1>Amazon SES test (AWS SDK for Ruby)</h1>'\
  '<p>This email was sent with <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/ses/">'\
  'Amazon SES</a> using the <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-ruby/">'\
  'AWS SDK for Ruby</a>.'

# The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
textbody = 'This email was sent with Amazon SES using the AWS SDK for Ruby.'

# Specify the text encoding scheme.
encoding = 'UTF-8'

# Create a new SES client in the us-west-2 region.
```

```
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
ses = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Try to send the email.
begin
  # Provide the contents of the email.
  ses.send_email(
    destination: {
      to_addresses: [
        recipient
      ]
    },
    message: {
      body: {
        html: {
          charset: encoding,
          data: htmlbody
        },
        text: {
          charset: encoding,
          data: textbody
        }
      },
      subject: {
        charset: encoding,
        data: subject
      }
    },
    source: sender,
    # Uncomment the following line to use a configuration set.
    # configuration_set_name: configsetname,
  )

  puts 'Email sent to ' + recipient


# If something goes wrong, display an error message.
rescue Aws::SES::Errors::ServiceError => error
  puts "Email not sent. Error message: #{error}"
end
```

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

## 获取 Amazon SES 统计数据

以下示例演示如何使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 来获取有关 Amazon SES 的统计数据。使用此类信息来避免在退回或拒绝电子邮件时损坏您的声誉。

```
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# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-ses'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create a new SES resource in the us-west-2 region.
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
ses = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

begin
  # Get send statistics so we don't ruin our reputation
  resp = ses.get_send_statistics({})

  dps = resp.send_data_points

  puts "Got #{dps.count} data point(s):"
  puts

  dps.each do |dp|
    puts "Timestamp:  #{dp.timestamp}" #=> Time
    puts "Attempts:   #{dp.delivery_attempts}" #=> Integer
    puts "Bounces:    #{dp.bounces}" #=> Integer
    puts "Complaints: #{dp.complaints}" #=> Integer
    puts "Rejects:    #{dp.rejects}"  #-> Integer
    puts
  end

# If something goes wrong, display an error message.
rescue Aws::SES::Errors::ServiceError => error
```

```
  puts "Error: #{error}"
end
```

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

## 使用适用于 Ruby 的 S AWS DK 的亚马逊 SNS 示例

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 是一项 Web 服务，通过该服务，应用程序、终端用户和设备可以即时发送和接收来自云的通知。您可以使用以下示例使用适用于 Ruby 的 S AWS DK 访问亚马逊 SNS。有关 Amazon SNS 的更多信息，请参阅 Amazon SNS 文档。

主题

- 获取有关所有 Amazon SNS 主题的信息
- 创建 Amazon SNS 主题
- 获取有关 Amazon SNS 主题中所有订阅的信息
- 在 Amazon SNS 主题中创建订阅
- 将消息发送给所有 Amazon SNS 主题订阅用户
- 允许资源发布到 Amazon SNS 主题

### 获取有关所有 Amazon SNS 主题的信息

以下示例列出了 `us-west-2` 区域中的 Amazon SNS 主题的 ARN。

```
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-sns'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

sns = Aws::SNS::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2')
```

```
sns.topics.each do |topic|
  puts topic.arn
end
```

## 创建 Amazon SNS 主题

以下示例在 MyGroovyTopic 区域中创建主题 us-west-2 并显示生成的主题 ARN。

```
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-sns'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

sns = Aws::SNS::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2')

topic = sns.create_topic(name: 'MyGroovyTopic')
puts topic.arn
```

## 获取有关 Amazon SNS 主题中所有订阅的信息

以下示例列出了 us-west-2 区域中 ARN 为 arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789:MyGroovyTopic 的主题的 Amazon SNS 订阅的电子邮件地址。

```
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#
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
```

```
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-sns'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

sns = Aws::SNS::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2')

topic = sns.topic('arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789:MyGroovyTopic')

topic.subscriptions.each do |s|
  puts s.attributes['Endpoint']
end
```

## 在 Amazon SNS 主题中创建订阅

以下示例为 us-west-2 区域中具有电子邮件地址 MyGroovyUser@MyGroovy.com 的用户创建 ARN 为 arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789:MyGroovyTopic 的主题的订阅并显示生成的 ARN。最初 ARN 值等待确认。在用户确认其电子邮件地址后，此值成为真正的 ARN。

```
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-sns'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

sns = Aws::SNS::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2')

topic = sns.topic('arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789:MyGroovyTopic')

sub = topic.subscribe({
  protocol: 'email',
  endpoint: 'MyGroovyUser@MyGroovy.com'
})

puts sub.arn
```

## 将消息发送给所有 Amazon SNS 主题订阅用户

以下示例将消息“Hello!”发送给 ARN 为 `arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789:MyGroovyTopic` 的 Amazon SNS 主题的所有订阅用户。

```
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#
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-sns'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

sns = Aws::SNS::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2')

topic = sns.topic('arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789:MyGroovyTopic')

topic.publish({
  message: 'Hello!'
})
```

## 允许资源发布到 Amazon SNS 主题

以下示例允许 ARN 为 `my-resource-arn` 的资源发布到 `us-west-2` 区域中 ARN 为 `my-topic-arn` 的主题。

```
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# License is located at
#
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#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.
```

```
require 'aws-sdk-sns'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

policy  = '{
  "Version":"2008-10-17",
  "Id":"__default_policy_ID",
  "Statement":[{
    "Sid":"__default_statement_ID",
    "Effect":"Allow",
    "Principal":{
      "AWS":"*"
    },
    "Action":["SNS:Publish"],
    "Resource":"' + my-topic-arn + '",
    "Condition":{
      "ArnEquals":{
        "AWS:SourceArn":"' + my-resource-arn + '"}
     }
  }]
}'

sns = Aws::SNS::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Get topic by ARN
topic = sns.topic(my-topic-arn)

# Add policy to topic
topic.set_attributes({
  attribute_name: "Policy",
  attribute_value: policy
})
```

# 使用适用于 Ruby 的 S AWS DK 的亚马逊 SQS 示例

Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 是一项完全托管式消息队列服务，可轻松地解耦和扩展微服务、分布式系统和无服务器应用程序。您可以使用以下示例通过适用于 Ruby 的 S AWS DK 访问亚马逊 SQS。有关 Amazon SQS 的更多信息，请参阅 Amazon SQS 文档。

主题

- 获取有关 Amazon SQS 中的所有队列的信息
- 在 Amazon SQS 中创建队列
- 在 Amazon SQS 中使用队列

- 在 Amazon SQS 中发送消息
- 在 Amazon SQS 中发送和接收消息
- 在 Amazon SQS 中接收消息
- 在 Amazon SQS 中使用长轮询接收消息
- 在 Amazon SQS 中启用长轮询
- 使用 Amazon SQS 中的 QueuePoller 类接收消息
- 在 Amazon SQS 中重定向死信
- 在 Amazon SQS 中删除队列
- 允许资源发布到 Amazon SQS 中的队列
- 在 Amazon SQS 中使用死信队列
- 指定 Amazon SQS 中的消息可见性超时

## 获取有关 Amazon SQS 中的所有队列的信息

以下示例列出了 us-west-2 区域中 Amazon SQS 队列的 URL、ARN、可用消息以及传输中的消息。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
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require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

# Lists the URLs of available queues in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @example
#   list_queue_urls(Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def list_queue_urls(sqs_client)
  queues = sqs_client.list_queues

  queues.queue_urls.each do |url|
    puts url
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error listing queue URLs: #{e.message}"
end

# Lists the attributes of a queue in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
```

```
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @example
#   list_queue_attributes(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
#   )
def list_queue_attributes(sqs_client, queue_url)
  attributes = sqs_client.get_queue_attributes(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    attribute_names: [ "All" ]
  )

  attributes.attributes.each do |key, value|
    puts "#{key}: #{value}"
  end

rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting queue attributes: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  region = 'us-east-1'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts 'Listing available queue URLs...'
  list_queue_urls(sqs_client)

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = 'https://sqs.' + region + '.amazonaws.com/' +
    sts_client.get_caller_identity.account + '/' + queue_name

  puts "\nGetting information about queue '#{queue_name}'..."
  list_queue_attributes(sqs_client, queue_url)
end
```

```
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 在 Amazon SQS 中创建队列

以下示例在 us-west-2 区域中创建了名为 MyGroovyQueue 的 Amazon SQS 队列并显示其 URL。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

require 'aws-sdk-sqs'

# Creates a queue in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_name [String] The name of the queue.
# @return [Boolean] true if the queue was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless queue_created?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'my-queue'
#   )
def queue_created?(sqs_client, queue_name)
  sqs_client.create_queue(queue_name: queue_name)
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating queue: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  region = 'us-east-1'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Creating the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if queue_created?(sqs_client, queue_name)
    puts 'Queue created.'
  else
    puts 'Queue not created.'
  end
end
```

```
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 在 Amazon SQS 中使用队列

Amazon SQS 提供了高度可扩展的托管队列，以便消息在应用程序或微型服务之间移动时存储消息。要了解有关队列的更多信息，请参阅 Amazon SQS 队列的工作原理。

在此示例中，您将适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 与 Amazon SQS 配合使用来：

1. 使用 `Aws::SQS::Client#list_queues` 获取队列列表。
2. 使用 `Aws::SQS::Client#create_queue` 创建队列
3. 使用 `Aws::SQS::Client#get_queue_url` 获取队列的 URL。
4. 使用 `Aws::SQS::Client#delete_queue` 删除队列。

### 先决条件

在运行示例代码之前，您需要安装和配置适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK，如中所述：

- 安装适用于 Ruby 的 S AWS DK
- 为 Ruby 配置 S AWS DK

### 示例

```
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

# Demonstrates how to:
# 1. Get a list of your queues.
# 2. Create a queue.
# 3. Get the queue's URL.
```

```
# 4. Delete the queue.

require 'aws-sdk-sqs'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')

# Get a list of your queues.
sqs.list_queues.queue_urls.each do |queue_url|
  puts queue_url
end

# Create a queue.
queue_name = "my-queue"

begin
  sqs.create_queue({
    queue_name: queue_name,
    attributes: {
      "DelaySeconds" => "60", # Delay message delivery for 1 minute (60 seconds).
      "MessageRetentionPeriod" => "86400" # Delete message after 1 day (24 hours * 60
 minutes * 60 seconds).
    }
  })
rescue Aws::SQS::Errors::QueueDeletedRecently
  puts "A queue with the name '#{queue_name}' was recently deleted. Wait at least 60
 seconds and try again."
  exit(false)
end

# Get the queue's URL.
queue_url = sqs.get_queue_url(queue_name: queue_name).queue_url
puts queue_url

# Delete the queue.
sqs.delete_queue(queue_url: queue_url)
```

## 在 Amazon SQS 中发送消息

以下示例通过 us-west-2 区域中 URL 为 URL 的 Amazon SQS 队列发送消息“Hello world”。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

# Sends a message to a queue in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param message_body [String] The contents of the message to be sent.
# @return [Boolean] true if the message was sent; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless message_sent?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     'This is my message.'
#   )
def message_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, message_body)
  sqs_client.send_message(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    message_body: message_body
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error sending message: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  region = 'us-east-1'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  message_body = 'This is my message.'

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = 'https://sqs.' + region + '.amazonaws.com/' +
    sts_client.get_caller_identity.account + '/' + queue_name

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Sending a message to the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if message_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, message_body)
```

```
    puts 'Message sent.'
  else
    puts 'Message not sent.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

以下示例 通过 us-west-2 区域中 URL 为 URL 的 Amazon SQS 队列发送消息“Hello world”和“How is the weather?”。

> **Note**
>
> 如果您的队列是 FIFO 队列，则除了 message_group_id 和 id 参数外，还必须包括 message_body 参数。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
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require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

# Sends multiple messages as a batch to a queue in
# Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param entries [Hash] The contents of the messages to be sent,
#   in the correct format.
# @return [Boolean] true if the messages were sent; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless messages_sent?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     [
#       {
#         id: 'Message1',
#         message_body: 'This is the first message.'
#       },
#       {
#         id: 'Message2',
```

```
#         message_body: 'This is the second message.'
#       }
#     ]
#   )
def messages_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, entries)
  sqs_client.send_message_batch(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    entries: entries
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error sending messages: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  region = 'us-east-1'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  entries = [
    {
      id: 'Message1',
      message_body: 'This is the first message.'
    },
    {
      id: 'Message2',
      message_body: 'This is the second message.'
    }
  ]

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = 'https://sqs.' + region + '.amazonaws.com/' +
    sts_client.get_caller_identity.account + '/' + queue_name

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Sending messages to the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if messages_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, entries)
    puts 'Messages sent.'
  else
```

```
    puts 'Messages not sent.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 在 Amazon SQS 中发送和接收消息

在 Amazon SQS 中创建队列后，可以将消息发送到该队列中，然后进行使用。要了解更多信息，请参阅教程：将消息发送到 Amazon SQS 队列和教程：接收和删除来自 Amazon SQS 队列的消息。

在此示例中，您将适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 与 Amazon SQS 配合使用来：

1. 通过使用 Aws::SQS::Client#send_message 来向队列发送消息。

> **Note**
>
> 如果您的队列是 FIFO 队列，则除了 `message_group_id` 和 `id` 参数外，还必须包括 `message_body` 参数。

1. 通过使用 Aws::SQS::Client#receive_message 来接收队列中的消息。
2. 显示有关消息的信息。
3. 通过使用 Aws::SQS::Client#delete_message 来删除队列中的消息。

### 先决条件

在运行示例代码之前，您需要安装和配置适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK，如中所述：

- 安装适用于 Ruby 的 S AWS DK
- 为 Ruby 配置 S AWS DK

您还需要创建队列 my-queue，您可以在 Amazon SQS 控制台中执行此操作。

### 示例

```
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```

```
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#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

# Demonstrates how to:
# 1. Send a message to a queue.
# 2. Receive the message in the queue.
# 3. Display information about the message.
# 4. Delete the message from the queue.

require 'aws-sdk-sqs'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')

# Send a message to a queue.
queue_name = "my-queue"

begin
  queue_url = sqs.get_queue_url(queue_name: queue_name).queue_url

  # Create a message with three custom attributes: Title, Author, and WeeksOn.
  send_message_result = sqs.send_message({
    queue_url: queue_url,
    message_body: "Information about current NY Times fiction bestseller for week of
 2016-12-11.",
    message_attributes: {
      "Title" => {
        string_value: "The Whistler",
        data_type: "String"
      },
      "Author" => {
        string_value: "John Grisham",
        data_type: "String"
      },
      "WeeksOn" => {
        string_value: "6",
        data_type: "Number"
      }
    }
```

```
  })
rescue Aws::SQS::Errors::NonExistentQueue
  puts "A queue named '#{queue_name}' does not exist."
  exit(false)
end

puts send_message_result.message_id

# Receive the message in the queue.
receive_message_result = sqs.receive_message({
  queue_url: queue_url,
  message_attribute_names: ["All"], # Receive all custom attributes.
  max_number_of_messages: 1, # Receive at most one message.
  wait_time_seconds: 0 # Do not wait to check for the message.
})

# Display information about the message.
# Display the message's body and each custom attribute value.
receive_message_result.messages.each do |message|
  puts message.body
  puts "Title: #{message.message_attributes["Title"]["string_value"]}"
  puts "Author: #{message.message_attributes["Author"]["string_value"]}"
  puts "WeeksOn: #{message.message_attributes["WeeksOn"]["string_value"]}"

  # Delete the message from the queue.
  sqs.delete_message({
    queue_url: queue_url,
    receipt_handle: message.receipt_handle
  })
end
```

## 在 Amazon SQS 中接收消息

以下示例显示了 us-west-2 区域中 URL 为 URL 的 Amazon SQS 队列中的最多 10 条消息的正文。

> **Note**
>
> receive_message 不保证获取所有消息 (请参阅分布式队列的属性)，并且默认情况下不会删除消息。

```
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```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

# Receives messages in a queue in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param max_number_of_messages [Integer] The maximum number of messages
#   to receive. This number must be 10 or less. The default is 10.
# @example
#   receive_messages(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     10
#   )
def receive_messages(sqs_client, queue_url, max_number_of_messages = 10)

  if max_number_of_messages > 10
    puts 'Maximum number of messages to receive must be 10 or less. ' \
      'Stopping program.'
    return
  end

  response = sqs_client.receive_message(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    max_number_of_messages: max_number_of_messages
  )

  if response.messages.count.zero?
    puts 'No messages to receive, or all messages have already ' \
      'been previously received.'
    return
  end

  response.messages.each do |message|
    puts '-' * 20
    puts "Message body: #{message.body}"
    puts "Message ID:   #{message.message_id}"
  end

rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error receiving messages: #{e.message}"
```

```
end

# Full example call:
def run_me
  region = 'us-east-1'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  max_number_of_messages = 10

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = 'https://sqs.' + region + '.amazonaws.com/' +
    sts_client.get_caller_identity.account + '/' + queue_name

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Receiving messages from queue '#{queue_name}'..."

  receive_messages(sqs_client, queue_url, max_number_of_messages)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

## 在 Amazon SQS 中使用长轮询接收消息

以下示例将等待最多 10 秒来显示 `us-west-2` 区域中 URL 为 URL 的 Amazon SQS 队列中的最多 10 条消息的正文。

如果您没有指定等待时间，则默认值为 0（Amazon SQS 不等待）。

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#
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.
```

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

resp = sqs.receive_message(queue_url: URL, max_number_of_messages: 10,
 wait_time_seconds: 10)

resp.messages.each do |m|
  puts m.body
end
```

## 在 Amazon SQS 中启用长轮询

长轮询有助于减少空响应的数量并消除假的空响应，从而有助于降低 Amazon SQS 的使用成本。有关长轮询的更多信息，请参阅 Amazon SQS 长轮询。

在此示例中，您将适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 与 Amazon SQS 配合使用来：

1. 通过使用 Aws::SQS::Client#create_queue 来创建队列并将其设置为长轮询。
2. 通过使用 Aws::SQS::Client#set_queue_attributes 来为现有队列设置长轮询。
3. 通过使用 Aws::SQS::Client#receive_message 来设置接收队列的消息时的长轮询。

### 先决条件

在运行示例代码之前，您需要安装和配置适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK，如中所述：

- 安装适用于 Ruby 的 S AWS DK
- 为 Ruby 配置 S AWS DK

您还需要创建队列 existing-queue 和 receive-queue，您可以在 Amazon SQS 控制台中执行这些操作。

### 示例

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# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
```

```
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

# Demonstrates how to:
# 1. Create a queue and set it for long polling.
# 2. Set long polling for an existing queue.
# 3. Set long polling when receiving messages for a queue.

require 'aws-sdk-sqs'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')

# Create a queue and set it for long polling.
new_queue_name = "new-queue"

create_queue_result = sqs.create_queue({
  queue_name: new_queue_name,
  attributes: {
    "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds" => "20" # Wait 20 seconds to receive messages.
  },
})

puts create_queue_result.queue_url

# Set long polling for an existing queue.
begin
  existing_queue_name = "existing-queue"
  existing_queue_url = sqs.get_queue_url(queue_name: existing_queue_name).queue_url

  sqs.set_queue_attributes({
    queue_url: existing_queue_url,
    attributes: {
      "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds" => "20" # Wait 20 seconds to receive messages.
    },
  })
rescue Aws::SQS::Errors::NonExistentQueue
  puts "Cannot set long polling for a queue named '#{existing_queue_name}', as it does
 not exist."
end

# Set long polling when receiving messages for a queue.
```

```
# 1. Using receive_message.
begin
  receive_queue_name = "receive-queue"
  receive_queue_url = sqs.get_queue_url(queue_name: receive_queue_name).queue_url

  puts "Begin receipt of any messages using receive_message..."
  receive_message_result = sqs.receive_message({
    queue_url: receive_queue_url,
    attribute_names: ["All"], # Receive all available built-in message attributes.
    message_attribute_names: ["All"], # Receive any custom message attributes.
    max_number_of_messages: 10 # Receive up to 10 messages, if there are that many.
  })

  puts "Received #{receive_message_result.messages.count} message(s)."
rescue Aws::SQS::Errors::NonExistentQueue
  puts "Cannot receive messages using receive_message for a queue named
 '#{receive_queue_name}', as it does not exist."
end

# 2. Using Aws::SQS::QueuePoller.
begin
  puts "Begin receipt of any messages using Aws::SQS::QueuePoller..."
  puts "(Will keep polling until no more messages available for at least 60 seconds.)"
  poller = Aws::SQS::QueuePoller.new(receive_queue_url)

  poller_stats = poller.poll({
    max_number_of_messages: 10,
    idle_timeout: 60 # Stop polling after 60 seconds of no more messages available
 (polls indefinitely by default).
  }) do |messages|
    messages.each do |message|
      puts "Message body: #{message.body}"
    end
  end
  # Note: If poller.poll is successful, all received messages are automatically deleted
 from the queue.

  puts "Poller stats:"
  puts "  Polling started at: #{poller_stats.polling_started_at}"
  puts "  Polling stopped at: #{poller_stats.polling_stopped_at}"
  puts "  Last message received at: #{poller_stats.last_message_received_at}"
  puts "  Number of polling requests: #{poller_stats.request_count}"
  puts "  Number of received messages: #{poller_stats.received_message_count}"
rescue Aws::SQS::Errors::NonExistentQueue
```

```
  puts "Cannot receive messages using Aws::SQS::QueuePoller for a queue named
 '#{receive_queue_name}', as it does not exist."
end
```

## 使用 Amazon SQS 中的 QueuePoller 类接收消息

以下示例使用 QueuePoller 实用程序类来显示 us-west-2 区域中 URL 为 URL 的 Amazon SQS 队列中所有消息的正文，然后删除消息。不活动时间达到大约 15 秒后，脚本超时。

```
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-sqs'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

Aws.config.update({region: 'us-west-2'})

poller = Aws::SQS::QueuePoller.new(URL)

poller.poll(idle_timeout: 15) do |msg|
  puts msg.body
end
```

以下示例循环访问 URL 为 URL 的 Amazon SQS 队列，并最长等待 duration 中指定的秒数。

您可以通过执行获取有关 Amazon SQS 中所有队列的信息中的 Amazon SQS 示例来获取正确的 URL。

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```

```
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-sqs'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

Aws.config.update({region: 'us-west-2'})

poller = Aws::SQS::QueuePoller.new(URL)

poller.poll(wait_time_seconds: duration, idle_timeout: duration + 1) do |msg|
  puts msg.body
end
```

以下示例循环访问 URL 为 URL 的 Amazon SQS 队列，并为您提供长达可见性 timeout 中指定的秒数来处理消息，具体操作由方法 do_something 表示。

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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-sqs'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Process the message
def do_something(msg)
  puts msg.body
end

Aws.config.update({region: 'us-west-2'})

poller = Aws::SQS::QueuePoller.new(URL)

poller.poll(visibility_timeout: timeout, idle_timeout: timeout + 1) do |msg|
```

```
  do_something(msg)
end
```

以下示例循环访问 URL 为 URL 的 Amazon SQS 队列，并为需要通过方法 do_something2 进行其他处理的任何消息更改可见性 timeout 指定的秒数。

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# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-sqs'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Process the message
def do_something(_)
  true
end

# Do additional processing
def do_something2(msg)
  puts msg.body
end

Aws.config.update({region: 'us-west-2'})

poller = Aws::SQS::QueuePoller.new(URL)

poller.poll(idle_timeout: timeout + 1) do |msg|
  if do_something(msg)
    # need more time for processing
    poller.change_message_visibility_timeout(msg, timeout)

    do_something2(msg)
  end
end
```

## 在 Amazon SQS 中重定向死信

以下示例将 URL 为 URL 的队列中的任何死信重定向到 ARN 为 ARN 的队列。

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#
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-sqs'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

sqs.set_queue_attributes({
  queue_url: URL,
  attributes:
    {
      'RedrivePolicy' => "{\"maxReceiveCount\":\"5\", \"deadLetterTargetArn\":
\"#{ARN}\"}"
    }
})
```

## 在 Amazon SQS 中删除队列

以下示例删除了 us-west-2 区域中 URL 为 URL 的 Amazon SQS 队列。

```
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
```

```
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-sqs'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

sqs.delete_queue(queue_url: URL)
```

## 允许资源发布到 Amazon SQS 中的队列

以下示例允许 ARN 为 `my-resource-arn` 的资源发布到 `my-queue-arn` 区域中 ARN 为 `my-queue-url` 且 URL 为 `us-west-2` 的队列。

```
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#
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-sqs'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

policy  = '{
  "Version":"2008-10-17",
  "Id":' + my-queue-arn + '/SQSDefaultPolicy",
  "Statement":[{
    "Sid":"__default_statement_ID",
    "Effect":"Allow",
    "Principal":{
      "AWS":"*"
    },
    "Action":["SQS:SendMessage"],
    "Resource":"' + my-queue-arn + '",
    "Condition":{
      "ArnEquals":{
        "AWS:SourceArn":"' + my-resource-arn + '"}
```

```
      }
    }]
}'

sqs.set_queue_attributes({
  queue_url: my-queue-url,
  attributes: {
    Policy: policy
  }
})
```

## 在 Amazon SQS 中使用死信队列

Amazon SQS 可为死信队列提供支持。死信队列是其他（源）队列可将其作为无法成功处理的消息的目标的队列。您可以搁置和隔离死信队列中的这些消息以确定其处理失败的原因。有关死信队列的更多信息，请参阅使用 Amazon SQS 死信队列。

在此示例中，您将适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 与 Amazon SQS 配合使用来：

1. 通过使用 Aws::SQS::Client#create_queue 来创建表示死信队列的队列。
2. 通过使用 Aws::SQS::Client#set_queue_attributes 来将死信队列与现有队列相关联。
3. 通过使用 Aws::SQS::Client#send_message 来向现有队列发送消息。
4. 使用 Aws:: SQS:: 对队列进行轮询。QueuePoller
5. 通过使用 Aws::SQS::Client#receive_message 来接收死信队列中的消息。

### 先决条件

在运行示例代码之前，您需要安装和配置适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK，如中所述：

- 安装适用于 Ruby 的 S AWS DK
- 为 Ruby 配置 S AWS DK

您还需要使用 AWS Management Console 来创建现有队列 my- queue。

> **Note**
>
> 为简单起见，此示例代码没有演示 Aws::SQS::Client#add_permission。在现实场景中，应始终限制对、 SendMessage ReceiveMessage DeleteMessage、和之类的操作的访问权限 DeleteQueue。不这样做可能会导致信息泄露、拒绝服务或将消息注入您的队列中。

### 示例

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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

# Demonstrates how to:
# 1. Create a queue representing a dead letter queue.
# 2. Associate the dead letter queue with an existing queue.

require 'aws-sdk-sqs'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Uncomment for Windows.
# Aws.use_bundled_cert!

sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')

# Create a queue representing a dead letter queue.
dead_letter_queue_name = "dead-letter-queue"

sqs.create_queue({
  queue_name: dead_letter_queue_name
})

# Get the dead letter queue's URL and ARN, so that you can associate it with an
 existing queue.
dead_letter_queue_url = sqs.get_queue_url(queue_name: dead_letter_queue_name).queue_url
```

```
dead_letter_queue_arn = sqs.get_queue_attributes({
  queue_url: dead_letter_queue_url,
  attribute_names: ["QueueArn"]
}).attributes["QueueArn"]

# Associate the dead letter queue with an existing queue.
begin
  queue_name = "my-queue"
  queue_url = sqs.get_queue_url(queue_name: queue_name).queue_url

  # Use a redrive policy to specify the dead letter queue and its behavior.
  redrive_policy = {
    "maxReceiveCount" => "5", # After the queue receives the same message 5 times, send
 that message to the dead letter queue.
    "deadLetterTargetArn" => dead_letter_queue_arn
  }.to_json

  sqs.set_queue_attributes({
    queue_url: queue_url,
    attributes: {
      "RedrivePolicy" => redrive_policy
    }
  })

rescue Aws::SQS::Errors::NonExistentQueue
  puts "A queue named '#{queue_name}' does not exist."
  exit(false)
end

# Send a message to the queue.
puts "Sending a message..."

sqs.send_message({
  queue_url: queue_url,
  message_body: "I hope I get moved to the dead letter queue."
})

30.downto(0) do |i|
  print "\rWaiting #{i} second(s) for sent message to be receivable..."
  sleep(1)
end

puts "\n"
```

```
poller = Aws::SQS::QueuePoller.new(queue_url)
# Receive 5 messages max and stop polling after 20 seconds of no received messages.
poller.poll(max_number_of_messages:5, idle_timeout: 20) do |messages|
  messages.each do |msg|
    puts "Received message ID: #{msg.message_id}"
  end
end

# Check to see if Amazon SQS moved the message to the dead letter queue.
receive_message_result = sqs.receive_message({
  queue_url: dead_letter_queue_url,
  max_number_of_messages: 1
})

if receive_message_result.messages.count > 0
  puts "\n#{receive_message_result.messages[0].body}"
else
  puts "\nNo messages received."
end
```

## 指定 Amazon SQS 中的消息可见性超时

Amazon SQS 在收到消息后，会立即将消息保留在队列中。为防止其他用户再次处理消息，Amazon SQS 会设置可见性超时。这是 Amazon SQS 阻止其他使用组件接收并处理消息的一段时间。要了解更多信息，请参阅可见性超时。

在此示例中，您将适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 与 Amazon SQS 配合使用来：

1. 通过使用 Aws::SQS::Client#get_queue_url 来获取现有队列的 URL。
2. 通过使用 Aws::SQS::Client#receive_message 来接收最多 10 个消息。
3. 通过使用 Aws::SQS::Client#change_message_visibility 来指定在收到消息后消息不可见的时间间隔。

### 先决条件

在运行示例代码之前，您需要安装和配置适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK，如中所述：

- 安装适用于 Ruby 的 S AWS DK
- 为 Ruby 配置 S AWS DK

您还需要创建队列 my-queue，您可以在 Amazon SQS 控制台中执行此操作。

示例

```
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# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

# Demonstrates how to specify the time interval during which messages to a queue are
 not visible after being received.

require 'aws-sdk-sqs'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')

begin
  queue_name = "my-queue"
  queue_url = sqs.get_queue_url(queue_name: queue_name).queue_url

  receive_message_result_before = sqs.receive_message({
    queue_url: queue_url,
    max_number_of_messages: 10 # Receive up to 10 messages, if there are that many.
  })

  puts "Before attempting to change message visibility timeout: received
 #{receive_message_result_before.messages.count} message(s)."

  receive_message_result_before.messages.each do |message|
    sqs.change_message_visibility({
      queue_url: queue_url,
      receipt_handle: message.receipt_handle,
      visibility_timeout: 30 # This message will not be visible for 30 seconds after
 first receipt.
    })
  end
```

```
  # Try to retrieve the original messages after setting their visibility timeout.
  receive_message_result_after = sqs.receive_message({
    queue_url: queue_url,
    max_number_of_messages: 10
  })

  puts "\nAfter attempting to change message visibility timeout: received
 #{receive_message_result_after.messages.count} message(s)."

rescue Aws::SQS::Errors::NonExistentQueue
  puts "Cannot receive messages for a queue named '#{receive_queue_name}', as it does
 not exist."
end
```

## Amazon WorkDocs 示例

您可以使用以下示例使用适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 访问亚马逊 WorkDocs （亚马逊 WorkDocs）。有关亚马逊的更多信息 WorkDocs，请参阅亚马逊 WorkDocs 文档。

您需要您的组织 ID 才能使用这些示例。使用以下步骤从 AWS 控制台获取您的组织 ID：

- 选择 AWS Directory Service
- 选择 `Directories`

组织编号与您的 Amazon WorkDocs 网站`Directory ID`相对应。

示例

主题

- 列出用户
- 列出用户文档

### 列出用户

以下示例列出了组织中的所有用户的名称、电子邮件地址和根文件夹。选择 Copy 将代码保存在本地，或参阅本主题末尾的完整示例的链接。

1. 需要 AWS 适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 模块并创建亚马逊 WorkDocs 客户端。

2. 使用您的组织 ID 调用 `describe_users`，并按升序获取所有用户名。

1. 显示有关用户的信息。

```
# Copyright 2010-2019 Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License").
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. A copy of the
# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-workdocs'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

client = Aws::WorkDocs::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Set to the OrganizationId of your WorkDocs site
orgId = 'd-123456789c'

resp = client.describe_users({
  organization_id: orgId,
  include: "ALL", # accepts ALL, ACTIVE_PENDING
  order: "ASCENDING", # accepts ASCENDING, DESCENDING
  sort: "USER_NAME", # accepts USER_NAME, FULL_NAME, STORAGE_LIMIT, USER_STATUS,
 STORAGE_USED
})

resp.users.each do |user|
  puts "First name:  #{user.given_name}"
  puts "Last name:   #{user.surname}"
  puts "Email:       #{user.email_address}"
  puts "Root folder: #{user.root_folder_id}"
  puts
end
```

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

## 列出用户文档

以下示例列出用户的文档。选择 Copy 将代码保存在本地，或参阅本主题末尾的完整示例的链接。

1. 需要适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 模块。
2. 创建一个助手方法来获取用户的根文件夹。
3. 创建 Amazon WorkDocs 客户端。
4. 获取该用户的根文件夹。

5. 调用 `describe_folder_contents` 以按升序获取文件夹的内容。

6. 显示用户的根文件夹中的每个文档的名称、大小（以字节为单位）、上次修改日期、文档 ID 和版本 ID。

```
# Copyright 2010-2019 Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
#
# This file is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License").
# You may not use this file except in compliance with the License. A copy of the
# License is located at
#
# http://aws.amazon.com/apache2.0/
#
# This file is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS
# OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific
# language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

require 'aws-sdk-workdocs'  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

def get_user_folder(client, orgId, user_email)
  root_folder = ''

  resp = client.describe_users({
    organization_id: orgId,
  })

  # resp.users should have only one entry
  resp.users.each do |user|
    if user.email_address == user_email
      root_folder = user.root_folder_id
    end
  end
```

```
  return root_folder
end

client = Aws::WorkDocs::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Set to the email address of a user
user_email = 'someone@somewhere'

# Set to the OrganizationId of your WorkDocs site.
orgId = 'd-123456789c'

user_folder = get_user_folder(client, orgId, user_email)

if user_folder == ''
  puts 'Could not get root folder for user with email address ' + user_email
  exit(1)
end

resp = client.describe_folder_contents({
  folder_id: user_folder, # required
  sort: "NAME", # accepts DATE, NAME
  order: "ASCENDING", # accepts ASCENDING, DESCENDING
})

resp.documents.each do |doc|
  md = doc.latest_version_metadata

  puts "Name:          #{md.name}"
  puts "Size (bytes):  #{md.size}"
  puts "Last modified: #{doc.modified_timestamp}"
  puts "Doc ID:        #{doc.id}"
  puts "Version ID:    #{md.id}"
  puts
end
```

请参阅上的完整示例 GitHub。

# 适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 代码示例

本主题中的代码示例向您展示了如何使用 wit AWS SDK for Ruby h AWS。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

跨服务示例是指跨多个 AWS 服务工作的示例应用程序。

示例

- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的操作和场景
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的跨服务示例

# 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的操作和场景

以下代码示例说明如何使用with来执行操作和实现常见场景 AWS 服务。 AWS SDK for Ruby

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景是指显示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

服务

- CloudTrail 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的示例
- CloudWatch 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的亚马逊 DocumentDB 示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 DynamoDB 示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Amazon EC2 示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Elastic Beanstalk 示例
- EventBridge 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的示例
- AWS Glue 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 IAM 示例

- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Kinesis 示例
- AWS KMS 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Lambda 示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Amazon Polly 示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Amazon RDS 示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Amazon S3 示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Amazon SES 示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Amazon SES API v2 示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Amazon SNS 示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Amazon SQS 示例
- AWS STS 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的示例
- 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的亚马逊 WorkDocs 示例

## CloudTrail 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用with来执行操作和实现常见场景 CloudTrail。 AWS SDK for Ruby

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

### 操作

#### `CreateTrail`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateTrail`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-cloudtrail" # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
require "aws-sdk-s3"
require "aws-sdk-sts"

def create_trail_example(s3_client, sts_client, cloudtrail_client, trail_name,
 bucket_name)

  resp = sts_client.get_caller_identity({})
  account_id = resp.account

  # Attach policy to an Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) bucket.
  s3_client.create_bucket(bucket: bucket_name)
  begin
    policy = {
      "Version" => "2012-10-17",
      "Statement" => [
        {
          "Sid" => "AWSCloudTrailAclCheck20150319",
          "Effect" => "Allow",
          "Principal" => {
            "Service" => "cloudtrail.amazonaws.com"
          },
          "Action" => "s3:GetBucketAcl",
          "Resource" => "arn:aws:s3:::#{bucket_name}"
        },
        {
          "Sid" => "AWSCloudTrailWrite20150319",
          "Effect" => "Allow",
          "Principal" => {
            "Service" => "cloudtrail.amazonaws.com"
          },
          "Action" => "s3:PutObject",
          "Resource" => "arn:aws:s3:::#{bucket_name}/AWSLogs/#{account_id}/*",
          "Condition" => {
```

```
            "StringEquals" => {
              "s3:x-amz-acl" => "bucket-owner-full-control"
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }.to_json

    s3_client.put_bucket_policy(
      bucket: bucket_name,
      policy: policy
    )
    puts "Successfully added policy to bucket #{bucket_name}"
  end

  begin
    cloudtrail_client.create_trail({
                                     name: trail_name, # required
                                     s3_bucket_name: bucket_name # required
                                   })

    puts "Successfully created trail: #{trail_name}."
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts "Got error trying to create trail #{trail_name}:\n #{e}"
    puts e
    exit 1
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateTrail中的。

### `DeleteTrail`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteTrail`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
  client.delete_trail({
                        name: trail_name # required
                      })
  puts "Successfully deleted trail: " + trail_name
rescue StandardError => err
  puts "Got error trying to delete trail: " + trail_name + ":"
  puts err
  exit 1
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteTrail中的。

### `ListTrails`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListTrails`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-cloudtrail"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

def describe_trails_example(client)
  resp = client.describe_trails({})
  puts "Found #{resp.trail_list.count} trail(s)."

  resp.trail_list.each do |trail|
    puts "Name:           " + trail.name
    puts "S3 bucket name: " + trail.s3_bucket_name
    puts
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListTrails中的。

### `LookupEvents`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `LookupEvents`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-cloudtrail" # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# @param [Object] client
def lookup_events_example(client)
  resp = client.lookup_events
  puts "Found #{resp.events.count} events:"
  resp.events.each do |e|
    puts "Event name:   #{e.event_name}"
    puts "Event ID:     #{e.event_id}"
    puts "Event time:   #{e.event_time}"
    puts "Resources:"

    e.resources.each do |r|
      puts "  Name:       #{r.resource_name}"
      puts "  Type:       #{r.resource_type}"
      puts ""
    end
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考LookupEvents中的。

## CloudWatch 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用with来执行操作和实现常见场景 CloudWatch。 AWS SDK for Ruby

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

## 操作

### `DescribeAlarms`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeAlarms`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-cloudwatch"

# Lists the names of available Amazon CloudWatch alarms.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @example
#   list_alarms(Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def list_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
  response = cloudwatch_client.describe_alarms
  if response.metric_alarms.count.positive?
    response.metric_alarms.each do |alarm|
      puts alarm.alarm_name
    end
  else
    puts "No alarms found."
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about alarms: #{e.message}"
```

```
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DescribeAlarms中的。

### `DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeAlarmsForMetric`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @example
#   describe_metric_alarms(Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def describe_metric_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
  response = cloudwatch_client.describe_alarms

  if response.metric_alarms.count.positive?
    response.metric_alarms.each do |alarm|
      puts "-" * 16
      puts "Name:           " + alarm.alarm_name
      puts "State value:    " + alarm.state_value
      puts "State reason:   " + alarm.state_reason
      puts "Metric:         " + alarm.metric_name
      puts "Namespace:      " + alarm.namespace
      puts "Statistic:      " + alarm.statistic
      puts "Period:         " + alarm.period.to_s
      puts "Unit:           " + alarm.unit.to_s
      puts "Eval. periods:  " + alarm.evaluation_periods.to_s
      puts "Threshold:      " + alarm.threshold.to_s
      puts "Comp. operator: " + alarm.comparison_operator

      if alarm.key?(:ok_actions) && alarm.ok_actions.count.positive?
```

```
        puts "OK actions:"
        alarm.ok_actions.each do |a|
          puts "  " + a
        end
      end

      if alarm.key?(:alarm_actions) && alarm.alarm_actions.count.positive?
        puts "Alarm actions:"
        alarm.alarm_actions.each do |a|
          puts "  " + a
        end
      end

      if alarm.key?(:insufficient_data_actions) &&
          alarm.insufficient_data_actions.count.positive?
        puts "Insufficient data actions:"
        alarm.insufficient_data_actions.each do |a|
          puts "  " + a
        end
      end

      puts "Dimensions:"
      if alarm.key?(:dimensions) && alarm.dimensions.count.positive?
        alarm.dimensions.each do |d|
          puts "  Name: " + d.name + ", Value: " + d.value
        end
      else
        puts "  None for this alarm."
      end
    end
  else
    puts "No alarms found."
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about alarms: #{e.message}"
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ""

  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby cw-ruby-example-show-alarms.rb REGION"
```

```
    puts "Example: ruby cw-ruby-example-show-alarms.rb us-east-1"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = "us-east-1"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end

  cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: region)
  puts "Available alarms:"
  describe_metric_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的。

### `DisableAlarmActions`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DisableAlarmActions`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Disables an alarm in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# Prerequisites.
#
# - The alarm to disable.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param alarm_name [String] The name of the alarm to disable.
```

```
# @return [Boolean] true if the alarm was disabled; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless alarm_actions_disabled?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'ObjectsInBucket'
#   )
def alarm_actions_disabled?(cloudwatch_client, alarm_name)
  cloudwatch_client.disable_alarm_actions(alarm_names: [alarm_name])
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error disabling alarm actions: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  alarm_name = "ObjectsInBucket"
  alarm_description = "Objects exist in this bucket for more than 1 day."
  metric_name = "NumberOfObjects"
  # Notify this Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when
  # the alarm transitions to the ALARM state.
  alarm_actions = ["arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:111111111111:Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic"]
  namespace = "AWS/S3"
  statistic = "Average"
  dimensions = [
    {
      name: "BucketName",
      value: "doc-example-bucket"
    },
    {
      name: "StorageType",
      value: "AllStorageTypes"
    }
  ]
  period = 86_400 # Daily (24 hours * 60 minutes * 60 seconds = 86400 seconds).
  unit = "Count"
  evaluation_periods = 1 # More than one day.
  threshold = 1 # One object.
  comparison_operator = "GreaterThanThreshold" # More than one object.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon CloudWatch.
  region = "us-east-1"

  cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: region)
```

```
  if alarm_created_or_updated?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    alarm_name,
    alarm_description,
    metric_name,
    alarm_actions,
    namespace,
    statistic,
    dimensions,
    period,
    unit,
    evaluation_periods,
    threshold,
    comparison_operator
  )
    puts "Alarm '#{alarm_name}' created or updated."
  else
    puts "Could not create or update alarm '#{alarm_name}'."
  end

  if alarm_actions_disabled?(cloudwatch_client, alarm_name)
    puts "Alarm '#{alarm_name}' disabled."
  else
    puts "Could not disable alarm '#{alarm_name}'."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DisableAlarmActions中的。

### ListMetrics

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ListMetrics。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Lists available metrics for a metric namespace in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param metric_namespace [String] The namespace of the metric.
# @example
#   list_metrics_for_namespace(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'SITE/TRAFFIC'
#   )
def list_metrics_for_namespace(cloudwatch_client, metric_namespace)
  response = cloudwatch_client.list_metrics(namespace: metric_namespace)

  if response.metrics.count.positive?
    response.metrics.each do |metric|
      puts "  Metric name: #{metric.metric_name}"
      if metric.dimensions.count.positive?
        puts "    Dimensions:"
        metric.dimensions.each do |dimension|
          puts "      Name: #{dimension.name}, Value: #{dimension.value}"
        end
      else
        puts "No dimensions found."
      end
    end
  else
    puts "No metrics found for namespace '#{metric_namespace}'. " \
      "Note that it could take up to 15 minutes for recently-added metrics " \
      "to become available."
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
```

```
  metric_namespace = "SITE/TRAFFIC"
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon CloudWatch.
  region = "us-east-1"

  cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: region)

  # Add three datapoints.
  puts "Continuing..." unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    metric_namespace,
    "UniqueVisitors",
    "SiteName",
    "example.com",
    5_885.0,
    "Count"
  )

  puts "Continuing..." unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    metric_namespace,
    "UniqueVisits",
    "SiteName",
    "example.com",
    8_628.0,
    "Count"
  )

  puts "Continuing..." unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    metric_namespace,
    "PageViews",
    "PageURL",
    "example.html",
    18_057.0,
    "Count"
  )

  puts "Metrics for namespace '#{metric_namespace}':"
  list_metrics_for_namespace(cloudwatch_client, metric_namespace)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListMetrics中的。

### PutMetricAlarm

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 PutMetricAlarm。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Creates or updates an alarm in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param alarm_name [String] The name of the alarm.
# @param alarm_description [String] A description about the alarm.
# @param metric_name [String] The name of the metric associated with the alarm.
# @param alarm_actions [Array] A list of Strings representing the
#   Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) to execute when the alarm transitions to the
#   ALARM state.
# @param namespace [String] The namespace for the metric to alarm on.
# @param statistic [String] The statistic for the metric.
# @param dimensions [Array] A list of dimensions for the metric, specified as
#   Aws::CloudWatch::Types::Dimension.
# @param period [Integer] The number of seconds before re-evaluating the metric.
# @param unit [String] The unit of measure for the statistic.
# @param evaluation_periods [Integer] The number of periods over which data is
#   compared to the specified threshold.
# @param theshold [Float] The value against which the specified statistic is
 compared.
# @param comparison_operator [String] The arithmetic operation to use when
#   comparing the specified statistic and threshold.
# @return [Boolean] true if the alarm was created or updated; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless alarm_created_or_updated?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'ObjectsInBucket',
#     'Objects exist in this bucket for more than 1 day.',
```

```
#     'NumberOfObjects',
#     ['arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic'],
#     'AWS/S3',
#     'Average',
#     [
#       {
#         name: 'BucketName',
#         value: 'doc-example-bucket'
#       },
#       {
#         name: 'StorageType',
#         value: 'AllStorageTypes'
#       }
#     ],
#     86_400,
#     'Count',
#     1,
#     1,
#     'GreaterThanThreshold'
#   )
def alarm_created_or_updated?(
  cloudwatch_client,
  alarm_name,
  alarm_description,
  metric_name,
  alarm_actions,
  namespace,
  statistic,
  dimensions,
  period,
  unit,
  evaluation_periods,
  threshold,
  comparison_operator
)
  cloudwatch_client.put_metric_alarm(
    alarm_name: alarm_name,
    alarm_description: alarm_description,
    metric_name: metric_name,
    alarm_actions: alarm_actions,
    namespace: namespace,
    statistic: statistic,
    dimensions: dimensions,
    period: period,
```

```
    unit: unit,
    evaluation_periods: evaluation_periods,
    threshold: threshold,
    comparison_operator: comparison_operator
  )
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating alarm: #{e.message}"
  return false
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考PutMetricAlarm中的。

### PutMetricData

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 PutMetricData。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-cloudwatch"

# Adds a datapoint to a metric in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param metric_namespace [String] The namespace of the metric to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param metric_name [String] The name of the metric to add the datapoint to.
# @param dimension_name [String] The name of the dimension to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param dimension_value [String] The value of the dimension to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param metric_value [Float] The value of the datapoint.
# @param metric_unit [String] The unit of measurement for the datapoint.
# @return [Boolean]
```

```
# @example
#   exit 1 unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'SITE/TRAFFIC',
#     'UniqueVisitors',
#     'SiteName',
#     'example.com',
#     5_885.0,
#     'Count'
#   )
def datapoint_added_to_metric?(
  cloudwatch_client,
  metric_namespace,
  metric_name,
  dimension_name,
  dimension_value,
  metric_value,
  metric_unit
)
  cloudwatch_client.put_metric_data(
    namespace: metric_namespace,
    metric_data: [
      {
        metric_name: metric_name,
        dimensions: [
          {
            name: dimension_name,
            value: dimension_value
          }
        ],
        value: metric_value,
        unit: metric_unit
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Added data about '#{metric_name}' to namespace " \
    "'#{metric_namespace}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error adding data about '#{metric_name}' to namespace " \
    "'#{metric_namespace}': #{e.message}"
  return false
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考PutMetricData中的。

# 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的亚马逊 DocumentDB 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何在 Amazon DocumentDB 中 AWS SDK for Ruby 使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 无服务器示例

## 无服务器示例

从亚马逊文档数据库触发器调用 Lambda 函数

以下代码示例说明如何实现一个 Lambda 函数，该函数接收通过从 DocumentDB 更改流接收记录而触发的事件。该函数检索 DocumentDB 有效负载并记录记录内容。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在无服务器示例存储库中查找完整示例，并了解如何进行设置和运行。

使用 Ruby 使用 Lambda 使用亚马逊文档数据库事件。

```
require 'json'
```

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['events'].each do |record|
    log_document_db_event(record)
  end
  'OK'
end

def log_document_db_event(record)
  event_data = record['event'] || {}
  operation_type = event_data['operationType'] || 'Unknown'
  db = event_data.dig('ns', 'db') || 'Unknown'
  collection = event_data.dig('ns', 'coll') || 'Unknown'
  full_document = event_data['fullDocument'] || {}

  puts "Operation type: #{operation_type}"
  puts "db: #{db}"
  puts "collection: #{collection}"
  puts "Full document: #{JSON.pretty_generate(full_document)}"
end
```

## 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 DynamoDB 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何在 DynamoDB 中使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。 AWS SDK for Ruby

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作
- 场景
- 无服务器示例

## 操作

### `BatchExecuteStatement`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `BatchExecuteStatement`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

使用 PartiQL 读取一批项目。

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLBatch

  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Selects a batch of items from a table using PartiQL
  #
  # @param batch_titles [Array] Collection of movie titles
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::BatchExecuteStatementOutput]
  def batch_execute_select(batch_titles)
    request_items = batch_titles.map do |title, year|
      {
        statement: "SELECT * FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
        parameters: [title, year]
      }
    end
    @dynamodb.client.batch_execute_statement({statements: request_items})
  end
```

使用 PartiQL 删除一批项目。

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLBatch

  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Deletes a batch of items from a table using PartiQL
  #
  # @param batch_titles [Array] Collection of movie titles
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::BatchExecuteStatementOutput]
  def batch_execute_write(batch_titles)
    request_items = batch_titles.map do |title, year|
      {
        statement: "DELETE FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
        parameters: [title, year]
      }
    end
    @dynamodb.client.batch_execute_statement({statements: request_items})
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

### `BatchWriteItem`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `BatchWriteItem`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data. Items are sent in
  # batches of 25 until all items are written.
  #
  # @param movies [Enumerable] The data to put in the table. Each item must contain
 at least
  #                            the keys required by the schema that was specified
 when the
  #                            table was created.
  def write_batch(movies)
    index = 0
    slice_size = 25
    while index < movies.length
      movie_items = []
      movies[index, slice_size].each do |movie|
        movie_items.append({put_request: { item: movie }})
      end
      @dynamo_resource.client.batch_write_item({request_items: { @table.name =>
 movie_items }})
      index += slice_size
    end
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts(
      "Couldn't load data into table #{@table.name}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考BatchWriteItem中的。

### `CreateTable`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateTable`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table_name
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
  # The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
  # title as the sort key.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to create.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Table] The newly created table.
  def create_table(table_name)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.create_table(
      table_name: table_name,
      key_schema: [
        {attribute_name: "year", key_type: "HASH"},  # Partition key
        {attribute_name: "title", key_type: "RANGE"}  # Sort key
      ],
      attribute_definitions: [
        {attribute_name: "year", attribute_type: "N"},
        {attribute_name: "title", attribute_type: "S"}
```

```
      ],
      provisioned_throughput: {read_capacity_units: 10, write_capacity_units: 10})
    @dynamo_resource.client.wait_until(:table_exists, table_name: table_name)
    @table
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed create table #{table_name}:\n#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateTable中的。

### `DeleteItem`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteItem`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Deletes a movie from the table.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to delete.
  # @param year [Integer] The release year of the movie to delete.
  def delete_item(title, year)
    @table.delete_item(key: {"year" => year, "title" => title})
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't delete movie #{title}. Here's why:")
```

```
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteItem中的。

### `DeleteTable`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteTable`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table_name
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Deletes the table.
  def delete_table
    @table.delete
    @table = nil
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't delete table. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
```

```
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteTable中的。

### `DescribeTable`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeTable`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table_name
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
  # a member variable.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to check.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
  def exists?(table_name)
    @dynamo_resource.client.describe_table(table_name: table_name)
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} exists")
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} doesn't exist")
```

```
    false
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't check for existence of #{table_name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DescribeTable中的。

### `ExecuteStatement`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ExecuteStatement`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

使用 PartiQL 选择单个项目。

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle

  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Gets a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  # Note: To perform more fine-grained selects,
  # use the Client.query instance method instead.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to search.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def select_item_by_title(title)
```

```
    request = {
      statement: "SELECT * FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=?",
      parameters: [title]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

使用 PartiQL 更新单个项目。

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle

  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Updates a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @param rating [Float] The new rating to assign the title.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def update_rating_by_title(title, year, rating)
    request = {
      statement: "UPDATE \"#{@table.name}\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? and
 year=?",
      parameters: [{ "N": rating }, title, year]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

使用 PartiQL 添加单个项目。

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle

  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table
```

```
  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Adds a single record to a table using PartiQL.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @param plot [String] The plot of the movie.
  # @param rating [Float] The new rating to assign the title.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def insert_item(title, year, plot, rating)
    request = {
      statement: "INSERT INTO \"#{@table.name}\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?,
 'info': ?}",
      parameters: [title, year, {'plot': plot, 'rating': rating}]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

使用 PartiQL 删除单个项目。

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle

  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Deletes a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def delete_item_by_title(title, year)
```

```
    request = {
      statement: "DELETE FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
      parameters: [title, year]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ExecuteStatement中的。

### `GetItem`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetItem`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie.
  # @param year [Integer] The release year of the movie.
  # @return [Hash] The data about the requested movie.
  def get_item(title, year)
    @table.get_item(key: {"year" => year, "title" => title})
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't get movie #{title} (#{year}) from table #{@table.name}:\n")
```

```
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考GetItem中的。

### `ListTables`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListTables`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

确定表是否存在。

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table_name
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
  # a member variable.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to check.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
  def exists?(table_name)
```

```
    @dynamo_resource.client.describe_table(table_name: table_name)
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} exists")
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} doesn't exist")
    false
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't check for existence of #{table_name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考[ListTables](#)中的。

### `PutItem`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutItem`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 [AWS 代码示例存储库](#)中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Adds a movie to the table.
  #
  # @param movie [Hash] The title, year, plot, and rating of the movie.
  def add_item(movie)
    @table.put_item(
```

```
      item: {
        "year" => movie[:year],
        "title" => movie[:title],
        "info" => {"plot" => movie[:plot], "rating" => movie[:rating]}})
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't add movie #{title} to table #{@table.name}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考PutItem中的。

### `Query`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `Query`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库 中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.
  #
  # @param year [Integer] The year to query.
  # @return [Array] The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
  def query_items(year)
    response = @table.query(
```

```
      key_condition_expression: "#yr = :year",
      expression_attribute_names: {"#yr" => "year"},
      expression_attribute_values: {":year" => year})
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't query for movies released in #{year}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    response.items
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考中的 Query。

### Scan

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 Scan。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
  # Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.
  #
  # @param year_range [Hash] The range of years to retrieve.
  # @return [Array] The list of movies released in the specified years.
  def scan_items(year_range)
```

```
    movies = []
    scan_hash = {
      filter_expression: "#yr between :start_yr and :end_yr",
      projection_expression: "#yr, title, info.rating",
      expression_attribute_names: {"#yr" => "year"},
      expression_attribute_values: {
        ":start_yr" => year_range[:start], ":end_yr" => year_range[:end]}
    }
    done = false
    start_key = nil
    until done
      scan_hash[:exclusive_start_key] = start_key unless start_key.nil?
      response = @table.scan(scan_hash)
      movies.concat(response.items) unless response.items.empty?
      start_key = response.last_evaluated_key
      done = start_key.nil?
    end
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    movies
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考中的 Scan。

### `UpdateItem`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateItem`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
```

```
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.
  #
  # @param movie [Hash] The title, year, plot, rating of the movie.
  def update_item(movie)

    response = @table.update_item(
      key: {"year" => movie[:year], "title" => movie[:title]},
      update_expression: "set info.rating=:r",
      expression_attribute_values: { ":r" => movie[:rating] },
      return_values: "UPDATED_NEW")
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't update movie #{movie[:title]} (#{movie[:year]}) in table
#{@table.name}\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    response.attributes
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考UpdateItem中的。

## 场景

开始使用表、项目和查询

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建可保存电影数据的表。
- 在表中加入单一电影，获取并更新此电影。
- 向 JSON 示例文件的表中写入电影数据。
- 查询在给定年份发行的电影。
- 扫描在年份范围内发行的电影。

- 删除表中的电影后再删除表。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

创建封装 DynamoDB 表的类。

```
# Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
# The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
# title as the sort key.
#
# @param table_name [String] The name of the table to create.
# @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Table] The newly created table.
def create_table(table_name)
  @table = @dynamo_resource.create_table(
    table_name: table_name,
    key_schema: [
      {attribute_name: "year", key_type: "HASH"},  # Partition key
      {attribute_name: "title", key_type: "RANGE"}  # Sort key
    ],
    attribute_definitions: [
      {attribute_name: "year", attribute_type: "N"},
      {attribute_name: "title", attribute_type: "S"}
    ],
    provisioned_throughput: {read_capacity_units: 10, write_capacity_units: 10})
  @dynamo_resource.client.wait_until(:table_exists, table_name: table_name)
  @table
rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Failed create table #{table_name}:\n#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

创建助手函数以下载并提取示例 JSON 文件。

```
# Gets sample movie data, either from a local file or by first downloading it from
```

```
  # the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
  #
  # @param movie_file_name [String] The local file name where the movie data is
 stored in JSON format.
  # @return [Hash] The movie data as a Hash.
  def fetch_movie_data(movie_file_name)
    if !File.file?(movie_file_name)
      @logger.debug("Downloading #{movie_file_name}...")
      movie_content = URI.open(
        "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/samples/
moviedata.zip"
      )
      movie_json = ""
      Zip::File.open_buffer(movie_content) do |zip|
        zip.each do |entry|
          movie_json = entry.get_input_stream.read
        end
      end
    else
      movie_json = File.read(movie_file_name)
    end
    movie_data = JSON.parse(movie_json)
    # The sample file lists over 4000 movies. This returns only the first 250.
    movie_data.slice(0, 250)
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts("Failure downloading movie data:\n#{e}")
    raise
  end
```

运行交互式场景以创建表并对其执行操作。

```
  table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-#{rand(10**4)}"
  scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
  dynamodb_wrapper = DynamoDBBasics.new(table_name)

  new_step(1, "Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.")
  unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
    puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print "Done!\n".green
  end
```

```
 new_step(2, "Add a new record to the DynamoDB table.")
 my_movie = {}
 my_movie[:title] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Enter the title of a movie to add to the
table. E.g. The Matrix")
 my_movie[:year] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("What year was it released? E.g. 1989").to_i
 my_movie[:rating] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it?
E.g. 7").to_i
 my_movie[:plot] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Enter a brief summary of the plot. E.g. A
man awakens to a new reality.")
 dynamodb_wrapper.add_item(my_movie)
 puts("\nNew record added:")
 puts JSON.pretty_generate(my_movie).green
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(3, "Update a record in the DynamoDB table.")
 my_movie[:rating] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Let's update the movie you added with a
new rating, e.g. 3:").to_i
 response = dynamodb_wrapper.update_item(my_movie)
 puts("Updated '#{my_movie[:title]}' with new attributes:")
 puts JSON.pretty_generate(response).green
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(4, "Get a record from the DynamoDB table.")
 puts("Searching for #{my_movie[:title]} (#{my_movie[:year]})...")
 response = dynamodb_wrapper.get_item(my_movie[:title], my_movie[:year])
 puts JSON.pretty_generate(response).green
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(5, "Write a batch of items into the DynamoDB table.")
 download_file = "moviedata.json"
 puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
 movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
 puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
 scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
 puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(5, "Query for a batch of items by key.")
 loop do
   release_year = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Enter a year between 1972 and 2018, e.g.
1999:").to_i
   results = dynamodb_wrapper.query_items(release_year)
   if results.any?
     puts("There were #{results.length} movies released in #{release_year}:")
```

```
      results.each do |movie|
        print "\t #{movie["title"]}".green
      end
      break
    else
      continue = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Found no movies released in #{release_year}!
Try another year? (y/n)")
      break if !continue.eql?("y")
    end
  end
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(6, "Scan for a batch of items using a filter expression.")
  years = {}
  years[:start] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Enter a starting year between 1972 and
2018:")
  years[:end] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Enter an ending year between 1972 and 2018:")
  releases = dynamodb_wrapper.scan_items(years)
  if !releases.empty?
    puts("Found #{releases.length} movies.")
    count = Question.ask(
      "How many do you want to see? ", method(:is_int), in_range(1,
releases.length))
    puts("Here are your #{count} movies:")
    releases.take(count).each do |release|
      puts("\t#{release["title"]}")
    end
  else
    puts("I don't know about any movies released between #{years[:start]} "\
         "and #{years[:end]}.")
  end
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(7, "Delete an item from the DynamoDB table.")
  answer = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Do you want to remove '#{my_movie[:title]}'? (y/n)
")
  if answer.eql?("y")
    dynamodb_wrapper.delete_item(my_movie[:title], my_movie[:year])
    puts("Removed '#{my_movie[:title]}' from the table.")
    print "\nDone!\n".green
  end

  new_step(8, "Delete the DynamoDB table.")
  answer = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Delete the table? (y/n)")
```

```
  if answer.eql?("y")
    scaffold.delete_table
    puts("Deleted #{table_name}.")
  else
    puts("Don't forget to delete the table when you're done!")
  end
  print "\nThanks for watching!\n".green
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError
  puts("Something went wrong with the demo.")
rescue Errno::ENOENT
  true
end
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考》中的以下主题。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查询
  - 扫描
  - UpdateItem

使用批量 PartiQL 语句查询表

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 通过运行多个 SELECT 语句来获取一批项目。
- 通过运行多个 INSERT 语句来添加一批项目。
- 通过运行多个 UPDATE 语句来更新一批项目。
- 通过运行多个 DELETE 语句来删除一批项目。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

运行创建表并运行批量 PartiQL 查询的场景。

```
 table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-partiql-#{rand(10**4)}"
 scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
 sdk = DynamoDBPartiQLBatch.new(table_name)

 new_step(1, "Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.")
 unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
   puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
   scaffold.create_table(table_name)
   print "Done!\n".green
 end

 new_step(2, "Populate DynamoDB table with movie data.")
 download_file = "moviedata.json"
 puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
 movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
 puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
 scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
 puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(3, "Select a batch of items from the movies table.")
 puts "Let's select some popular movies for side-by-side comparison."
 response = sdk.batch_execute_select([["Mean Girls", 2004], ["Goodfellas", 1977],
["The Prancing of the Lambs", 2005]])
 puts("Items selected: #{response['responses'].length}\n")
 print "\nDone!\n".green

 new_step(4, "Delete a batch of items from the movies table.")
 sdk.batch_execute_write([["Mean Girls", 2004], ["Goodfellas", 1977], ["The
Prancing of the Lambs", 2005]])
 print "\nDone!\n".green

 new_step(5, "Delete the table.")
```

```
  if scaffold.exists?(table_name)
    scaffold.delete_table
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

使用 PartiQL 来查询表

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 通过运行 SELECT 语句来获取项目。
- 通过运行 INSERT 语句来添加项目。
- 通过运行 UPDATE 语句来更新项目。
- 通过运行 DELETE 语句来删除项目。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

运行创建表并运行 PartiQL 查询的场景。

```
table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-partiql-#{rand(10**8)}"
scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
sdk = DynamoDBPartiQLSingle.new(table_name)

new_step(1, "Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.")
unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
  puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
  scaffold.create_table(table_name)
  print "Done!\n".green
end

new_step(2, "Populate DynamoDB table with movie data.")
```

```
  download_file = "moviedata.json"
  puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
  movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
  puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
  scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
  puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
  print "Done!\n".green

  new_step(3, "Select a single item from the movies table.")
  response = sdk.select_item_by_title("Star Wars")
  puts("Items selected for title 'Star Wars': #{response.items.length}\n")
  print "#{response.items.first}".yellow
  print "\n\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(4, "Update a single item from the movies table.")
  puts "Let's correct the rating on The Big Lebowski to 10.0."
  sdk.update_rating_by_title("The Big Lebowski", 1998, 10.0)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(5, "Delete a single item from the movies table.")
  puts "Let's delete The Silence of the Lambs because it's just too scary."
  sdk.delete_item_by_title("The Silence of the Lambs", 1991)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(6, "Insert a new item into the movies table.")
  puts "Let's create a less-scary movie called The Prancing of the Lambs."
  sdk.insert_item("The Prancing of the Lambs", 2005, "A movie about happy
 livestock.", 5.0)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(7, "Delete the table.")
  if scaffold.exists?(table_name)
    scaffold.delete_table
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考[ExecuteStatement](#)中的。

## 无服务器示例

### 通过 DynamoDB 触发器调用 Lambda 函数

以下代码示例演示如何实现 Lambda 函数，该函数接收通过从 DynamoDB 流接收记录而触发的事件。该函数检索 DynamoDB 有效负载，并记录下记录内容。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在无服务器示例存储库中查找完整示例，并了解如何进行设置和运行。

通过 Ruby 将 DynamoDB 事件与 Lambda 结合使用。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    return 'received empty event' if event['Records'].empty?

    event['Records'].each do |record|
      log_dynamodb_record(record)
    end

    "Records processed: #{event['Records'].length}"
  end

  def log_dynamodb_record(record)
    puts record['eventID']
    puts record['eventName']
    puts "DynamoDB Record: #{JSON.generate(record['dynamodb'])}"
  end
```

### 通过 DynamoDB 触发器报告 Lambda 函数批处理项目失败

以下代码示例演示如何为接收来自 DynamoDB 流的事件的 Lambda 函数实现部分批量响应。该函数在响应中报告批处理项目失败，并指示 Lambda 稍后重试这些消息。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在无服务器示例存储库中查找完整示例，并了解如何进行设置和运行。

报告使用 Ruby 通过 Lambda 进行 DynamoDB 批处理项目失败。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    records = event["Records"]
    cur_record_sequence_number = ""

    records.each do |record|
      begin
        # Process your record
        cur_record_sequence_number = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
      rescue StandardError => e
        # Return failed record's sequence number
        return {"batchItemFailures" => [{"itemIdentifier" =>
 cur_record_sequence_number}]}
      end
    end

    {"batchItemFailures" => []}
  end
```

# 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Amazon EC2 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何在 Amazon EC2 中使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。 AWS SDK for Ruby

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

## 操作

### `AllocateAddress`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AllocateAddress`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Creates an Elastic IP address in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @return [String] The allocation ID corresponding to the Elastic IP address.
# @example
#   puts allocate_elastic_ip_address(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def allocate_elastic_ip_address(ec2_client)
  response = ec2_client.allocate_address(domain: "vpc")
  return response.allocation_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error allocating Elastic IP address: #{e.message}"
  return "Error"
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考AllocateAddress中的。

### `AssociateAddress`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AssociateAddress`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
# (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The allocation ID corresponding to the Elastic IP address.
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param allocation_id [String] The ID of the allocation corresponding to
#   the Elastic IP address.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [String] The assocation ID corresponding to the association of the
#   Elastic IP address to the instance.
# @example
#   puts allocate_elastic_ip_address(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'eipalloc-04452e528a66279EX',
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX')
def associate_elastic_ip_address_with_instance(
  ec2_client,
  allocation_id,
  instance_id
)
  response = ec2_client.associate_address(
    allocation_id: allocation_id,
    instance_id: instance_id,
  )
  return response.association_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error associating Elastic IP address with instance: #{e.message}"
  return "Error"
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考AssociateAddress中的。

### `CreateKeyPair`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateKeyPair`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# This code example does the following:
# 1. Creates a key pair in Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
# 2. Displays information about available key pairs.
# 3. Deletes the key pair.

require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param key_pair_name [String] The name for the key pair and private
#   key file.
# @return [Boolean] true if the key pair and private key file were
#   created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless key_pair_created?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-key-pair'
#   )
def key_pair_created?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
  key_pair = ec2_client.create_key_pair(key_name: key_pair_name)
  puts "Created key pair '#{key_pair.key_name}' with fingerprint " \
    "'#{key_pair.key_fingerprint}' and ID '#{key_pair.key_pair_id}'."
  filename = File.join(Dir.home, key_pair_name + ".pem")
  File.open(filename, "w") { |file| file.write(key_pair.key_material) }
  puts "Private key file saved locally as '#{filename}'."
  return true
rescue Aws::EC2::Errors::InvalidKeyPairDuplicate
  puts "Error creating key pair: a key pair named '#{key_pair_name}' " \
```

```
    "already exists."
  return false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating key pair or saving private key file: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Displays information about available key pairs in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   describe_key_pairs(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_key_pairs
  if result.key_pairs.count.zero?
    puts "No key pairs found."
  else
    puts "Key pair names:"
    result.key_pairs.each do |key_pair|
      puts key_pair.key_name
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about key pairs: #{e.message}"
end

# Deletes a key pair in Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The key pair to delete.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param key_pair_name [String] The name of the key pair to delete.
# @return [Boolean] true if the key pair was deleted; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless key_pair_deleted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-key-pair'
#   )
def key_pair_deleted?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
  ec2_client.delete_key_pair(key_name: key_pair_name)
  return true
```

```
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting key pair: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  key_pair_name = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-key-pairs.rb KEY_PAIR_NAME REGION"
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-key-pairs.rb my-key-pair us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    key_pair_name = "my-key-pair"
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    key_pair_name = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Displaying existing key pair names before creating this key pair..."
  describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)

  puts "-" * 10
  puts "Creating key pair..."
  unless key_pair_created?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
    puts "Stopping program."
    exit 1
  end

  puts "-" * 10
  puts "Displaying existing key pair names after creating this key pair..."
  describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)

  puts "-" * 10
  puts "Deleting key pair..."
  unless key_pair_deleted?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
```

```
    puts "Stopping program. You must delete the key pair yourself."
    exit 1
  end
  puts "Key pair deleted."

  puts "-" * 10
  puts "Now that the key pair is deleted, " \
    "also deleting the related private key pair file..."
  filename = File.join(Dir.home, key_pair_name + ".pem")
  File.delete(filename)
  if File.exist?(filename)
    puts "Could not delete file at '#{filename}'. You must delete it yourself."
  else
    puts "File deleted."
  end

  puts "-" * 10
  puts "Displaying existing key pair names after deleting this key pair..."
  describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateKeyPair中的。

### `CreateRouteTable`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateRouteTable`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Prerequisites:
#
```

```
# - A VPC in Amazon VPC.
# - A subnet in that VPC.
# - A gateway attached to that subnet.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the route table.
# @param subnet_id [String] The ID of the subnet for the route table.
# @param gateway_id [String] The ID of the gateway for the route.
# @param destination_cidr_block [String] The destination CIDR block
#   for the route.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the route table.
# @param tag_value [String] The value portion of the tag for the route table.
# @return [Boolean] true if the route table was created and associated;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless route_table_created_and_associated?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE',
#     'subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE',
#     'igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE',
#     '0.0.0.0/0',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def route_table_created_and_associated?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  subnet_id,
  gateway_id,
  destination_cidr_block,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  route_table = ec2_resource.create_route_table(vpc_id: vpc_id)
  puts "Created route table with ID '#{route_table.id}'."
  route_table.create_tags(
    tags: [
      {
        key: tag_key,
        value: tag_value
      }
    ]
  )
```

```
  puts "Added tags to route table."
  route_table.create_route(
    destination_cidr_block: destination_cidr_block,
    gateway_id: gateway_id
  )
  puts "Created route with destination CIDR block " \
    "'#{destination_cidr_block}' and associated with gateway " \
    "with ID '#{gateway_id}'."
  route_table.associate_with_subnet(subnet_id: subnet_id)
  puts "Associated route table with subnet with ID '#{subnet_id}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or associating route table: #{e.message}"
  puts "If the route table was created but not associated, you should " \
    "clean up by deleting the route table."
  return false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  vpc_id = ""
  subnet_id = ""
  gateway_id = ""
  destination_cidr_block = ""
  tag_key = ""
  tag_value = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-route-table.rb " \
      "VPC_ID SUBNET_ID GATEWAY_ID DESTINATION_CIDR_BLOCK " \
      "TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION"
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-route-table.rb " \
      "vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE " \
      "'0.0.0.0/0' my-key my-value us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    vpc_id = "vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE"
    subnet_id = "subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE"
    gateway_id = "igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE"
    destination_cidr_block = "0.0.0.0/0"
    tag_key = "my-key"
```

```
    tag_value = "my-value"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    vpc_id = ARGV[0]
    subnet_id = ARGV[1]
    gateway_id = ARGV[2]
    destination_cidr_block = ARGV[3]
    tag_key = ARGV[4]
    tag_value = ARGV[5]
    region = ARGV[6]
  end

  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)

  if route_table_created_and_associated?(
    ec2_resource,
    vpc_id,
    subnet_id,
    gateway_id,
    destination_cidr_block,
    tag_key,
    tag_value
  )
    puts "Route table created and associated."
  else
    puts "Route table not created or not associated."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateRouteTable中的。

### `CreateSecurityGroup`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateSecurityGroup`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# This code example does the following:
# 1. Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
# 2. Adds inbound rules to the security group.
# 3. Displays information about available security groups.
# 4. Deletes the security group.

require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon EC2 client.
# @param group_name [String] A name for the security group.
# @param description [String] A description for the security group.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the security group.
# @return [String] The ID of security group that was created.
# @example
#   puts create_security_group(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-security-group',
#     'This is my security group.',
#     'vpc-6713dfEX'
#   )
def create_security_group(
  ec2_client,
  group_name,
  description,
  vpc_id
)
```

```
  security_group = ec2_client.create_security_group(
    group_name: group_name,
    description: description,
    vpc_id: vpc_id
  )
  puts "Created security group '#{group_name}' with ID " \
    "'#{security_group.group_id}' in VPC with ID '#{vpc_id}'."
  return security_group.group_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating security group: #{e.message}"
  return "Error"
end

# Adds an inbound rule to an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The security group.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized Amazon EC2 client.
# @param security_group_id [String] The ID of the security group.
# @param ip_protocol [String] The network protocol for the inbound rule.
# @param from_port [String] The originating port for the inbound rule.
# @param to_port [String] The destination port for the inbound rule.
# @param cidr_ip_range [String] The CIDR IP range for the inbound rule.
# @return
# @example
#   exit 1 unless security_group_ingress_authorized?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'sg-030a858e078f1b9EX',
#     'tcp',
#     '80',
#     '80',
#     '0.0.0.0/0'
#   )
def security_group_ingress_authorized?(
  ec2_client,
  security_group_id,
  ip_protocol,
  from_port,
  to_port,
  cidr_ip_range
)
```

```
  ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
    group_id: security_group_id,
    ip_permissions: [
      {
        ip_protocol: ip_protocol,
        from_port: from_port,
        to_port: to_port,
        ip_ranges: [
          {
            cidr_ip: cidr_ip_range
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Added inbound rule to security group '#{security_group_id}' for protocol " \
    "'#{ip_protocol}' from port '#{from_port}' to port '#{to_port}' " \
    "with CIDR IP range '#{cidr_ip_range}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error adding inbound rule to security group: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Displays information about a security group's IP permissions set in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A security group with inbound rules, outbound rules, or both.
#
# @param p [Aws::EC2::Types::IpPermission] The IP permissions set.
# @example
#   ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
#   response = ec2_client.describe_security_groups
#   unless sg.ip_permissions.empty?
#     describe_security_group_permissions(
#       response.security_groups[0].ip_permissions[0]
#     )
#   end
def describe_security_group_permissions(perm)
  print "  Protocol: #{perm.ip_protocol == '-1' ? 'All' : perm.ip_protocol}"

  unless perm.from_port.nil?
```

```
    if perm.from_port == "-1" || perm.from_port == -1
      print ", From: All"
    else
      print ", From: #{perm.from_port}"
    end
  end

  unless perm.to_port.nil?
    if perm.to_port == "-1" || perm.to_port == -1
      print ", To: All"
    else
      print ", To: #{perm.to_port}"
    end
  end

  if perm.key?(:ipv_6_ranges) && perm.ipv_6_ranges.count.positive?
    print ", CIDR IPv6: #{perm.ipv_6_ranges[0].cidr_ipv_6}"
  end

  if perm.key?(:ip_ranges) && perm.ip_ranges.count.positive?
    print ", CIDR IPv4: #{perm.ip_ranges[0].cidr_ip}"
  end

  print "\n"
end

# Displays information about available security groups in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized Amazon EC2 client.
# @example
#   describe_security_groups(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def describe_security_groups(ec2_client)
  response = ec2_client.describe_security_groups

  if response.security_groups.count.positive?
    response.security_groups.each do |sg|
      puts "-" * (sg.group_name.length + 13)
      puts "Name:        #{sg.group_name}"
      puts "Description: #{sg.description}"
      puts "Group ID:    #{sg.group_id}"
      puts "Owner ID:    #{sg.owner_id}"
      puts "VPC ID:      #{sg.vpc_id}"
```

```
      if sg.tags.count.positive?
        puts "Tags:"
        sg.tags.each do |tag|
          puts "  Key: #{tag.key}, Value: #{tag.value}"
        end
      end

      unless sg.ip_permissions.empty?
        puts "Inbound rules:" if sg.ip_permissions.count.positive?
        sg.ip_permissions.each do |p|
          describe_security_group_permissions(p)
        end
      end

      unless sg.ip_permissions_egress.empty?
        puts "Outbound rules:" if sg.ip_permissions.count.positive?
        sg.ip_permissions_egress.each do |p|
          describe_security_group_permissions(p)
        end
      end
    end
  else
    puts "No security groups found."
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about security groups: #{e.message}"
end

# Deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The security group.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon EC2 client.
# @param security_group_id [String] The ID of the security group to delete.
# @return [Boolean] true if the security group was deleted; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless security_group_deleted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'sg-030a858e078f1b9EX'
#   )
```

```
def security_group_deleted?(ec2_client, security_group_id)
  ec2_client.delete_security_group(group_id: security_group_id)
  puts "Deleted security group '#{security_group_id}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting security group: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  group_name = ""
  description = ""
  vpc_id = ""
  ip_protocol_http = ""
  from_port_http = ""
  to_port_http = ""
  cidr_ip_range_http = ""
  ip_protocol_ssh = ""
  from_port_ssh = ""
  to_port_ssh = ""
  cidr_ip_range_ssh = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-security-group.rb " \
      "GROUP_NAME DESCRIPTION VPC_ID IP_PROTOCOL_1 FROM_PORT_1 TO_PORT_1 " \
      "CIDR_IP_RANGE_1 IP_PROTOCOL_2 FROM_PORT_2 TO_PORT_2 " \
      "CIDR_IP_RANGE_2 REGION"
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-security-group.rb " \
      "my-security-group 'This is my security group.' vpc-6713dfEX " \
      "tcp 80 80 '0.0.0.0/0' tcp 22 22 '0.0.0.0/0' us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    group_name = "my-security-group"
    description = "This is my security group."
    vpc_id = "vpc-6713dfEX"
    ip_protocol_http = "tcp"
    from_port_http = "80"
    to_port_http = "80"
    cidr_ip_range_http = "0.0.0.0/0"
    ip_protocol_ssh = "tcp"
    from_port_ssh = "22"
```

```
  to_port_ssh = "22"
  cidr_ip_range_ssh = "0.0.0.0/0"
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  region = "us-west-2"
# Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
else
  group_name = ARGV[0]
  description = ARGV[1]
  vpc_id = ARGV[2]
  ip_protocol_http = ARGV[3]
  from_port_http = ARGV[4]
  to_port_http = ARGV[5]
  cidr_ip_range_http = ARGV[6]
  ip_protocol_ssh = ARGV[7]
  from_port_ssh = ARGV[8]
  to_port_ssh = ARGV[9]
  cidr_ip_range_ssh = ARGV[10]
  region = ARGV[11]
end

security_group_id = ""
security_group_exists = false
ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

puts "Attempting to create security group..."
security_group_id = create_security_group(
  ec2_client,
  group_name,
  description,
  vpc_id
)
if security_group_id == "Error"
  puts "Could not create security group. Skipping this step."
else
  security_group_exists = true
end

if security_group_exists
  puts "Attempting to add inbound rules to security group..."
  unless security_group_ingress_authorized?(
    ec2_client,
    security_group_id,
    ip_protocol_http,
    from_port_http,
```

```
      to_port_http,
      cidr_ip_range_http
    )
      puts "Could not add inbound HTTP rule to security group. " \
        "Skipping this step."
    end

    unless security_group_ingress_authorized?(
      ec2_client,
      security_group_id,
      ip_protocol_ssh,
      from_port_ssh,
      to_port_ssh,
      cidr_ip_range_ssh
    )
      puts "Could not add inbound SSH rule to security group. " \
        "Skipping this step."
    end
  end

  puts "\nInformation about available security groups:"
  describe_security_groups(ec2_client)

  if security_group_exists
    puts "\nAttempting to delete security group..."
    unless security_group_deleted?(ec2_client, security_group_id)
      puts "Could not delete security group. You must delete it yourself."
    end
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateSecurityGroup中的。

### CreateSubnet

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 CreateSubnet。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Creates a subnet within a virtual private cloud (VPC) in
# Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) and then tags
# the subnet.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon VPC.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the subnet.
# @param cidr_block [String] The IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet.
# @param availability_zone [String] The ID of the Availability Zone
#   for the subnet.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the subnet.
# @param tag_vlue [String] The value portion of the tag for the subnet.
# @return [Boolean] true if the subnet was created and tagged;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless subnet_created_and_tagged?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'vpc-6713dfEX',
#     '10.0.0.0/24',
#     'us-west-2a',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def subnet_created_and_tagged?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  cidr_block,
```

```
  availability_zone,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  subnet = ec2_resource.create_subnet(
    vpc_id: vpc_id,
    cidr_block: cidr_block,
    availability_zone: availability_zone
  )
  subnet.create_tags(
    tags: [
      {
        key: tag_key,
        value: tag_value
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Subnet created with ID '#{subnet.id}' in VPC with ID '#{vpc_id}' " \
    "and CIDR block '#{cidr_block}' in availability zone " \
    "'#{availability_zone}' and tagged with key '#{tag_key}' and " \
    "value '#{tag_value}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or tagging subnet: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  vpc_id = ""
  cidr_block = ""
  availability_zone = ""
  tag_key = ""
  tag_value = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-subnet.rb " \
      "VPC_ID CIDR_BLOCK AVAILABILITY_ZONE TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-subnet.rb " \
      "vpc-6713dfEX 10.0.0.0/24 us-west-2a my-key my-value us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
```

```
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    vpc_id = "vpc-6713dfEX"
    cidr_block = "10.0.0.0/24"
    availability_zone = "us-west-2a"
    tag_key = "my-key"
    tag_value = "my-value"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    vpc_id = ARGV[0]
    cidr_block = ARGV[1]
    availability_zone = ARGV[2]
    tag_key = ARGV[3]
    tag_value = ARGV[4]
    region = ARGV[5]
  end

  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)

  if subnet_created_and_tagged?(
    ec2_resource,
    vpc_id,
    cidr_block,
    availability_zone,
    tag_key,
    tag_value
  )
    puts "Subnet created and tagged."
  else
    puts "Subnet not created or not tagged."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateSubnet中的。

### CreateVpc

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 CreateVpc。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Creates a virtual private cloud (VPC) in
# Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) and then tags
# the VPC.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param cidr_block [String] The IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the VPC.
# @param tag_value [String] The value portion of the tag for the VPC.
# @return [Boolean] true if the VPC was created and tagged;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless vpc_created_and_tagged?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     '10.0.0.0/24',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def vpc_created_and_tagged?(
  ec2_resource,
  cidr_block,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  vpc = ec2_resource.create_vpc(cidr_block: cidr_block)

  # Create a public DNS by enabling DNS support and DNS hostnames.
  vpc.modify_attribute(enable_dns_support: { value: true })
  vpc.modify_attribute(enable_dns_hostnames: { value: true })

  vpc.create_tags(tags: [{ key: tag_key, value: tag_value }])
```

```
  puts "Created VPC with ID '#{vpc.id}' and tagged with key " \
    "'#{tag_key}' and value '#{tag_value}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "#{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  cidr_block = ""
  tag_key = ""
  tag_value = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-vpc.rb " \
      "CIDR_BLOCK TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-vpc.rb " \
      "10.0.0.0/24 my-key my-value us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    cidr_block = "10.0.0.0/24"
    tag_key = "my-key"
    tag_value = "my-value"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    cidr_block = ARGV[0]
    tag_key = ARGV[1]
    tag_value = ARGV[2]
    region = ARGV[3]
  end

  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)

  if vpc_created_and_tagged?(
    ec2_resource,
    cidr_block,
    tag_key,
```

```
    tag_value
  )
    puts "VPC created and tagged."
  else
    puts "VPC not created or not tagged."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateVpc中的。

### `DescribeInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeInstances`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized EC2 resource object.
# @example
#   list_instance_ids_states(Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_instance_ids_states(ec2_resource)
  response = ec2_resource.instances
  if response.count.zero?
    puts "No instances found."
  else
    puts "Instances -- ID, state:"
    response.each do |instance|
      puts "#{instance.id}, #{instance.state.name}"
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
```

```
  puts "Error getting information about instances: #{e.message}"
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-get-all-instance-info.rb REGION"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-get-all-instance-info.rb us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end
  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)
  list_instance_ids_states(ec2_resource)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DescribeInstances中的。

### `DescribeRegions`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeRegions`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   list_regions_endpoints(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_regions_endpoints(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_regions
  # Enable pretty printing.
  max_region_string_length = 16
  max_endpoint_string_length = 33
  # Print header.
  print "Region"
  print " " * (max_region_string_length - "Region".length)
  print "  Endpoint\n"
  print "-" * max_region_string_length
  print "  "
  print "-" * max_endpoint_string_length
  print "\n"
  # Print Regions and their endpoints.
  result.regions.each do |region|
    print region.region_name
    print " " * (max_region_string_length - region.region_name.length)
    print "  "
    print region.endpoint
    print "\n"
  end
end

# Displays a list of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# Availability Zones available to you depending on the AWS Region
# of the Amazon EC2 client.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   list_availability_zones(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_availability_zones(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_availability_zones
  # Enable pretty printing.
  max_region_string_length = 16
  max_zone_string_length = 18
  max_state_string_length = 9
  # Print header.
  print "Region"
  print " " * (max_region_string_length - "Region".length)
```

```
  print "  Zone"
  print " " * (max_zone_string_length - "Zone".length)
  print "  State\n"
  print "-" * max_region_string_length
  print "  "
  print "-" * max_zone_string_length
  print "  "
  print "-" * max_state_string_length
  print "\n"
  # Print Regions, Availability Zones, and their states.
  result.availability_zones.each do |zone|
    print zone.region_name
    print " " * (max_region_string_length - zone.region_name.length)
    print "  "
    print zone.zone_name
    print " " * (max_zone_string_length - zone.zone_name.length)
    print "  "
    print zone.state
    # Print any messages for this Availability Zone.
    if zone.messages.count.positive?
      print "\n"
      puts "  Messages for this zone:"
      zone.messages.each do |message|
        print "    #{message.message}\n"
      end
    end
    print "\n"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-regions-availability-zones.rb REGION"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-regions-availability-zones.rb us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
```

```
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "AWS Regions for Amazon EC2 that are available to you:"
  list_regions_endpoints(ec2_client)
  puts "\n\nAmazon EC2 Availability Zones that are available to you for AWS Region
 '#{region}':"
  list_availability_zones(ec2_client)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DescribeRegions中的。

### `ReleaseAddress`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ReleaseAddress`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Releases an Elastic IP address from an
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - An Amazon EC2 instance with an associated Elastic IP address.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param allocation_id [String] The ID of the allocation corresponding to
#   the Elastic IP address.
# @return [Boolean] true if the Elastic IP address was released;
#   otherwise, false.
```

```
# @example
#   exit 1 unless elastic_ip_address_released?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'eipalloc-04452e528a66279EX'
#   )
def elastic_ip_address_released?(ec2_client, allocation_id)
  ec2_client.release_address(allocation_id: allocation_id)
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error releasing Elastic IP address: #{e.message}")
  return false
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ReleaseAddress中的。

### `StartInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `StartInstances`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Attempts to start an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was started; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_started?(
```

```
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_started?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

  if response.instance_statuses.count.positive?
    state = response.instance_statuses[0].instance_state.name
    case state
    when "pending"
      puts "Error starting instance: the instance is pending. Try again later."
      return false
    when "running"
      puts "The instance is already running."
      return true
    when "terminated"
      puts "Error starting instance: " \
        "the instance is terminated, so you cannot start it."
      return false
    end
  end

  ec2_client.start_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_running, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts "Instance started."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error starting instance: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb " \
      "INSTANCE_ID REGION "
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb " \
      "i-123abc us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
```

```
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = "i-123abc"
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Attempting to start instance '#{instance_id}' " \
    "(this might take a few minutes)..."
  unless instance_started?(ec2_client, instance_id)
    puts "Could not start instance."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考StartInstances中的。

### `StopInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `StopInstances`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
```

```
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was stopped; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_stopped?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_stopped?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

  if response.instance_statuses.count.positive?
    state = response.instance_statuses[0].instance_state.name
    case state
    when "stopping"
      puts "The instance is already stopping."
      return true
    when "stopped"
      puts "The instance is already stopped."
      return true
    when "terminated"
      puts "Error stopping instance: " \
        "the instance is terminated, so you cannot stop it."
      return false
    end
  end

  ec2_client.stop_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_stopped, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts "Instance stopped."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error stopping instance: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-stop-instance-i-123abc.rb " \
```

```
      "INSTANCE_ID REGION "
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb " \
      "i-123abc us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = "i-123abc"
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Attempting to stop instance '#{instance_id}' " \
    "(this might take a few minutes)..."
  unless instance_stopped?(ec2_client, instance_id)
    puts "Could not stop instance."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考StopInstances中的。

### `TerminateInstances`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `TerminateInstances`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was terminated; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_terminated?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_terminated?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

  if response.instance_statuses.count.positive? &&
    response.instance_statuses[0].instance_state.name == "terminated"

    puts "The instance is already terminated."
    return true
  end

  ec2_client.terminate_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_terminated, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts "Instance terminated."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error terminating instance: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-terminate-instance-i-123abc.rb " \
      "INSTANCE_ID REGION "
   # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
```

```
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-terminate-instance-i-123abc.rb " \
      "i-123abc us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = "i-123abc"
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Attempting to terminate instance '#{instance_id}' " \
    "(this might take a few minutes)..."
  unless instance_terminated?(ec2_client, instance_id)
    puts "Could not terminate instance."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考TerminateInstances中的。

## 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Elastic Beanstalk 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何在 Elastic Beanstalk 中 AWS SDK for Ruby 使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

## 操作

### `DescribeApplications`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeApplications`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Class to manage Elastic Beanstalk applications
class ElasticBeanstalkManager
  def initialize(eb_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists applications and their environments
  def list_applications
    @eb_client.describe_applications.applications.each do |application|
      log_application_details(application)
      list_environments(application.application_name)
    end
  rescue Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Elastic Beanstalk Service Error: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Logs application details
  def log_application_details(application)
    @logger.info("Name:        #{application.application_name}")
    @logger.info("Description: #{application.description}")
  end

  # Lists and logs details of environments for a given application
```

```
  def list_environments(application_name)
    @eb_client.describe_environments(application_name:
 application_name).environments.each do |env|
      @logger.info("  Environment:  #{env.environment_name}")
      @logger.info("    URL:        #{env.cname}")
      @logger.info("    Health:     #{env.health}")
    end
  rescue Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing environments for application #{application_name}:
 #{e.message}")
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DescribeApplications中的。

### `ListAvailableSolutionStacks`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListAvailableSolutionStacks`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Manages listing of AWS Elastic Beanstalk solution stacks
# @param [Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Client] eb_client
# @param [String] filter - Returns subset of results based on match
# @param [Logger] logger
class StackLister
  # Initialize with AWS Elastic Beanstalk client
  def initialize(eb_client, filter, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @filter = filter.downcase
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists and logs Elastic Beanstalk solution stacks
  def list_stacks
```

```
    stacks = @eb_client.list_available_solution_stacks.solution_stacks
    orig_length = stacks.length
    filtered_length = 0

    stacks.each do |stack|
      if @filter.empty? || stack.downcase.include?(@filter)
        @logger.info(stack)
        filtered_length += 1
      end
    end

    log_summary(filtered_length, orig_length)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing solution stacks: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Logs summary of listed stacks
  def log_summary(filtered_length, orig_length)
    if @filter.empty?
      @logger.info("Showed #{orig_length} stack(s)")
    else
      @logger.info("Showed #{filtered_length} stack(s) of #{orig_length}")
    end
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListAvailableSolutionStacks中的。

### `UpdateApplication`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateApplication`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Manages deployment of Rails applications to AWS Elastic Beanstalk
class RailsAppDeployer
  def initialize(eb_client, s3_client, app_name, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @s3_client = s3_client
    @app_name = app_name
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deploys the latest application version to Elastic Beanstalk
  def deploy
    create_storage_location
    zip_file_name = create_zip_file
    upload_zip_to_s3(zip_file_name)
    create_and_deploy_new_application_version(zip_file_name)
  end

  private

  # Creates a new S3 storage location for the application
  def create_storage_location
    resp = @eb_client.create_storage_location
    @logger.info("Created storage location in bucket #{resp.s3_bucket}")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to create storage location: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates a ZIP file of the application using git
  def create_zip_file
    zip_file_basename = SecureRandom.urlsafe_base64
    zip_file_name = "#{zip_file_basename}.zip"
    `git archive --format=zip -o #{zip_file_name} HEAD`
    zip_file_name
  end

  # Uploads the ZIP file to the S3 bucket
  def upload_zip_to_s3(zip_file_name)
    zip_contents = File.read(zip_file_name)
    key = "#{@app_name}/#{zip_file_name}"
    @s3_client.put_object(body: zip_contents, bucket: fetch_bucket_name, key: key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to upload ZIP file to S3: #{e.message}")
  end
```

```
  # Fetches the S3 bucket name from Elastic Beanstalk application versions
  def fetch_bucket_name
    app_versions = @eb_client.describe_application_versions(application_name:
@app_name)
    av = app_versions.application_versions.first
    av.source_bundle.s3_bucket
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to fetch bucket name: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates a new application version and deploys it
  def create_and_deploy_new_application_version(zip_file_name)
    version_label = File.basename(zip_file_name, ".zip")
    @eb_client.create_application_version(
      process: false,
      application_name: @app_name,
      version_label: version_label,
      source_bundle: {
        s3_bucket: fetch_bucket_name,
        s3_key: "#{@app_name}/#{zip_file_name}"
      },
      description: "Updated #{Time.now.strftime('%d/%m/%Y')}"
    )
    update_environment(version_label)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to create or deploy application version: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the environment to the new application version
  def update_environment(version_label)
    env_name = fetch_environment_name
    @eb_client.update_environment(
      environment_name: env_name,
      version_label: version_label
    )
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to update environment: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Fetches the environment name of the application
  def fetch_environment_name
    envs = @eb_client.describe_environments(application_name: @app_name)
```

```
    envs.environments.first.environment_name
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to fetch environment name: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考UpdateApplication中的。

## EventBridge 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用with来执行操作和实现常见场景 EventBridge。 AWS SDK for Ruby

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 场景

### 场景

创建并触发规则

以下代码示例展示了如何在 Amazon 中创建和触发规则 EventBridge。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

按照正确的顺序调用函数。

```
require "aws-sdk-sns"
require "aws-sdk-iam"
require "aws-sdk-cloudwatchevents"
require "aws-sdk-ec2"
require "aws-sdk-cloudwatch"
require "aws-sdk-cloudwatchlogs"
require "securerandom"
```

检查为该函数提供的主题中是否存在指定的 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 主题。

```
# Checks whether the specified Amazon SNS
# topic exists among those provided to this function.
# This is a helper function that is called by the topic_exists? function.
#
# @param topics [Array] An array of Aws::SNS::Types::Topic objects.
# @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the topic to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the topic ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#   response = sns_client.list_topics
#   if topic_found?(
#     response.topics,
#     'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
#   )
#     puts 'Topic found.'
#   end

def topic_found?(topics, topic_arn)
  topics.each do |topic|
    return true if topic.topic_arn == topic_arn
  end
  return false
end
```

检查 Amazon SNS 中可供调用方使用的主题中，是否存在指定主题。

```
# Checks whether the specified topic exists among those available to the
# caller in Amazon SNS.
#
```

```
# @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] An initialized Amazon SNS client.
# @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the topic to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the topic ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless topic_exists?(
#     Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
#   )
def topic_exists?(sns_client, topic_arn)
  puts "Searching for topic with ARN '#{topic_arn}'..."
  response = sns_client.list_topics
  if response.topics.count.positive?
    if topic_found?(response.topics, topic_arn)
      puts "Topic found."
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page? do
      response = response.next_page
      if response.topics.count.positive?
        if topic_found?(response.topics, topic_arn)
          puts "Topic found."
          return true
        end
      end
    end
  end
  puts "Topic not found."
  return false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Topic not found: #{e.message}"
  return false
end
```

在 Amazon SNS 中创建主题，然后订阅一个电子邮件地址，以接收有关该主题的通知。

```
# Creates a topic in Amazon SNS
# and then subscribes an email address to receive notifications to that topic.
#
# @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] An initialized Amazon SNS client.
# @param topic_name [String] The name of the topic to create.
# @param email_address [String] The email address of the recipient to notify.
# @return [String] The ARN of the topic that was created.
```

```
# @example
#   puts create_topic(
#     Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic',
#     'mary@example.com'
#   )
def create_topic(sns_client, topic_name, email_address)
  puts "Creating the topic named '#{topic_name}'..."
  topic_response = sns_client.create_topic(name: topic_name)
  puts "Topic created with ARN '#{topic_response.topic_arn}'."
  subscription_response = sns_client.subscribe(
    topic_arn: topic_response.topic_arn,
    protocol: "email",
    endpoint: email_address,
    return_subscription_arn: true
  )
  puts "Subscription created with ARN " \
    "'#{subscription_response.subscription_arn}'. Have the owner of the " \
    "email address '#{email_address}' check their inbox in a few minutes " \
    "and confirm the subscription to start receiving notification emails."
  return topic_response.topic_arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or subscribing to topic: #{e.message}"
  return "Error"
end
```

检查为该函数提供的角色中是否存在指定的 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 角色。

```
# Checks whether the specified AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
# role exists among those provided to this function.
# This is a helper function that is called by the role_exists? function.
#
# @param roles [Array] An array of Aws::IAM::Role objects.
# @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the role ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#   response = iam_client.list_roles
#   if role_found?(
#     response.roles,
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
```

```
#     puts 'Role found.'
#   end
def role_found?(roles, role_arn)
  roles.each do |role|
    return true if role.arn == role_arn
  end
  return false
end
```

检查 IAM 中可供调用方使用的角色中，是否存在指定角色。

```
# Checks whether the specified role exists among those available to the
# caller in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the role ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless role_exists?(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def role_exists?(iam_client, role_arn)
  puts "Searching for role with ARN '#{role_arn}'..."
  response = iam_client.list_roles
  if response.roles.count.positive?
    if role_found?(response.roles, role_arn)
      puts "Role found."
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page? do
      response = response.next_page
      if response.roles.count.positive?
        if role_found?(response.roles, role_arn)
          puts "Role found."
          return true
        end
      end
    end
  end
  puts "Role not found."
  return false
```

```
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Role not found: #{e.message}"
  return false
end
```

在 IAM 中创建一个角色。

```
# Creates a role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
# This role is used by a rule in Amazon EventBridge to allow
# that rule to operate within the caller's account.
# This role is designed to be used specifically by this code example.
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role to create.
# @return [String] The ARN of the role that was created.
# @example
#   puts create_role(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def create_role(iam_client, role_name)
  puts "Creating the role named '#{role_name}'..."
  response = iam_client.create_role(
    assume_role_policy_document: {
      'Version': "2012-10-17",
      'Statement': [
        {
          'Sid': "",
          'Effect': "Allow",
          'Principal': {
            'Service': "events.amazonaws.com"
          },
          'Action': "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
      ]
    }.to_json,
    path: "/",
    role_name: role_name
  )
  puts "Role created with ARN '#{response.role.arn}'."
  puts "Adding access policy to role..."
  iam_client.put_role_policy(
```

```
    policy_document: {
      'Version': "2012-10-17",
      'Statement': [
        {
          'Sid': "CloudWatchEventsFullAccess",
          'Effect': "Allow",
          'Resource': "*",
          'Action': "events:*"
        },
        {
          'Sid': "IAMPassRoleForCloudWatchEvents",
          'Effect': "Allow",
          'Resource': "arn:aws:iam::*:role/AWS_Events_Invoke_Targets",
          'Action': "iam:PassRole"
        }
      ]
    }.to_json,
    policy_name: "CloudWatchEventsPolicy",
    role_name: role_name
  )
  puts "Access policy added to role."
  return response.role.arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating role or adding policy to it: #{e.message}"
  puts "If the role was created, you must add the access policy " \
    "to the role yourself, or delete the role yourself and try again."
  return "Error"
end
```

检查为该函数提供的 EventBridge 规则中是否存在指定的规则。

```
# Checks whether the specified Amazon EventBridge rule exists among
# those provided to this function.
# This is a helper function that is called by the rule_exists? function.
#
# @param rules [Array] An array of Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Types::Rule objects.
# @param rule_arn [String] The name of the rule to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the name of the rule was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   cloudwatchevents_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#   response = cloudwatchevents_client.list_rules
#   if rule_found?(response.rules, 'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change')
```

```
#     puts 'Rule found.'
#   end
def rule_found?(rules, rule_name)
  rules.each do |rule|
    return true if rule.name == rule_name
  end
  return false
end
```

检查指定规则是否存在于中调用者可用的规则中 EventBridge。

```
# Checks whether the specified rule exists among those available to the
# caller in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# @param cloudwatchevents_client [Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Client]
#   An initialized Amazon EventBridge client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the rule name was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless rule_exists?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def rule_exists?(cloudwatchevents_client, rule_name)
  puts "Searching for rule with name '#{rule_name}'..."
  response = cloudwatchevents_client.list_rules
  if response.rules.count.positive?
    if rule_found?(response.rules, rule_name)
      puts "Rule found."
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page? do
      response = response.next_page
      if response.rules.count.positive?
        if rule_found?(response.rules, rule_name)
          puts "Rule found."
          return true
        end
      end
    end
  end
  puts "Rule not found."
```

```
  return false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Rule not found: #{e.message}"
  return false
end
```

在中创建规则 EventBridge。

```
# Creates a rule in Amazon EventBridge.
# This rule is triggered whenever an available instance in
# Amazon EC2 changes to the specified state.
# This rule is designed to be used specifically by this code example.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) that is designed
#   to be used specifically by this code example.
# - A topic in Amazon SNS.
#
# @param cloudwatchevents_client [Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Client]
#   An initialized Amazon EventBridge client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule to create.
# @param rule_description [String] Some description for this rule.
# @param instance_state [String] The state that available instances in
#   Amazon EC2 must change to, to
#   trigger this rule.
# @param role_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM role.
# @param target_id [String] Some identifying string for the rule's target.
# @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the Amazon SNS topic.
# @return [Boolean] true if the rule was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless rule_created?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'Triggers when any available EC2 instance starts.',
#     'running',
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'sns-topic',
#     'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
#   )
def rule_created?(
  cloudwatchevents_client,
```

```
  rule_name,
  rule_description,
  instance_state,
  role_arn,
  target_id,
  topic_arn
)
  puts "Creating rule with name '#{rule_name}'..."
  put_rule_response = cloudwatchevents_client.put_rule(
    name: rule_name,
    description: rule_description,
    event_pattern: {
      'source': [
        "aws.ec2"
      ],
      'detail-type': [
        "EC2 Instance State-change Notification"
      ],
      'detail': {
        'state': [
          instance_state
        ]
      }
    }.to_json,
    state: "ENABLED",
    role_arn: role_arn
  )
  puts "Rule created with ARN '#{put_rule_response.rule_arn}'."

  put_targets_response = cloudwatchevents_client.put_targets(
    rule: rule_name,
    targets: [
      {
        id: target_id,
        arn: topic_arn
      }
    ]
  )
  if put_targets_response.key?(:failed_entry_count) &&
      put_targets_response.failed_entry_count > 0
    puts "Error(s) adding target to rule:"
    put_targets_response.failed_entries.each do |failure|
      puts failure.error_message
    end
```

```
    return false
  else
    return true
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating rule or adding target to rule: #{e.message}"
  puts "If the rule was created, you must add the target " \
    "to the rule yourself, or delete the rule yourself and try again."
  return false
end
```

在 Amazon Logs 中查看调用者可用的日志组中是否存在指定的 CloudWatch 日志组。

```
# Checks to see whether the specified log group exists among those available
# to the caller in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the log group name was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless log_group_exists?(
#     Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def log_group_exists?(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  puts "Searching for log group with name '#{log_group_name}'..."
  response = cloudwatchlogs_client.describe_log_groups(
    log_group_name_prefix: log_group_name
  )
  if response.log_groups.count.positive?
    response.log_groups.each do |log_group|
      if log_group.log_group_name == log_group_name
        puts "Log group found."
        return true
      end
    end
  end
  puts "Log group not found."
  return false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Log group not found: #{e.message}"
```

```
  return false
end
```

在 “日志” 中创建 CloudWatch 日志组。

```
# Creates a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group to create.
# @return [Boolean] true if the log group name was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless log_group_created?(
#     Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def log_group_created?(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  puts "Attempting to create log group with the name '#{log_group_name}'..."
  cloudwatchlogs_client.create_log_group(log_group_name: log_group_name)
  puts "Log group created."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating log group: #{e.message}"
  return false
end
```

在 Logs 中将事件写入 CloudWatch 日志流。

```
# Writes an event to a log stream in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
# - A log stream within the log group.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @param log_stream_name [String] The name of the log stream within
#   the log group.
# @param message [String] The message to write to the log stream.
```

```
# @param sequence_token [String] If available, the sequence token from the
#   message that was written immediately before this message. This sequence
#   token is returned by Amazon CloudWatch Logs whenever you programmatically
#   write a message to the log stream.
# @return [String] The sequence token that is returned by
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs after successfully writing the message to the
#   log stream.
# @example
#   puts log_event(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#     '2020/11/19/53f985be-199f-408e-9a45-fc242df41fEX',
#     "Instance 'i-033c48ef067af3dEX' restarted.",
#     '495426724868310740095796045676567882148068632824696073EX'
#   )
def log_event(
  cloudwatchlogs_client,
  log_group_name,
  log_stream_name,
  message,
  sequence_token
)
  puts "Attempting to log '#{message}' to log stream '#{log_stream_name}'..."
  event = {
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    log_stream_name: log_stream_name,
    log_events: [
      {
        timestamp: (Time.now.utc.to_f.round(3) * 1_000).to_i,
        message: message
      }
    ]
  }
  unless sequence_token.empty?
    event[:sequence_token] = sequence_token
  end

  response = cloudwatchlogs_client.put_log_events(event)
  puts "Message logged."
  return response.next_sequence_token
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Message not logged: #{e.message}"
end
```

重启亚马逊弹性计算云 (Amazon EC2) 实例，并将有关相关活动的信息添加到日志中的日志流 CloudWatch 中。

```
# Restarts an Amazon EC2 instance
# and adds information about the related activity to a log stream
# in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance to restart.
# - The log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs to add related activity
#   information to.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized Amazon EC2 client.
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client]
#   An initialized Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was restarted and the information
#   was written to the log stream; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_restarted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def instance_restarted?(
  ec2_client,
  cloudwatchlogs_client,
  instance_id,
  log_group_name
)
  log_stream_name = "#{Time.now.year}/#{Time.now.month}/#{Time.now.day}/" \
    "#{SecureRandom.uuid}"
  cloudwatchlogs_client.create_log_stream(
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    log_stream_name: log_stream_name
  )
  sequence_token = ""
```

```
  puts "Attempting to stop the instance with the ID '#{instance_id}'. " \
    "This might take a few minutes..."
  ec2_client.stop_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_stopped, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts "Instance stopped."
  sequence_token = log_event(
    cloudwatchlogs_client,
    log_group_name,
    log_stream_name,
    "Instance '#{instance_id}' stopped.",
    sequence_token
  )

  puts "Attempting to restart the instance. This might take a few minutes..."
  ec2_client.start_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_running, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts "Instance restarted."
  sequence_token = log_event(
    cloudwatchlogs_client,
    log_group_name,
    log_stream_name,
    "Instance '#{instance_id}' restarted.",
    sequence_token
  )

  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating log stream or stopping or restarting the instance: " \
    "#{e.message}"
  log_event(
    cloudwatchlogs_client,
    log_group_name,
    log_stream_name,
    "Error stopping or starting instance '#{instance_id}': #{e.message}",
    sequence_token
  )
  return false
end
```

显示有关中某条规则的活动信息 EventBridge。

```
# Displays information about activity for a rule in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A rule in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Amazon::CloudWatch::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule.
# @param start_time [Time] The timestamp that determines the first datapoint
#   to return. Can also be expressed as DateTime, Date, Integer, or String.
# @param end_time [Time] The timestamp that determines the last datapoint
#   to return. Can also be expressed as DateTime, Date, Integer, or String.
# @param period [Integer] The interval, in seconds, to check for activity.
# @example
#   display_rule_activity(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     Time.now - 600, # Start checking from 10 minutes ago.
#     Time.now, # Check up until now.
#     60 # Check every minute during those 10 minutes.
#   )
def display_rule_activity(
  cloudwatch_client,
  rule_name,
  start_time,
  end_time,
  period
)
  puts "Attempting to display rule activity..."
  response = cloudwatch_client.get_metric_statistics(
    namespace: "AWS/Events",
    metric_name: "Invocations",
    dimensions: [
      {
        name: "RuleName",
        value: rule_name
      }
    ],
    start_time: start_time,
    end_time: end_time,
    period: period,
    statistics: ["Sum"],
```

```
    unit: "Count"
  )

  if response.key?(:datapoints) && response.datapoints.count.positive?
    puts "The event rule '#{rule_name}' was triggered:"
    response.datapoints.each do |datapoint|
      puts "  #{datapoint.sum} time(s) at #{datapoint.timestamp}"
    end
  else
    puts "The event rule '#{rule_name}' was not triggered during the " \
      "specified time period."
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about event rule activity: #{e.message}"
end
```

显示日志组中所有日志流的 CloudWatch 日志信息。

```
# Displays log information for all of the log streams in a log group in
# Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Amazon::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @example
#   display_log_data(
#     Amazon::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def display_log_data(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  puts "Attempting to display log stream data for the log group " \
    "named '#{log_group_name}'..."
  describe_log_streams_response = cloudwatchlogs_client.describe_log_streams(
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    order_by: "LastEventTime",
    descending: true
  )
  if describe_log_streams_response.key?(:log_streams) &&
```

```
      describe_log_streams_response.log_streams.count.positive?
    describe_log_streams_response.log_streams.each do |log_stream|
      get_log_events_response = cloudwatchlogs_client.get_log_events(
        log_group_name: log_group_name,
        log_stream_name: log_stream.log_stream_name
      )
      puts "\nLog messages for '#{log_stream.log_stream_name}':"
      puts "-" * (log_stream.log_stream_name.length + 20)
      if get_log_events_response.key?(:events) &&
          get_log_events_response.events.count.positive?
        get_log_events_response.events.each do |event|
          puts event.message
        end
      else
        puts "No log messages for this log stream."
      end
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about the log streams or their messages: " \
    "#{e.message}"
end
```

向来电者显示提醒，提醒他们手动清理他们不再需要的任何关联 AWS 资源。

```
# Displays a reminder to the caller to manually clean up any associated
# AWS resources that they no longer need.
#
# @param topic_name [String] The name of the Amazon SNS topic.
# @param role_name [String] The name of the IAM role.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the Amazon EventBridge rule.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.
# @example
#   manual_cleanup_notice(
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-events-rule-role',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log',
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX'
#   )
```

```
def manual_cleanup_notice(
  topic_name, role_name, rule_name, log_group_name, instance_id
)
  puts "-" * 10
  puts "Some of the following AWS resources might still exist in your account."
  puts "If you no longer want to use this code example, then to clean up"
  puts "your AWS account and avoid unexpected costs, you might want to"
  puts "manually delete any of the following resources if they exist:"
  puts "- The Amazon SNS topic named '#{topic_name}'."
  puts "- The IAM role named '#{role_name}'."
  puts "- The Amazon EventBridge rule named '#{rule_name}'."
  puts "- The Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group named '#{log_group_name}'."
  puts "- The Amazon EC2 instance with the ID '#{instance_id}'."
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  # Properties for the Amazon SNS topic.
  topic_name = "aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic"
  email_address = "mary@example.com"
  # Properties for the IAM role.
  role_name = "aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-events-rule-role"
  # Properties for the Amazon EventBridge rule.
  rule_name = "aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change"
  rule_description = "Triggers when any available EC2 instance starts."
  instance_state = "running"
  target_id = "sns-topic"
  # Properties for the Amazon EC2 instance.
  instance_id = "i-033c48ef067af3dEX"
  # Properties for displaying the event rule's activity.
  start_time = Time.now - 600 # Go back over the past 10 minutes
                              # (10 minutes * 60 seconds = 600 seconds).
  end_time = Time.now
  period = 60 # Look back every 60 seconds over the past 10 minutes.
  # Properties for the Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
  log_group_name = "aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log"
  # AWS service clients for this code example.
  region = "us-east-1"
  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)
  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: region)
  iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: region)
  cloudwatchevents_client = Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Client.new(region: region)
  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)
  cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: region)
```

```
  cloudwatchlogs_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: region)

  # Get the caller's account ID for use in forming
  # Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) that this code relies on later.
  account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity.account

  # If the Amazon SNS topic doesn't exist, create it.
  topic_arn = "arn:aws:sns:#{region}:#{account_id}:#{topic_name}"
  unless topic_exists?(sns_client, topic_arn)
    topic_arn = create_topic(sns_client, topic_name, email_address)
    if topic_arn == "Error"
      puts "Could not create the Amazon SNS topic correctly. Program stopped."
      manual_cleanup_notice(
        topic_name, role_name, rule_name, log_group_name, instance_id
      )
      exit 1
    end
  end

  # If the IAM role doesn't exist, create it.
  role_arn = "arn:aws:iam::#{account_id}:role/#{role_name}"
  unless role_exists?(iam_client, role_arn)
    role_arn = create_role(iam_client, role_name)
    if role_arn == "Error"
      puts "Could not create the IAM role correctly. Program stopped."
      manual_cleanup_notice(
        topic_name, role_name, rule_name, log_group_name, instance_id
      )
    end
  end

  # If the Amazon EventBridge rule doesn't exist, create it.
  unless rule_exists?(cloudwatchevents_client, rule_name)
    unless rule_created?(
      cloudwatchevents_client,
      rule_name,
      rule_description,
      instance_state,
      role_arn,
      target_id,
      topic_arn
    )
      puts "Could not create the Amazon EventBridge rule correctly. " \
        "Program stopped."
```

```
    manual_cleanup_notice(
      topic_name, role_name, rule_name, log_group_name, instance_id
    )
  end
end

# If the Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group doesn't exist, create it.
unless log_group_exists?(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  unless log_group_created?(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
    puts "Could not create the Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group " \
    "correctly. Program stopped."
    manual_cleanup_notice(
      topic_name, role_name, rule_name, log_group_name, instance_id
    )
  end
end

# Restart the Amazon EC2 instance, which triggers the rule.
unless instance_restarted?(
  ec2_client,
  cloudwatchlogs_client,
  instance_id,
  log_group_name
)
  puts "Could not restart the instance to trigger the rule. " \
    "Continuing anyway to show information about the rule and logs..."
end

# Display how many times the rule was triggered over the past 10 minutes.
display_rule_activity(
  cloudwatch_client,
  rule_name,
  start_time,
  end_time,
  period
)

# Display related log data in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
display_log_data(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)

# Reminder the caller to clean up any AWS resources that are used
# by this code example and are no longer needed.
manual_cleanup_notice(
  topic_name, role_name, rule_name, log_group_name, instance_id
```

```
  )
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考中的以下主题。
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule

# AWS Glue 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用with来执行操作和实现常见场景 AWS Glue。 AWS SDK for Ruby

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作
- 场景

## 操作

### `CreateCrawler`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateCrawler`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Creates a new crawler with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the crawler.
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database where the crawler stores its
 metadata.
  # @param db_prefix [String] The prefix to be added to the names of tables that the
 crawler creates.
  # @param s3_target [String] The S3 path that the crawler will crawl.
  # @return [void]
  def create_crawler(name, role_arn, db_name, db_prefix, s3_target)
    @glue_client.create_crawler(
      name: name,
      role: role_arn,
      database_name: db_name,
      targets: {
        s3_targets: [
          {
            path: s3_target
          }
        ]
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create crawler: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateCrawler中的。

### `CreateJob`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateJob`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Creates a new job with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job.
  # @param description [String] The description of the job.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the job.
  # @param script_location [String] The location of the ETL script for the job.
  # @return [void]
  def create_job(name, description, role_arn, script_location)
    @glue_client.create_job(
      name: name,
      description: description,
      role: role_arn,
      command: {
        name: "glueetl",
        script_location: script_location,
        python_version: "3"
      },
      glue_version: "3.0"
```

```
    )
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create job #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateJob中的。

### `DeleteCrawler`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteCrawler`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.delete_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteCrawler中的。

### `DeleteDatabase`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteDatabase`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the database to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_database(database_name)
    @glue_client.delete_database(name: database_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete database: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteDatabase中的。

### `DeleteJob`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteJob`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a job with the specified name.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_job(job_name)
    @glue_client.delete_job(job_name: job_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteJob中的。

### DeleteTable

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteTable。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a table with the specified name.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the catalog database in which the
 table resides.
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to be deleted.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_table(database_name, table_name)
    @glue_client.delete_table(database_name: database_name, name: table_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteTable中的。

### GetCrawler

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetCrawler。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific crawler.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Crawler, nil] The crawler object if found, or nil if
 not found.
  def get_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.get_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::EntityNotFoundException
    @logger.info("Crawler #{name} doesn't exist.")
    false
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考GetCrawler中的。

### GetDatabase

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetDatabase。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific database.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the database to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Database, nil] The database object if found, or nil
 if not found.
  def get_database(name)
    response = @glue_client.get_database(name: name)
    response.database
rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
  @logger.error("Glue could not get database #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
  raise
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考GetDatabase中的。

### GetJobRun

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetJobRun。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves data for a specific job run.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job run to retrieve data for.
  # @return [Glue::Types::GetJobRunResponse]
  def get_job_run(job_name, run_id)
    @glue_client.get_job_run(job_name: job_name, run_id: run_id)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考GetJobRun中的。

### GetJobRuns

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetJobRuns。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of job runs for the specified job.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to retrieve job runs for.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::JobRun>]
  def get_job_runs(job_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_job_runs(job_name: job_name)
    response.job_runs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考GetJobRuns中的。

### GetTables

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetTables。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of tables in the specified database.
  #
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database to retrieve tables from.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::Table>]
  def get_tables(db_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_tables(database_name: db_name)
    response.table_list
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get tables #{db_name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考GetTables中的。

### `ListJobs`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListJobs`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of jobs in AWS Glue.
  #
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::ListJobsResponse]
  def list_jobs
    @glue_client.list_jobs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not list jobs: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListJobs中的。

### `StartCrawler`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `StartCrawler`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Starts a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to start.
  # @return [void]
  def start_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.start_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考StartCrawler中的。

### `StartJobRun`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `StartJobRun`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Starts a job run for the specified job.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job to start the run for.
  # @param input_database [String] The name of the input database for the job.
  # @param input_table [String] The name of the input table for the job.
  # @param output_bucket_name [String] The name of the output S3 bucket for the job.
  # @return [String] The ID of the started job run.
  def start_job_run(name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name)
    response = @glue_client.start_job_run(
      job_name: name,
      arguments: {
        '--input_database': input_database,
        '--input_table': input_table,
        '--output_bucket_url': "s3://#{output_bucket_name}/"
      }
    )
    response.job_run_id
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start job run #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考StartJobRun中的。

## 场景

爬网程序和作业入门

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建爬网程序，爬取公有 Amazon S3 存储桶并生成包含 CSV 格式的元数据的数据库。
- 列出您的中的数据库和表的相关信息 AWS Glue Data Catalog。
- 创建任务，从 S3 存储桶提取 CSV 数据，转换数据，然后将 JSON 格式的输出加载到另一个 S3 存储桶中。
- 列出有关作业运行的信息，查看转换后的数据，并清除资源。

有关更多信息，请参阅教程： AWS Glue Studio 入门。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

创建一个封装场景中使用的 AWS Glue 函数的类。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end
```

```
 # Retrieves information about a specific crawler.
 #
 # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to retrieve information about.
 # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Crawler, nil] The crawler object if found, or nil if
not found.
 def get_crawler(name)
   @glue_client.get_crawler(name: name)
 rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::EntityNotFoundException
   @logger.info("Crawler #{name} doesn't exist.")
   false
 rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
   @logger.error("Glue could not get crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
   raise
 end

 # Creates a new crawler with the specified configuration.
 #
 # @param name [String] The name of the crawler.
 # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the crawler.
 # @param db_name [String] The name of the database where the crawler stores its
metadata.
 # @param db_prefix [String] The prefix to be added to the names of tables that the
crawler creates.
 # @param s3_target [String] The S3 path that the crawler will crawl.
 # @return [void]
 def create_crawler(name, role_arn, db_name, db_prefix, s3_target)
   @glue_client.create_crawler(
     name: name,
     role: role_arn,
     database_name: db_name,
     targets: {
       s3_targets: [
         {
           path: s3_target
         }
       ]
     }
   )
 rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
   @logger.error("Glue could not create crawler: \n#{e.message}")
   raise
 end
```

```
  # Starts a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to start.
  # @return [void]
  def start_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.start_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Deletes a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.delete_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific database.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the database to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Database, nil] The database object if found, or nil
 if not found.
  def get_database(name)
    response = @glue_client.get_database(name: name)
    response.database
rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
  @logger.error("Glue could not get database #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
  raise
  end

  # Retrieves a list of tables in the specified database.
  #
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database to retrieve tables from.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::Table>]
  def get_tables(db_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_tables(database_name: db_name)
    response.table_list
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get tables #{db_name}: \n#{e.message}")
```

```
    raise
  end

  # Creates a new job with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job.
  # @param description [String] The description of the job.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the job.
  # @param script_location [String] The location of the ETL script for the job.
  # @return [void]
  def create_job(name, description, role_arn, script_location)
    @glue_client.create_job(
      name: name,
      description: description,
      role: role_arn,
      command: {
        name: "glueetl",
        script_location: script_location,
        python_version: "3"
      },
      glue_version: "3.0"
    )
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create job #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Starts a job run for the specified job.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job to start the run for.
  # @param input_database [String] The name of the input database for the job.
  # @param input_table [String] The name of the input table for the job.
  # @param output_bucket_name [String] The name of the output S3 bucket for the job.
  # @return [String] The ID of the started job run.
  def start_job_run(name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name)
    response = @glue_client.start_job_run(
      job_name: name,
      arguments: {
        '--input_database': input_database,
        '--input_table': input_table,
        '--output_bucket_url': "s3://#{output_bucket_name}/"
      }
    )
    response.job_run_id
```

```
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start job run #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves a list of jobs in AWS Glue.
  #
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::ListJobsResponse]
  def list_jobs
    @glue_client.list_jobs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not list jobs: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves a list of job runs for the specified job.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to retrieve job runs for.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::JobRun>]
  def get_job_runs(job_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_job_runs(job_name: job_name)
    response.job_runs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Retrieves data for a specific job run.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job run to retrieve data for.
  # @return [Glue::Types::GetJobRunResponse]
  def get_job_run(job_name, run_id)
    @glue_client.get_job_run(job_name: job_name, run_id: run_id)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Deletes a job with the specified name.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_job(job_name)
    @glue_client.delete_job(job_name: job_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
```

```
  end

  # Deletes a table with the specified name.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the catalog database in which the
 table resides.
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to be deleted.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_table(database_name, table_name)
    @glue_client.delete_table(database_name: database_name, name: table_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the database to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_database(database_name)
    @glue_client.delete_database(name: database_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete database: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Uploads a job script file to an S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param file_path [String] The local path of the job script file.
  # @param bucket_resource [Aws::S3::Bucket] The S3 bucket resource to upload the
 file to.
  # @return [void]
  def upload_job_script(file_path, bucket_resource)
    File.open(file_path) do |file|
      bucket_resource.client.put_object({
       body: file,
       bucket: bucket_resource.name,
       key: file_path
     })
    end
  rescue Aws::S3::Errors::S3UploadFailedError => e
    @logger.error("S3 could not upload job script: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

end
```

创建运行场景的类。

```
class GlueCrawlerJobScenario
  def initialize(glue_client, glue_service_role, glue_bucket, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @glue_service_role = glue_service_role
    @glue_bucket = glue_bucket
    @logger = logger
  end

  def run(crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source, job_script, job_name)
    wrapper = GlueWrapper.new(@glue_client, @logger)

    new_step(1, "Create a crawler")
    puts "Checking for crawler #{crawler_name}."
    crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
    if crawler == false
      puts "Creating crawler #{crawler_name}."
      wrapper.create_crawler(crawler_name, @glue_service_role.arn, db_name,
 db_prefix, data_source)
      puts "Successfully created #{crawler_name}:"
      crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
      puts JSON.pretty_generate(crawler).yellow
    end
    print "\nDone!\n".green

    new_step(2, "Run a crawler to output a database.")
    puts "Location of input data analyzed by crawler: #{data_source}"
    puts "Outputs: a Data Catalog database in CSV format containing metadata on
 input."
    wrapper.start_crawler(crawler_name)
    puts "Starting crawler... (this typically takes a few minutes)"
    crawler_state = nil
    while crawler_state != "READY"
      custom_wait(15)
      crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
      crawler_state = crawler[0]["state"]
      print "Status check: #{crawler_state}.".yellow
    end
    print "\nDone!\n".green
```

```
    new_step(3, "Query the database.")
    database = wrapper.get_database(db_name)
    puts "The crawler created database #{db_name}:"
    print "#{database}".yellow
    puts "\nThe database contains these tables:"
    tables = wrapper.get_tables(db_name)
    tables.each_with_index do |table, index|
      print "\t#{index + 1}. #{table['name']}".yellow
    end
    print "\nDone!\n".green

    new_step(4, "Create a job definition that runs an ETL script.")
    puts "Uploading Python ETL script to S3..."
    wrapper.upload_job_script(job_script, @glue_bucket)
    puts "Creating job definition #{job_name}:\n"
    response = wrapper.create_job(job_name, "Getting started example job.",
@glue_service_role.arn, "s3://#{@glue_bucket.name}/#{job_script}")
    puts JSON.pretty_generate(response).yellow
    print "\nDone!\n".green

    new_step(5, "Start a new job")
    job_run_status = nil
    job_run_id = wrapper.start_job_run(
      job_name,
      db_name,
      tables[0]["name"],
      @glue_bucket.name
    )
    puts "Job #{job_name} started. Let's wait for it to run."
    until ["SUCCEEDED", "STOPPED", "FAILED", "TIMEOUT"].include?(job_run_status)
      custom_wait(10)
      job_run = wrapper.get_job_runs(job_name)
      job_run_status = job_run[0]["job_run_state"]
      print "Status check: #{job_name}/#{job_run_id} - #{job_run_status}.".yellow
    end
    print "\nDone!\n".green

    new_step(6, "View results from a successful job run.")
    if job_run_status == "SUCCEEDED"
      puts "Data from your job run is stored in your S3 bucket
'#{@glue_bucket.name}'. Files include:"
      begin

        # Print the key name of each object in the bucket.
```

```
        @glue_bucket.objects.each do |object_summary|
          if object_summary.key.include?("run-")
            print "#{object_summary.key}".yellow
          end
        end

        # Print the first 256 bytes of a run file
        desired_sample_objects = 1
        @glue_bucket.objects.each do |object_summary|
          if object_summary.key.include?("run-")
            if desired_sample_objects > 0
              sample_object = @glue_bucket.object(object_summary.key)
              sample = sample_object.get(range: "bytes=0-255").body.read
              puts "\nSample run file contents:"
              print "#{sample}".yellow
              desired_sample_objects -= 1
            end
          end
        end
      rescue Aws::S3::Errors::ServiceError => e
        logger.error(
          "Couldn't get job run data. Here's why: %s: %s",
          e.response.error.code, e.response.error.message
        )
        raise
      end
    end
    print "\nDone!\n".green

    new_step(7, "Delete job definition and crawler.")
    wrapper.delete_job(job_name)
    puts "Job deleted: #{job_name}."
    wrapper.delete_crawler(crawler_name)
    puts "Crawler deleted: #{crawler_name}."
    wrapper.delete_table(db_name, tables[0]["name"])
    puts "Table deleted: #{tables[0]["name"]} in #{db_name}."
    wrapper.delete_database(db_name)
    puts "Database deleted: #{db_name}."
    print "\nDone!\n".green
  end
end

def main
```

```
  banner("../../helpers/banner.txt")
  puts
"#########################################################################################
  puts "#
                          #".yellow
  puts "#                                          EXAMPLE CODE DEMO:
                          #".yellow
  puts "#                                              AWS Glue
                          #".yellow
  puts "#
                          #".yellow
  puts
"#########################################################################################
  puts ""
  puts "You have launched a demo of AWS Glue using the AWS for Ruby v3 SDK. Over the
next 60 seconds, it will"
  puts "do the following:"
  puts "    1. Create a crawler."
  puts "    2. Run a crawler to output a database."
  puts "    3. Query the database."
  puts "    4. Create a job definition that runs an ETL script."
  puts "    5. Start a new job."
  puts "    6. View results from a successful job run."
  puts "    7. Delete job definition and crawler."
  puts ""

  confirm_begin
  billing
  security
  puts "\e[H\e[2J"

  # Set input file names
  job_script_filepath = "job_script.py"
  resource_names = YAML.load_file("resource_names.yaml")

  # Instantiate existing IAM role.
  iam = Aws::IAM::Resource.new(region: "us-east-1")
  iam_role_name = resource_names["glue_service_role"]
  iam_role = iam.role(iam_role_name)

  # Instantiate existing S3 bucket.
  s3 = Aws::S3::Resource.new(region: "us-east-1")
  s3_bucket_name = resource_names["glue_bucket"]
  s3_bucket = s3.bucket(s3_bucket_name)
```

```
  scenario = GlueCrawlerJobScenario.new(
    Aws::Glue::Client.new(region: "us-east-1"),
    iam_role,
    s3_bucket,
    @logger
  )

  random_int = rand(10 ** 4)
  scenario.run(
    "doc-example-crawler-#{random_int}",
    "doc-example-database-#{random_int}",
    "doc-example-#{random_int}-",
    "s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv",
    job_script_filepath,
    "doc-example-job-#{random_int}"
  )

  puts "-" * 88
  puts "You have reached the end of this tour of AWS Glue."
  puts "To destroy CDK-created resources, run:\n       cdk destroy"
  puts "-" * 88

end
```

创建一个 ETL 脚本，用于在作业运行期间 AWS Glue 提取、转换和加载数据。

```
import sys
from awsglue.transforms import *
from awsglue.utils import getResolvedOptions
from pyspark.context import SparkContext
from awsglue.context import GlueContext
from awsglue.job import Job

"""
These custom arguments must be passed as Arguments to the StartJobRun request.
    --input_database    The name of a metadata database that is contained in your
                        AWS Glue Data Catalog and that contains tables that
 describe
                        the data to be processed.
    --input_table       The name of a table in the database that describes the data
 to
```

```
                          be processed.
    --output_bucket_url An S3 bucket that receives the transformed output data.
"""
args = getResolvedOptions(
    sys.argv, ["JOB_NAME", "input_database", "input_table", "output_bucket_url"]
)
sc = SparkContext()
glueContext = GlueContext(sc)
spark = glueContext.spark_session
job = Job(glueContext)
job.init(args["JOB_NAME"], args)

# Script generated for node S3 Flight Data.
S3FlightData_node1 = glueContext.create_dynamic_frame.from_catalog(
    database=args["input_database"],
    table_name=args["input_table"],
    transformation_ctx="S3FlightData_node1",
)

# This mapping performs two main functions:
# 1. It simplifies the output by removing most of the fields from the data.
# 2. It renames some fields. For example, `fl_date` is renamed to `flight_date`.
ApplyMapping_node2 = ApplyMapping.apply(
    frame=S3FlightData_node1,
    mappings=[
        ("year", "long", "year", "long"),
        ("month", "long", "month", "tinyint"),
        ("day_of_month", "long", "day", "tinyint"),
        ("fl_date", "string", "flight_date", "string"),
        ("carrier", "string", "carrier", "string"),
        ("fl_num", "long", "flight_num", "long"),
        ("origin_city_name", "string", "origin_city_name", "string"),
        ("origin_state_abr", "string", "origin_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dest_city_name", "string", "dest_city_name", "string"),
        ("dest_state_abr", "string", "dest_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dep_time", "long", "departure_time", "long"),
        ("wheels_off", "long", "wheels_off", "long"),
        ("wheels_on", "long", "wheels_on", "long"),
        ("arr_time", "long", "arrival_time", "long"),
        ("mon", "string", "mon", "string"),
    ],
    transformation_ctx="ApplyMapping_node2",
)
```

```
# Script generated for node Revised Flight Data.
RevisedFlightData_node3 = glueContext.write_dynamic_frame.from_options(
    frame=ApplyMapping_node2,
    connection_type="s3",
    format="json",
    connection_options={"path": args["output_bucket_url"], "partitionKeys": []},
    transformation_ctx="RevisedFlightData_node3",
)

job.commit()
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考中的以下主题。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

## 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 IAM 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用 with IAM 来执行操作和实现常见场景。 AWS SDK for Ruby

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作
- 场景

## 操作

### `AttachRolePolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AttachRolePolicy`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

此示例模块会列出、创建、附加和分离角色策略。

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "PolicyManager"
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
```

```
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考AttachRolePolicy中的。

### `AttachUserPolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AttachUserPolicy`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Attaches a policy to a user
#
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user
# @param policy_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy
# @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
def attach_policy_to_user(user_name, policy_arn)
  @iam_client.attach_user_policy(
    user_name: user_name,
    policy_arn: policy_arn
  )
  true
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Error attaching policy to user: #{e.message}")
  false
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考AttachUserPolicy中的。

### `CreateAccessKey`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateAccessKey`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

此示例模块会列出、创建、停用和删除访问密钥。

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "AccessKeyManager"
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
 #{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create more.")
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

```
  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: "Inactive"
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateAccessKey中的。

### CreateAccountAlias

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 CreateAccountAlias。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

列出、创建和删除账户别名。

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases

    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info("Account aliases are:")
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info("No account aliases found.")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
```

```
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateAccountAlias中的。

### `CreatePolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreatePolicy`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

此示例模块会列出、创建、附加和分离角色策略。

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "PolicyManager"
```

```
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
```

```
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreatePolicy中的。

### `CreateRole`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateRole`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
 # Creates a role and attaches policies to it.
 #
 # @param role_name [String] The name of the role.
 # @param assume_role_policy_document [Hash] The trust relationship policy
document.
 # @param policy_arns [Array<String>] The ARNs of the policies to attach.
 # @return [String, nil] The ARN of the new role if successful, or nil if an error
occurred.
 def create_role(role_name, assume_role_policy_document, policy_arns)
   response = @iam_client.create_role(
     role_name: role_name,
     assume_role_policy_document: assume_role_policy_document.to_json
   )
   role_arn = response.role.arn

   policy_arns.each do |policy_arn|
     @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
       role_name: role_name,
       policy_arn: policy_arn
     )
   end

   role_arn
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Error creating role: #{e.message}")
   nil
 end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateRole中的。

### CreateServiceLinkedRole

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 CreateServiceLinkedRole。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
 # Creates a service-linked role
 #
 # @param service_name [String] The service name to create the role for.
 # @param description [String] The description of the service-linked role.
 # @param suffix [String] Suffix for customizing role name.
 # @return [String] The name of the created role
 def create_service_linked_role(service_name, description, suffix)
   response = @iam_client.create_service_linked_role(
     aws_service_name: service_name, description: description, custom_suffix:
suffix,)
   role_name = response.role.role_name
   @logger.info("Created service-linked role #{role_name}.")
   role_name
 rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Couldn't create service-linked role for #{service_name}. Here's
why:")
   @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
   raise
 end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateServiceLinkedRole中的。

### CreateUser

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 CreateUser。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Creates a user and their login profile
#
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user
# @param initial_password [String] The initial password for the user
# @return [String, nil] The ID of the user if created, or nil if an error occurred
def create_user(user_name, initial_password)
  response = @iam_client.create_user(user_name: user_name)
  @iam_client.wait_until(:user_exists, user_name: user_name)
  @iam_client.create_login_profile(
    user_name: user_name,
    password: initial_password,
    password_reset_required: true
  )
  @logger.info("User '#{user_name}' created successfully.")
  response.user.user_id
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::EntityAlreadyExists
  @logger.error("Error creating user '#{user_name}': user already exists.")
  nil
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Error creating user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
  nil
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateUser中的。

### `DeleteAccessKey`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteAccessKey`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

此示例模块会列出、创建、停用和删除访问密钥。

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "AccessKeyManager"
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
```

```
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
 #{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create more.")
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: "Inactive"
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteAccessKey中的。

### `DeleteAccountAlias`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteAccountAlias`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

列出、创建和删除账户别名。

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases

    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info("Account aliases are:")
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info("No account aliases found.")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end
```

```
  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteAccountAlias中的。

### `DeleteRole`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteRole`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
  # Deletes a role and its attached policies.
```

```
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
  def delete_role(role_name)
    begin
      # Detach and delete attached policies
      @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name).each do |
response|
        response.attached_policies.each do |policy|
          @iam_client.detach_role_policy({
                                           role_name: role_name,
                                           policy_arn: policy.policy_arn
                                         })
          # Check if the policy is a customer managed policy (not AWS managed)
          unless policy.policy_arn.include?("aws:policy/")
            @iam_client.delete_policy({ policy_arn: policy.policy_arn })
            @logger.info("Deleted customer managed policy #{policy.policy_name}.")
          end
        end
      end

      # Delete the role
      @iam_client.delete_role({ role_name: role_name })
      @logger.info("Deleted role #{role_name}.")
    rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
      @logger.error("Couldn't detach policies and delete role #{role_name}. Here's
 why:")
      @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
      raise
    end
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteRole中的。

### DeleteServerCertificate

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteServerCertificate。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

列出、更新和删除服务器证书。

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "ServerCertificateManager"
  end

  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
                                            certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                            private_key: private_key,
                                          })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
      @logger.info("No server certificates found.")
      return
    end
```

```
    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
 #{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
 '#{new_name}'.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteServerCertificate中的。

### DeleteServiceLinkedRole

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteServiceLinkedRole。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Deletes a service-linked role.
#
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
def delete_service_linked_role(role_name)
  response = @iam_client.delete_service_linked_role(role_name: role_name)
  task_id = response.deletion_task_id
  check_deletion_status(role_name, task_id)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  handle_deletion_error(e, role_name)
end

private

# Checks the deletion status of a service-linked role
#
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role being deleted
# @param task_id [String] The task ID for the deletion process
def check_deletion_status(role_name, task_id)
  loop do
    response = @iam_client.get_service_linked_role_deletion_status(
      deletion_task_id: task_id)
    status = response.status
    @logger.info("Deletion of #{role_name} #{status}.")
    break if %w[SUCCEEDED FAILED].include?(status)
    sleep(3)
  end
end

# Handles deletion error
#
# @param e [Aws::Errors::ServiceError] The error encountered during deletion
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role attempted to delete
def handle_deletion_error(e, role_name)
  unless e.code == "NoSuchEntity"
```

```
      @logger.error("Couldn't delete #{role_name}. Here's why:")
      @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
      raise
    end
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteServiceLinkedRole中的。

### `DeleteUser`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteUser`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
  # Deletes a user and their associated resources
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user to delete
  def delete_user(user_name)
    user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
    user.each do |key|
      @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id, user_name:
user_name })
      @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
'#{user_name}'.")
    end

    @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
    @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteUser中的。

### DeleteUserPolicy

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DeleteUserPolicy。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
 # Deletes a user and their associated resources
 #
 # @param user_name [String] The name of the user to delete
 def delete_user(user_name)
   user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
   user.each do |key|
     @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id, user_name:
user_name })
     @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
'#{user_name}'.")
   end

   @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
   @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
 end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteUserPolicy中的。

### DetachRolePolicy

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DetachRolePolicy。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

此示例模块会列出、创建、附加和分离角色策略。

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "PolicyManager"
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
```

```
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
```

```
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DetachRolePolicy中的。

### `DetachUserPolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DetachUserPolicy`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
  # Detaches a policy from a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user
  # @param policy_arn [String] The ARN of the policy to detach
  # @return [Boolean] true if the policy was successfully detached, false otherwise
  def detach_user_policy(user_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_user_policy(
      user_name: user_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    @logger.info("Policy '#{policy_arn}' detached from user '#{user_name}'
 successfully.")
    true
```

```
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy: Policy or user does not exist.")
    false
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DetachUserPolicy中的。

### `GetAccountPasswordPolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetAccountPasswordPolicy`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Class to manage IAM account password policies
class PasswordPolicyManager
  attr_accessor :iam_client, :logger

  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "IAMPolicyManager"
  end

  # Retrieves and logs the account password policy
  def print_account_password_policy
    begin
      response = @iam_client.get_account_password_policy
      @logger.info("The account password policy is:
 #{response.password_policy.to_h}")
    rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
      @logger.info("The account does not have a password policy.")
```

```
    rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
      @logger.error("Couldn't print the account password policy. Error: #{e.code} -
 #{e.message}")
      raise
    end
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考[GetAccountPasswordPolicy](#)中的。

### `GetPolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetPolicy`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
 # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
 # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
 # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
 def get_policy(policy_arn)
   response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
   policy = response.policy
   @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
   policy
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
   @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
   raise
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
   raise
 end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考GetPolicy中的。

### GetRole

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetRole。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Gets data about a role.
#
# @param name [String] The name of the role to look up.
# @return [Aws::IAM::Role] The retrieved role.
def get_role(name)
  role = @iam_client.get_role({
                                role_name: name,
                              }).role
  puts("Got data for role '#{role.role_name}'. Its ARN is '#{role.arn}'.")
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts("Couldn't get data for role '#{name}' Here's why:")
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
else
  role
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考GetRole中的。

### GetUser

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 GetUser。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
 # Retrieves a user's details
 #
 # @param user_name [String] The name of the user to retrieve
 # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::User, nil] The user object if found, or nil if an
error occurred
 def get_user(user_name)
   response = @iam_client.get_user(user_name: user_name)
   response.user
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
   @logger.error("User '#{user_name}' not found.")
   nil
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Error retrieving user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
   nil
 end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考GetUser中的。

### `ListAccessKeys`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListAccessKeys`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

此示例模块会列出、创建、停用和删除访问密钥。

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "AccessKeyManager"
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
 #{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create more.")
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

```
  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: "Inactive"
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListAccessKeys中的。

### ListAccountAliases

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ListAccountAliases。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

列出、创建和删除账户别名。

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases

    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info("Account aliases are:")
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info("No account aliases found.")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
```

```
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListAccountAliases中的。

### `ListAttachedRolePolicies`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListAttachedRolePolicies`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

此示例模块会列出、创建、附加和分离角色策略。

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "PolicyManager"
```

```
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
```

```
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListAttachedRolePolicies中的。

### ListGroups

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ListGroups。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# A class to manage IAM operations via the AWS SDK client
class IamGroupManager
  # Initializes the IamGroupManager class
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An instance of the IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists up to a specified number of groups for the account.
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of groups to list.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Client::Response]
  def list_groups(count)
    response = @iam_client.list_groups(max_items: count)
    response.groups.each do |group|
      @logger.info("\t#{group.group_name}")
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't list groups for the account. Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListGroups中的。

### `ListPolicies`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListPolicies`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

此示例模块会列出、创建、附加和分离角色策略。

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "PolicyManager"
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
```

```
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
```

```
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListPolicies中的。

### `ListRolePolicies`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListRolePolicies`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListRolePolicies中的。

### `ListRoles`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListRoles`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Lists IAM roles up to a specified count.
# @param count [Integer] the maximum number of roles to list.
# @return [Array<String>] the names of the roles.
def list_roles(count)
  role_names = []
  roles_counted = 0

  @iam_client.list_roles.each_page do |page|
    page.roles.each do |role|
      break if roles_counted >= count
      @logger.info("\t#{roles_counted + 1}: #{role.role_name}")
      role_names << role.role_name
      roles_counted += 1
    end
    break if roles_counted >= count
  end

  role_names
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Couldn't list roles for the account. Here's why:")
  @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListRoles中的。

### `ListSAMLProviders`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListSAMLProviders`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。查找完整示例，了解如何在 AWS 代码示例存储库中进行设置和运行。

```
class SamlProviderLister
  # Initializes the SamlProviderLister with IAM client and a logger.
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] The IAM client object.
  # @param logger [Logger] The logger object for logging output.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger = Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists up to a specified number of SAML providers for the account.
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of providers to list.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Client::Response]
  def list_saml_providers(count)
    response = @iam_client.list_saml_providers
    response.saml_provider_list.take(count).each do |provider|
      @logger.info("\t#{provider.arn}")
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考中的 ListSAMLProviders。

### `ListServerCertificates`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListServerCertificates`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

列出、更新和删除服务器证书。

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "ServerCertificateManager"
  end

  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
                                            certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                            private_key: private_key,
                                          })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
```

```
      @logger.info("No server certificates found.")
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
 #{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
 '#{new_name}'.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListServerCertificates中的。

### `ListUsers`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListUsers`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Lists all users in the AWS account
#
# @return [Array<Aws::IAM::Types::User>] An array of user objects
def list_users
  users = []
  @iam_client.list_users.each_page do |page|
    page.users.each do |user|
      users << user
    end
  end
  users
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Error listing users: #{e.message}")
  []
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListUsers中的。

### `PutUserPolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutUserPolicy`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Creates an inline policy for a specified user.
```

```
  # @param username [String] The name of the IAM user.
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy to create.
  # @param policy_document [String] The JSON policy document.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_user_policy(username, policy_name, policy_document)
    @iam_client.put_user_policy({
      user_name: username,
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document
    })
    @logger.info("Policy #{policy_name} created for user #{username}.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't create policy #{policy_name} for user #{username}.
Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考PutUserPolicy中的。

### `UpdateServerCertificate`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateServerCertificate`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

列出、更新和删除服务器证书。

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "ServerCertificateManager"
  end
```

```
  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
                                            certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                            private_key: private_key,
                                          })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
      @logger.info("No server certificates found.")
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
#{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
'#{new_name}'.")
    true
```

```
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考[UpdateServerCertificate](#)中的。

### `UpdateUser`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateUser`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
  # Updates an IAM user's name
  #
  # @param current_name [String] The current name of the user
  # @param new_name [String] The new name of the user
  def update_user_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_user(user_name: current_name, new_user_name: new_name)
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating user name from '#{current_name}' to '#{new_name}':
 #{e.message}")
    false
```

```
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考UpdateUser中的。

## 场景

创建用户并代入角色

以下代码示例展示了如何创建用户并代入角色。

> **Warning**
>
> 为了避免安全风险，在开发专用软件或处理真实数据时，请勿使用 IAM 用户进行身份验证，而是使用与身份提供商的联合身份验证，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 创建没有权限的用户。
- 创建授予列出账户的 Amazon S3 存储桶的权限的角色
- 添加策略以允许用户代入该角色。
- 代入角色并使用临时凭证列出 S3 存储桶，然后清除资源。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。查找完整示例，学习如何在 AWS 代码示例存储库中进行设置和运行。

创建 IAM 用户和授予列出 Amazon S3 存储桶的权限的角色。用户仅具有代入该角色的权限。代入该角色后，使用临时凭证列出该账户的存储桶。

```
# Wraps the scenario actions.
class ScenarioCreateUserAssumeRole
  attr_reader :iam_client

  # @param [Aws::IAM::Client] iam_client: The AWS IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
```

```
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Waits for the specified number of seconds.
  #
  # @param duration [Integer] The number of seconds to wait.
  def wait(duration)
    puts("Give AWS time to propagate resources...")
    sleep(duration)
  end

  # Creates a user.
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name to give the user.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::User] The newly created user.
  def create_user(user_name)
    user = @iam_client.create_user(user_name: user_name).user
    @logger.info("Created demo user named #{user.user_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Tried and failed to create demo user.")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    @logger.info("\nCan't continue the demo without a user!")
    raise
  else
    user
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user.
  #
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user that owns the key.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::AccessKeyPair] The newly created access key.
  def create_access_key_pair(user)
    user_key = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user.user_name).access_key
    @logger.info("Created accesskey pair for user #{user.user_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create access keys for user #{user.user_name}.")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    user_key
  end

  # Creates a role that can be assumed by a user.
```

```
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name to give the role.
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user who is granted permission to assume the
role.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Role] The newly created role.
  def create_role(role_name, user)
    trust_policy = {
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [{
                   Effect: "Allow",
                   Principal: {'AWS': user.arn},
                   Action: "sts:AssumeRole"
                 }]
    }.to_json
    role = @iam_client.create_role(
      role_name: role_name,
      assume_role_policy_document: trust_policy
    ).role
    @logger.info("Created role #{role.role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create a role for the demo. Here's why: ")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    role
  end

  # Creates a policy that grants permission to list S3 buckets in the account, and
  # then attaches the policy to a role.
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name to give the policy.
  # @param role [Aws::IAM::Role] The role that the policy is attached to.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Policy] The newly created policy.
  def create_and_attach_role_policy(policy_name, role)
    policy_document = {
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [{
                   Effect: "Allow",
                   Action: "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                   Resource: "arn:aws:s3:::*"
                 }]
    }.to_json
    policy = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
```

```
      policy_document: policy_document
    ).policy
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role.role_name,
      policy_arn: policy.arn
    )
    @logger.info("Created policy #{policy.policy_name} and attached it to role
#{role.role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create a policy and attach it to role #{role.role_name}.
Here's why: ")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates an inline policy for a user that lets the user assume a role.
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name to give the policy.
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user that owns the policy.
  # @param role [Aws::IAM::Role] The role that can be assumed.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::UserPolicy] The newly created policy.
  def create_user_policy(policy_name, user, role)
    policy_document = {
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [{
                   Effect: "Allow",
                   Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
                   Resource: role.arn
                 }]
    }.to_json
    @iam_client.put_user_policy(
      user_name: user.user_name,
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document
    )
    puts("Created an inline policy for #{user.user_name} that lets the user assume
role #{role.role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create an inline policy for user #{user.user_name}.
Here's why: ")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

```
 # Creates an Amazon S3 resource with specified credentials. This is separated into
a
 # factory function so that it can be mocked for unit testing.
 #
 # @param credentials [Aws::Credentials] The credentials used by the Amazon S3
resource.
 def create_s3_resource(credentials)
   Aws::S3::Resource.new(client: Aws::S3::Client.new(credentials: credentials))
 end

 # Lists the S3 buckets for the account, using the specified Amazon S3 resource.
 # Because the resource uses credentials with limited access, it may not be able to
 # list the S3 buckets.
 #
 # @param s3_resource [Aws::S3::Resource] An Amazon S3 resource.
 def list_buckets(s3_resource)
   count = 10
   s3_resource.buckets.each do |bucket|
     @logger.info "\t#{bucket.name}"
     count -= 1
     break if count.zero?
   end
 rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
   if e.code == "AccessDenied"
     puts("Attempt to list buckets with no permissions: AccessDenied.")
   else
     @logger.info("Couldn't list buckets for the account. Here's why: ")
     @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
     raise
   end
 end

 # Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client with specified
credentials.
 # This is separated into a factory function so that it can be mocked for unit
testing.
 #
 # @param key_id [String] The ID of the access key used by the STS client.
 # @param key_secret [String] The secret part of the access key used by the STS
client.
 def create_sts_client(key_id, key_secret)
   Aws::STS::Client.new(access_key_id: key_id, secret_access_key: key_secret)
 end
```

```
 # Gets temporary credentials that can be used to assume a role.
 #
 # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role that is assumed when these
credentials
 #                          are used.
 # @param sts_client [AWS::STS::Client] An AWS STS client.
 # @return [Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials] The credentials that can be used to assume
the role.
 def assume_role(role_arn, sts_client)
   credentials = Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials.new(
     client: sts_client,
     role_arn: role_arn,
     role_session_name: "create-use-assume-role-scenario"
   )
   @logger.info("Assumed role '#{role_arn}', got temporary credentials.")
   credentials
 end

 # Deletes a role. If the role has policies attached, they are detached and
 # deleted before the role is deleted.
 #
 # @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
 def delete_role(role_name)
   @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name:
role_name).attached_policies.each do |policy|
     @iam_client.detach_role_policy(role_name: role_name, policy_arn:
policy.policy_arn)
     @iam_client.delete_policy(policy_arn: policy.policy_arn)
     @logger.info("Detached and deleted policy #{policy.policy_name}.")
   end
   @iam_client.delete_role({ role_name: role_name })
   @logger.info("Role deleted: #{role_name}.")
 rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.info("Couldn't detach policies and delete role #{role.name}. Here's
why:")
   @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
   raise
 end

 # Deletes a user. If the user has inline policies or access keys, they are deleted
 # before the user is deleted.
 #
 # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user to delete.
 def delete_user(user_name)
```

```
    user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
    user.each do |key|
      @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id, user_name:
 user_name })
      @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
 '#{user_name}'.")
    end

    @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
    @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
  end
end

# Runs the IAM create a user and assume a role scenario.
def run_scenario(scenario)
  puts("-" * 88)
  puts("Welcome to the IAM create a user and assume a role demo!")
  puts("-" * 88)
  user = scenario.create_user("doc-example-user-#{Random.uuid}")
  user_key = scenario.create_access_key_pair(user)
  scenario.wait(10)
  role = scenario.create_role("doc-example-role-#{Random.uuid}", user)
  scenario.create_and_attach_role_policy("doc-example-role-policy-#{Random.uuid}",
 role)
  scenario.create_user_policy("doc-example-user-policy-#{Random.uuid}", user, role)
  scenario.wait(10)
  puts("Try to list buckets with credentials for a user who has no permissions.")
  puts("Expect AccessDenied from this call.")
  scenario.list_buckets(
    scenario.create_s3_resource(Aws::Credentials.new(user_key.access_key_id,
 user_key.secret_access_key)))
  puts("Now, assume the role that grants permission.")
  temp_credentials = scenario.assume_role(
    role.arn, scenario.create_sts_client(user_key.access_key_id,
 user_key.secret_access_key))
  puts("Here are your buckets:")
  scenario.list_buckets(scenario.create_s3_resource(temp_credentials))
  puts("Deleting role '#{role.role_name}' and attached policies.")
  scenario.delete_role(role.role_name)
  puts("Deleting user '#{user.user_name}', policies, and keys.")
  scenario.delete_user(user.user_name)
  puts("Thanks for watching!")
```

```
  puts("-" * 88)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
end

run_scenario(ScenarioCreateUserAssumeRole.new(Aws::IAM::Client.new)) if
 $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考》中的以下主题。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

## 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Kinesis 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用 AWS SDK for Ruby 与 Kinesis 配合使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题


- 无服务器示例


## 无服务器示例

通过 Kinesis 触发器调用 Lambda 函数

以下代码示例展示了如何实现一个 Lambda 函数，该函数接收因接收来自 Kinesis 流的记录而触发的事件。该函数检索 Kinesis 有效负载，将 Base64 解码，并记录下记录内容。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在无服务器示例存储库中查找完整示例，并了解如何进行设置和运行。

通过 Ruby 将 Kinesis 事件与 Lambda 结合使用。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue => err
      $stderr.puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      raise err
    end
  end
  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('UTF-8')
```

```
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  # You can use Ruby's asynchronous programming tools like async/await or fibers
 here.
  return data
end
```

通过 Kinesis 触发器报告 Lambda 函数批处理项目失败

以下代码示例展示了如何为接收来自 Kinesis 流的事件的 Lambda 函数实现部分批处理响应。该函数在响应中报告批处理项目失败，并指示 Lambda 稍后重试这些消息。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在无服务器示例存储库中查找完整示例，并了解如何进行设置和运行。

报告通过 Ruby 进行 Lambda Kinesis 批处理项目失败。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  batch_item_failures = []

  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue StandardError => err
      puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      # Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
      # Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards.
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record['kinesis']
['sequenceNumber'] }] }
```

```
    end
  end

  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
  { batchItemFailures: batch_item_failures }
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('utf-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  sleep(1)
  data
end
```

# AWS KMS 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用with来执行操作和实现常见场景 AWS KMS。 AWS SDK for Ruby

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

## 操作

### `CreateKey`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateKey`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-kms" # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create a AWS KMS key.
# As long we are only encrypting small amounts of data (4 KiB or less) directly,
# a KMS key is fine for our purposes.
# For larger amounts of data,
# use the KMS key to encrypt a data encryption key (DEK).

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new

resp = client.create_key({
                           tags: [
                             {
                               tag_key: "CreatedBy",
                               tag_value: "ExampleUser"
                             }
                           ]
                         })

puts resp.key_metadata.key_id
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateKey中的。

### `Decrypt`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `Decrypt`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-kms" # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Decrypted blob

blob =
 "01020200785d68faeec386af1057904926253051eb2919d3c16078badf65b808b26dd057c101747cadf3593596
blob_packed = [blob].pack("H*")

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

resp = client.decrypt({
                        ciphertext_blob: blob_packed
                      })

puts "Raw text: "
puts resp.plaintext
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考》中的 Decrypt。

### `Encrypt`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `Encrypt`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-kms"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# ARN of the AWS KMS key.
#
# Replace the fictitious key ARN with a valid key ID

keyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"

text = "1234567890"

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

resp = client.encrypt({
  key_id: keyId,
  plaintext: text,
})

# Display a readable version of the resulting encrypted blob.
puts "Blob:"
puts resp.ciphertext_blob.unpack("H*")
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考》中的 Encrypt。

### `ReEncrypt`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ReEncrypt`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-kms"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Human-readable version of the ciphertext of the data to reencrypt.
```

```
blob =
 "01020200785d68faeec386af1057904926253051eb2919d3c16078badf65b808b26dd057c101747cadf3593596
sourceCiphertextBlob = [blob].pack("H*")

# Replace the fictitious key ARN with a valid key ID

destinationKeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-
ab0987654321"

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

resp = client.re_encrypt({
  ciphertext_blob: sourceCiphertextBlob,
  destination_key_id: destinationKeyId
})

# Display a readable version of the resulting re-encrypted blob.
puts "Blob:"
puts resp.ciphertext_blob.unpack("H*")
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ReEncrypt中的。

## 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Lambda 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用 with Lambda 来执行操作和实现常见场景。 AWS SDK for Ruby

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作
- 场景
- 无服务器示例

## 操作

### `CreateFunction`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateFunction`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Deploys a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
  # @param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function. This
  #                      must include the file name and the function name.
  # @param role_arn: The IAM role to use for the function.
  # @param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
  #                            code in .zip format.
  # @return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
  def create_function(function_name, handler_name, role_arn, deployment_package)
    response = @lambda_client.create_function({
                                                role: role_arn.to_s,
                                                function_name: function_name,
                                                handler: handler_name,
                                                runtime: "ruby2.7",
                                                code: {
                                                  zip_file: deployment_package
                                                },
                                                environment: {
```

```
                                                    variables: {
                                                      "LOG_LEVEL" => "info"
                                                    }
                                                  }
                                                })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_active_v2, { function_name: function_name})
do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateFunction中的。

### `DeleteFunction`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteFunction`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end
```

```
  # Deletes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
  def delete_function(function_name)
    print "Deleting function: #{function_name}..."
    @lambda_client.delete_function(
      function_name: function_name
    )
    print "Done!".green
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error deleting #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteFunction中的。

### `GetFunction`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetFunction`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Gets data about a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the function.
  # @return response: The function data, or nil if no such function exists.
  def get_function(function_name)
```

```
    @lambda_client.get_function(
      {
        function_name: function_name
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException => e
    @logger.debug("Could not find function: #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考GetFunction中的。

### Invoke

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 Invoke。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Invokes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name [String] The name of the function to invoke.
  # @param payload [nil] Payload containing runtime parameters.
  # @return [Object] The response from the function invocation.
  def invoke_function(function_name, payload = nil)
    params = { function_name: function_name}
    params[:payload] = payload unless payload.nil?
    @lambda_client.invoke(params)
```

```
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考》中的 Invoke。

### `ListFunctions`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListFunctions`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
  def list_functions
    functions = []
    @lambda_client.list_functions.each do |response|
      response["functions"].each do |function|
        functions.append(function["function_name"])
      end
    end
    functions
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListFunctions中的。

### UpdateFunctionCode

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 UpdateFunctionCode。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
 contains
  # the code for the function.

  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
  #                            .zip format.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_code(function_name, deployment_package)
    @lambda_client.update_function_code(
      function_name: function_name,
      zip_file: deployment_package
    )
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name: function_name})
 do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
```

```
    @logger.error("There was an error updating function code for: #{function_name}:
\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to update:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考UpdateFunctionCode中的。

### `UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `UpdateFunctionConfiguration`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param log_level: The log level of the function.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_configuration(function_name, log_level)
    @lambda_client.update_function_configuration({
                                                   function_name: function_name,
                                                   environment: {
                                                     variables: {
                                                       "LOG_LEVEL" => log_level
```

```
                                                    }
                                                  }
                                                })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name: function_name})
 do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating configurations for #{function_name}:
\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的。

## 场景

函数入门

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建 IAM 角色和 Lambda 函数，然后上传处理程序代码。
- 使用单个参数来调用函数并获取结果。
- 更新函数代码并使用环境变量进行配置。
- 使用新参数来调用函数并获取结果。显示返回的执行日志。
- 列出账户函数，然后清除函数。

有关更多信息，请参阅使用控制台创建 Lambda 函数。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

为能够写入日志的 Lambda 函数设置必备的 IAM 权限。

```
  # Get an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role.
  #
  # @param iam_role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
  # @param action: Whether to create or destroy the IAM apparatus.
  # @return: The IAM role.
  def manage_iam(iam_role_name, action)
    role_policy = {
      'Version': "2012-10-17",
      'Statement': [
        {
          'Effect': "Allow",
          'Principal': {
            'Service': "lambda.amazonaws.com"
          },
          'Action': "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
      ]
    }
    case action
    when "create"
      role = $iam_client.create_role(
        role_name: iam_role_name,
        assume_role_policy_document: role_policy.to_json
      )
      $iam_client.attach_role_policy(
        {
          policy_arn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole",
          role_name: iam_role_name
        }
      )
      $iam_client.wait_until(:role_exists, { role_name: iam_role_name }) do |w|
        w.max_attempts = 5
        w.delay = 5
      end
      @logger.debug("Successfully created IAM role: #{role['role']['arn']}")
      @logger.debug("Enforcing a 10-second sleep to allow IAM role to activate
 fully.")
      sleep(10)
      return role, role_policy.to_json
    when "destroy"
      $iam_client.detach_role_policy(
```

```
        {
          policy_arn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole",
          role_name: iam_role_name
        }
      )
      $iam_client.delete_role(
        role_name: iam_role_name
      )
      @logger.debug("Detached policy & deleted IAM role: #{iam_role_name}")
    else
      raise "Incorrect action provided. Must provide 'create' or 'destroy'"
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating role or attaching policy:\n
 #{e.message}")
  end
```

定义一个 Lambda 处理程序，用以递增作为调用参数提供的数字。

```
require "logger"

# A function that increments a whole number by one (1) and logs the result.
# Requires a manually-provided runtime parameter, 'number', which must be Int
#
# @param event [Hash] Parameters sent when the function is invoked
# @param context [Hash] Methods and properties that provide information
# about the invocation, function, and execution environment.
# @return incremented_number [String] The incremented number.
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  log_level = ENV["LOG_LEVEL"]
  logger.level = case log_level
                 when "debug"
                   Logger::DEBUG
                 when "info"
                   Logger::INFO
                 else
                   Logger::ERROR
                 end
  logger.debug("This is a debug log message.")
  logger.info("This is an info log message. Code executed successfully!")
```

```
  number = event["number"].to_i
  incremented_number = number + 1
  logger.info("You provided #{number.round} and it was incremented to
 #{incremented_number.round}")
  incremented_number.round.to_s
end
```

将 Lambda 函数压缩到部署程序包中。

```
  # Creates a Lambda deployment package in .zip format.
  # This zip can be passed directly as a string to Lambda when creating the
 function.
  #
  # @param source_file: The name of the object, without suffix, for the Lambda file
 and zip.
  # @return: The deployment package.
  def create_deployment_package(source_file)
    Dir.chdir(File.dirname(__FILE__))
    if File.exist?("lambda_function.zip")
      File.delete("lambda_function.zip")
      @logger.debug("Deleting old zip: lambda_function.zip")
    end
    Zip::File.open("lambda_function.zip", create: true) {
      |zipfile|
      zipfile.add("lambda_function.rb", "#{source_file}.rb")
    }
    @logger.debug("Zipping #{source_file}.rb into: lambda_function.zip.")
    File.read("lambda_function.zip").to_s
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating deployment package:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

新建 Lambda 函数。

```
  # Deploys a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
  # @param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function. This
  #                      must include the file name and the function name.
  # @param role_arn: The IAM role to use for the function.
  # @param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
```

```
  #                               code in .zip format.
  # @return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
  def create_function(function_name, handler_name, role_arn, deployment_package)
    response = @lambda_client.create_function({
                                                role: role_arn.to_s,
                                                function_name: function_name,
                                                handler: handler_name,
                                                runtime: "ruby2.7",
                                                code: {
                                                  zip_file: deployment_package
                                                },
                                                environment: {
                                                  variables: {
                                                    "LOG_LEVEL" => "info"
                                                  }
                                                }
                                              })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_active_v2, { function_name: function_name})
do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

使用可选的运行时参数调用 Lambda 函数。

```
  # Invokes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name [String] The name of the function to invoke.
  # @param payload [nil] Payload containing runtime parameters.
  # @return [Object] The response from the function invocation.
  def invoke_function(function_name, payload = nil)
    params = { function_name: function_name}
    params[:payload] = payload unless payload.nil?
    @lambda_client.invoke(params)
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

更新 Lambda 函数的配置，以注入新的环境变量。

```
  # Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param log_level: The log level of the function.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_configuration(function_name, log_level)
    @lambda_client.update_function_configuration({
                                                   function_name: function_name,
                                                   environment: {
                                                     variables: {
                                                       "LOG_LEVEL" => log_level
                                                     }
                                                   }
                                                 })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name: function_name})
 do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating configurations for #{function_name}:
\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

使用包含不同代码的不同部署程序包更新 Lambda 函数的代码。

```
  # Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
 contains
  # the code for the function.

  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
  #                            .zip format.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_code(function_name, deployment_package)
    @lambda_client.update_function_code(
      function_name: function_name,
```

```
      zip_file: deployment_package
    )
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name: function_name})
 do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating function code for: #{function_name}:
\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to update:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

使用内置分页工具列出所有现有的 Lambda 函数。

```
  # Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
  def list_functions
    functions = []
    @lambda_client.list_functions.each do |response|
      response["functions"].each do |function|
        functions.append(function["function_name"])
      end
    end
    functions
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

删除特定的 Lambda 函数。

```
  # Deletes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
  def delete_function(function_name)
    print "Deleting function: #{function_name}..."
    @lambda_client.delete_function(
      function_name: function_name
    )
    print "Done!".green
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
```

```
    @logger.error("There was an error deleting #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考》中的以下主题。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

## 无服务器示例

### 通过 Kinesis 触发器调用 Lambda 函数

以下代码示例展示了如何实现一个 Lambda 函数，该函数接收因接收来自 Kinesis 流的记录而触发的事件。该函数检索 Kinesis 有效负载，将 Base64 解码，并记录下记录内容。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在无服务器示例存储库中查找完整示例，并了解如何进行设置和运行。

通过 Ruby 将 Kinesis 事件与 Lambda 结合使用。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
```

```
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue => err
      $stderr.puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      raise err
    end
  end
  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('UTF-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  # You can use Ruby's asynchronous programming tools like async/await or fibers
 here.
  return data
end
```

通过 DynamoDB 触发器调用 Lambda 函数

以下代码示例演示如何实现 Lambda 函数，该函数接收通过从 DynamoDB 流接收记录而触发的事件。该函数检索 DynamoDB 有效负载，并记录下记录内容。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在无服务器示例存储库中查找完整示例，并了解如何进行设置和运行。

通过 Ruby 将 DynamoDB 事件与 Lambda 结合使用。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    return 'received empty event' if event['Records'].empty?

    event['Records'].each do |record|
      log_dynamodb_record(record)
    end
```

```
    "Records processed: #{event['Records'].length}"
  end

  def log_dynamodb_record(record)
    puts record['eventID']
    puts record['eventName']
    puts "DynamoDB Record: #{JSON.generate(record['dynamodb'])}"
  end
```

从亚马逊文档数据库触发器调用 Lambda 函数

以下代码示例说明如何实现一个 Lambda 函数，该函数接收通过从 DocumentDB 更改流接收记录而触发的事件。该函数检索 DocumentDB 有效负载并记录记录内容。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在无服务器示例存储库中查找完整示例，并了解如何进行设置和运行。

使用 Ruby 使用 Lambda 使用亚马逊文档数据库事件。

```
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['events'].each do |record|
    log_document_db_event(record)
  end
  'OK'
end

def log_document_db_event(record)
  event_data = record['event'] || {}
  operation_type = event_data['operationType'] || 'Unknown'
  db = event_data.dig('ns', 'db') || 'Unknown'
  collection = event_data.dig('ns', 'coll') || 'Unknown'
  full_document = event_data['fullDocument'] || {}
```

```
  puts "Operation type: #{operation_type}"
  puts "db: #{db}"
  puts "collection: #{collection}"
  puts "Full document: #{JSON.pretty_generate(full_document)}"
end
```

### 通过 Amazon S3 触发器调用 Lambda 函数

以下代码示例展示了如何实现一个 Lambda 函数，该函数接收通过将对象上传到 S3 桶而触发的事件。该函数从事件参数中检索 S3 存储桶名称和对象密钥，并调用 Amazon S3 API 来检索和记录对象的内容类型。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在无服务器示例存储库中查找完整示例，并了解如何进行设置和运行。

通过 Ruby 将 S3 事件与 Lambda 结合使用。

```
require 'json'
require 'uri'
require 'aws-sdk'

puts 'Loading function'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(region: 'region') # Your AWS region
  # puts "Received event: #{JSON.dump(event)}"

  # Get the object from the event and show its content type
  bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
  key = URI.decode_www_form_component(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 Encoding::UTF_8)
  begin
    response = s3.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key)
    puts "CONTENT TYPE: #{response.content_type}"
    return response.content_type
  rescue StandardError => e
```

```
    puts e.message
    puts "Error getting object #{key} from bucket #{bucket}. Make sure they exist
 and your bucket is in the same region as this function."
    raise e
  end
end
```

通过 Amazon SNS 触发器调用 Lambda 函数

以下代码示例展示了如何实现一个 Lambda 函数，该函数接收因接收来自 SNS 主题的消息而触发的事件。该函数从事件参数检索消息并记录每条消息的内容。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在无服务器示例存储库中查找完整示例，并了解如何进行设置和运行。

通过 Ruby 将 SNS 事件与 Lambda 结合使用。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].map { |record| process_message(record) }
end

def process_message(record)
  message = record['Sns']['Message']
  puts("Processing message: #{message}")
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error processing message: #{e}")
  raise
end
```

通过 Amazon SQS 触发器调用 Lambda 函数

以下代码示例展示了如何实现一个 Lambda 函数，该函数接收因接收来自 SNS 队列的消息而触发的事件。该函数从事件参数检索消息并记录每条消息的内容。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在无服务器示例存储库中查找完整示例，并了解如何进行设置和运行。

使用 Ruby 将 SQS 事件与 Lambda 结合使用。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |message|
    process_message(message)
  end
  puts "done"
end

def process_message(message)
  begin
    puts "Processed message #{message['body']}"
    # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
  rescue StandardError => err
    puts "An error occurred"
    raise err
  end
end
```

通过 Kinesis 触发器报告 Lambda 函数批处理项目失败

以下代码示例展示了如何为接收来自 Kinesis 流的事件的 Lambda 函数实现部分批处理响应。该函数在响应中报告批处理项目失败，并指示 Lambda 稍后重试这些消息。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在无服务器示例存储库中查找完整示例，并了解如何进行设置和运行。

报告通过 Ruby 进行 Lambda Kinesis 批处理项目失败。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  batch_item_failures = []

  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue StandardError => err
      puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      # Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
      # Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards.
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record['kinesis']
['sequenceNumber'] }] }
    end
  end

  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
  { batchItemFailures: batch_item_failures }
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('utf-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  sleep(1)
  data
```

```
end
```

通过 DynamoDB 触发器报告 Lambda 函数批处理项目失败

以下代码示例演示如何为接收来自 DynamoDB 流的事件的 Lambda 函数实现部分批量响应。该函数在响应中报告批处理项目失败，并指示 Lambda 稍后重试这些消息。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在无服务器示例存储库中查找完整示例，并了解如何进行设置和运行。

报告使用 Ruby 通过 Lambda 进行 DynamoDB 批处理项目失败。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    records = event["Records"]
    cur_record_sequence_number = ""

    records.each do |record|
      begin
        # Process your record
        cur_record_sequence_number = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
      rescue StandardError => e
        # Return failed record's sequence number
        return {"batchItemFailures" => [{"itemIdentifier" =>
 cur_record_sequence_number}]}
      end
    end

    {"batchItemFailures" => []}
  end
```

报告使用 Amazon SQS 触发器进行 Lambda 函数批处理项目失败

以下代码示例展示了如何为接收来自 SQS 队列的事件的 Lambda 函数实现部分批处理响应。该函数在响应中报告批处理项目失败，并指示 Lambda 稍后重试这些消息。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在无服务器示例存储库中查找完整示例，并了解如何进行设置和运行。

报告使用 Ruby 进行 Lambda SQS 批处理项目失败。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  if event
    batch_item_failures = []
    sqs_batch_response = {}

    event["Records"].each do |record|
      begin
        # process message
      rescue StandardError => e
        batch_item_failures << {"itemIdentifier" => record['messageId']}
      end
    end

    sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
    return sqs_batch_response
  end
end
```

# 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Amazon Polly 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何在 Amazon Polly 中使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。 AWS SDK for Ruby

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题


- 操作


## 操作

### `DescribeVoices`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeVoices`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-polly"  # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  # Get US English voices
```

```
  resp = polly.describe_voices(language_code: "en-US")

  resp.voices.each do |v|
    puts v.name
    puts "  " + v.gender
    puts
  end
rescue StandardError => ex
  puts "Could not get voices"
  puts "Error message:"
  puts ex.message
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DescribeVoices中的。

### `ListLexicons`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListLexicons`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-polly"  # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  resp = polly.list_lexicons

  resp.lexicons.each do |l|
    puts l.name
    puts "  Alphabet:" + l.attributes.alphabet
```

```
    puts "  Language:" + l.attributes.language
    puts
  end
rescue StandardError => ex
  puts "Could not get lexicons"
  puts "Error message:"
  puts ex.message
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListLexicons中的。

### SynthesizeSpeech

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 SynthesizeSpeech。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-polly"  # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Get the filename from the command line
  if ARGV.empty?
    puts "You must supply a filename"
    exit 1
  end

  filename = ARGV[0]

  # Open file and get the contents as a string
  if File.exist?(filename)
    contents = IO.read(filename)
  else
    puts "No such file: " + filename
    exit 1
```

```
  end

  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  resp = polly.synthesize_speech({
    output_format: "mp3",
    text: contents,
    voice_id: "Joanna",
  })

  # Save output
  # Get just the file name
  #  abc/xyz.txt -> xyx.txt
  name = File.basename(filename)

  # Split up name so we get just the xyz part
  parts = name.split(".")
  first_part = parts[0]
  mp3_file = first_part + ".mp3"

  IO.copy_stream(resp.audio_stream, mp3_file)

  puts "Wrote MP3 content to: " + mp3_file
rescue StandardError => ex
  puts "Got error:"
  puts "Error message:"
  puts ex.message
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考SynthesizeSpeech中的。

## 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Amazon RDS 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何在 Amazon RDS 中使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。 AWS SDK for Ruby

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

## 操作

### `CreateDBSnapshot`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateDBSnapshot`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-rds"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create a snapshot for an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
# DB instance.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] The resource containing SDK logic.
# @param db_instance_name [String] The name of the Amazon RDS DB instance.
# @return [Aws::RDS::DBSnapshot, nil] The snapshot created, or nil if error.
def create_snapshot(rds_resource, db_instance_name)
  id = "snapshot-#{rand(10**6)}"
  db_instance = rds_resource.db_instance(db_instance_name)
  db_instance.create_snapshot({
                                db_snapshot_identifier: id
                              })
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't create DB instance snapshot #{id}:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考》中的 CreateDBSnapshot。

### DescribeDBInstances

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DescribeDBInstances。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-rds"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instances.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all DB instances, or nil if error.
def list_instances(rds_resource)
  db_instances = []
  rds_resource.db_instances.each do |i|
    db_instances.append({
                          "name": i.id,
                          "status": i.db_instance_status
                        })
  end
  db_instances
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list instances:\n#{e.message}"
end
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

### DescribeDBParameterGroups

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 DescribeDBParameterGroups。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-rds"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) parameter groups.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all parameter groups, or nil if error.
def list_parameter_groups(rds_resource)
  parameter_groups = []
  rds_resource.db_parameter_groups.each do |p|
    parameter_groups.append({
                              "name": p.db_parameter_group_name,
                              "description": p.description
                            })
  end
  parameter_groups
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list parameter groups:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ParameterGroups中的 DescribedB。

### `DescribeDBParameters`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeDBParameters`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-rds"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) parameter groups.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all parameter groups, or nil if error.
def list_parameter_groups(rds_resource)
  parameter_groups = []
  rds_resource.db_parameter_groups.each do |p|
    parameter_groups.append({
                              "name": p.db_parameter_group_name,
                              "description": p.description
                            })
  end
  parameter_groups
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list parameter groups:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考》中的 DescribeDBParameters。

### `DescribeDBSnapshots`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeDBSnapshots`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-rds" # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
# snapshots.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return instance_snapshots [Array, nil] All instance snapshots, or nil if error.
def list_instance_snapshots(rds_resource)
  instance_snapshots = []
  rds_resource.db_snapshots.each do |s|
    instance_snapshots.append({
                                "id": s.snapshot_id,
                                "status": s.status
                              })
  end
  instance_snapshots
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list instance snapshots:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅《AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考》中的 DescribeDBSnapshots。

## 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Amazon S3 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何在 Amazon S3 中使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。 AWS SDK for Ruby

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作
- 场景
- 无服务器示例

## 操作

### `CopyObject`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CopyObject`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

复制对象。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectCopyWrapper
  attr_reader :source_object

  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object. This is
 used as the source object for
  #                                        copy actions.
  def initialize(source_object)
    @source_object = source_object
  end

  # Copy the source object to the specified target bucket and rename it with the
 target key.
  #
  # @param target_bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object is copied.
  # @param target_object_key [String] The key to give the copy of the object.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The copied object when successful; otherwise,
 nil.
  def copy_object(target_bucket, target_object_key)
    @source_object.copy_to(bucket: target_bucket.name, key: target_object_key)
    target_bucket.object(target_object_key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't copy #{@source_object.key} to #{target_object_key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
```

```
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  source_bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket1"
  source_key = "my-source-file.txt"
  target_bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket2"
  target_key = "my-target-file.txt"

  source_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(source_bucket_name)
  wrapper = ObjectCopyWrapper.new(source_bucket.object(source_key))
  target_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(target_bucket_name)
  target_object = wrapper.copy_object(target_bucket, target_key)
  return unless target_object

  puts "Copied #{source_key} from #{source_bucket_name} to
 #{target_object.bucket_name}:#{target_object.key}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

复制对象并向目标对象添加服务器端加密。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectCopyEncryptWrapper
  attr_reader :source_object

  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object. This is
 used as the source object for
  #                                        copy actions.
  def initialize(source_object)
    @source_object = source_object
  end

  # Copy the source object to the specified target bucket, rename it with the target
 key, and encrypt it.
  #
  # @param target_bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object is copied.
```

```
  # @param target_object_key [String] The key to give the copy of the object.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The copied object when successful; otherwise,
 nil.
  def copy_object(target_bucket, target_object_key, encryption)
    @source_object.copy_to(bucket: target_bucket.name, key: target_object_key,
 server_side_encryption: encryption)
    target_bucket.object(target_object_key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't copy #{@source_object.key} to #{target_object_key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  source_bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket1"
  source_key = "my-source-file.txt"
  target_bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket2"
  target_key = "my-target-file.txt"
  target_encryption = "AES256"

  source_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(source_bucket_name)
  wrapper = ObjectCopyEncryptWrapper.new(source_bucket.object(source_key))
  target_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(target_bucket_name)
  target_object = wrapper.copy_object(target_bucket, target_key, target_encryption)
  return unless target_object

  puts "Copied #{source_key} from #{source_bucket_name} to
 #{target_object.bucket_name}:#{target_object.key} and "\
       "encrypted the target with #{target_object.server_side_encryption}
 encryption."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CopyObject中的。

### CreateBucket

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 CreateBucket。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket actions.
class BucketCreateWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket

  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An Amazon S3 bucket initialized with a name.
 This is a client-side object until
  #                                 create is called.
  def initialize(bucket)
    @bucket = bucket
  end

  # Creates an Amazon S3 bucket in the specified AWS Region.
  #
  # @param region [String] The Region where the bucket is created.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the bucket is created; otherwise, false.
  def create?(region)
    @bucket.create(create_bucket_configuration: { location_constraint: region })
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't create bucket. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Gets the Region where the bucket is located.
  #
  # @return [String] The location of the bucket.
  def location
    if @bucket.nil?
      "None. You must create a bucket before you can get its location!"
    else
      @bucket.client.get_bucket_location(bucket: @bucket.name).location_constraint
    end
```

```
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    "Couldn't get the location of #{@bucket.name}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  region = "us-west-2"
  wrapper = BucketCreateWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Bucket.new("doc-example-bucket-
#{Random.uuid}"))
  return unless wrapper.create?(region)

  puts "Created bucket #{wrapper.bucket.name}."
  puts "Your bucket's region is: #{wrapper.location}"
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateBucket中的。

### `DeleteBucket`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteBucket`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
  # Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
  def delete_bucket(bucket)
    puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == "y"
      bucket.objects.batch_delete!
```

```
      bucket.delete
      puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteBucket中的。

### `DeleteBucketCors`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteBucketCors`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with an
 existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Deletes the CORS configuration of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Boolean] True if the CORS rules were deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_cors
    @bucket_cors.delete
    true
```

```
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't delete CORS rules for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteBucketCors中的。

### `DeleteBucketPolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteBucketPolicy`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object configured
 with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  def delete_policy
    @bucket_policy.delete
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't delete the policy from #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end
```

```
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteBucketPolicy中的。

### `DeleteObjects`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteObjects`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
#
# @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
def delete_bucket(bucket)
  puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)? ")
  answer = gets.chomp.downcase
  if answer == "y"
    bucket.objects.batch_delete!
    bucket.delete
    puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
  end
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteObjects中的。

### `GetBucketCors`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetBucketCors`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with an
 existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Gets the CORS configuration of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Type::GetBucketCorsOutput, nil] The current CORS configuration
 for the bucket.
  def get_cors
    @bucket_cors.data
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get CORS configuration for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
    nil
  end

end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考GetBucketCors中的。

### `GetBucketPolicy`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetBucketPolicy`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object configured
 with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  # Gets the policy of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::GetBucketPolicyOutput, nil] The current bucket policy.
  def get_policy
    policy = @bucket_policy.data.policy
    policy.respond_to?(:read) ? policy.read : policy
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get the policy for #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    nil
  end

end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考GetBucketPolicy中的。

### `GetObject`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetObject`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

获取对象。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectGetWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Gets the object directly to a file.
  #
  # @param target_path [String] The path to the file where the object is downloaded.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Types::GetObjectOutput, nil] The retrieved object data if
 successful; otherwise nil.
  def get_object(target_path)
    @object.get(response_target: target_path)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get object #{@object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"
  target_path = "my-object-as-file.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectGetWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  obj_data = wrapper.get_object(target_path)
  return unless obj_data
```

```
  puts "Object #{object_key} (#{obj_data.content_length} bytes} downloaded to
 #{target_path}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

获取对象并报告其服务器端加密状态。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectGetEncryptionWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Gets the object into memory.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Types::GetObjectOutput, nil] The retrieved object data if
 successful; otherwise nil.
  def get_object
    @object.get
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get object #{@object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectGetEncryptionWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_key))
  obj_data = wrapper.get_object
  return unless obj_data

  encryption = obj_data.server_side_encryption.nil? ? "no" :
 obj_data.server_side_encryption
```

```
  puts "Object #{object_key} uses #{encryption} encryption."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考GetObject中的。

### `HeadObject`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `HeadObject`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectExistsWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Checks whether the object exists.
  #
  # @return [Boolean] True if the object exists; otherwise false.
  def exists?
    @object.exists?
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't check existence of object #{@object.bucket.name}:#{@object.key}.
 Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end
```

```
# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectExistsWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  exists = wrapper.exists?

  puts "Object #{object_key} #{exists ? 'does' : 'does not'} exist."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考HeadObject中的。

### `ListBuckets`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListBuckets`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 resource actions.
class BucketListWrapper
  attr_reader :s3_resource

  # @param s3_resource [Aws::S3::Resource] An Amazon S3 resource.
  def initialize(s3_resource)
    @s3_resource = s3_resource
  end

  # Lists buckets for the current account.
  #
```

```
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of buckets to list.
  def list_buckets(count)
    puts "Found these buckets:"
    @s3_resource.buckets.each do |bucket|
      puts "\t#{bucket.name}"
      count -= 1
      break if count.zero?
    end
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't list buckets. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  wrapper = BucketListWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Resource.new)
  wrapper.list_buckets(25)
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListBuckets中的。

### `ListObjectsV2`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListObjectsV2`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket actions.
class BucketListObjectsWrapper
```

```
  attr_reader :bucket

  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket.
  def initialize(bucket)
    @bucket = bucket
  end

  # Lists object in a bucket.
  #
  # @param max_objects [Integer] The maximum number of objects to list.
  # @return [Integer] The number of objects listed.
  def list_objects(max_objects)
    count = 0
    puts "The objects in #{@bucket.name} are:"
    @bucket.objects.each do |obj|
      puts "\t#{obj.key}"
      count += 1
      break if count == max_objects
    end
    count
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't list objects in bucket #{bucket.name}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    0
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"

  wrapper = BucketListObjectsWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Bucket.new(bucket_name))
  count = wrapper.list_objects(25)
  puts "Listed #{count} objects."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考中的 ListObjectsV2。

### PutBucketCors

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 PutBucketCors。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with an
 existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Sets CORS rules on a bucket.
  #
  # @param allowed_methods [Array<String>] The types of HTTP requests to allow.
  # @param allowed_origins [Array<String>] The origins to allow.
  # @returns [Boolean] True if the CORS rules were set; otherwise, false.
  def set_cors(allowed_methods, allowed_origins)
    @bucket_cors.put(
      cors_configuration: {
        cors_rules: [
          {
            allowed_methods: allowed_methods,
            allowed_origins: allowed_origins,
            allowed_headers: %w[*],
            max_age_seconds: 3600
          }
        ]
      }
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't set CORS rules for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
```

```
    false
  end

end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考PutBucketCors中的。

### PutBucketPolicy

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 PutBucketPolicy。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object configured
 with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  # Sets a policy on a bucket.
  #
  def set_policy(policy)
    @bucket_policy.put(policy: policy)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't set the policy for #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考PutBucketPolicy中的。

### PutBucketWebsite

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 PutBucketWebsite。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket website actions.
class BucketWebsiteWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_website

  # @param bucket_website [Aws::S3::BucketWebsite] A bucket website object
 configured with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_website)
    @bucket_website = bucket_website
  end

  # Sets a bucket as a static website.
  #
  # @param index_document [String] The name of the index document for the website.
  # @param error_document [String] The name of the error document to show for 4XX
 errors.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the bucket is configured as a website; otherwise,
 false.
  def set_website(index_document, error_document)
    @bucket_website.put(
      website_configuration: {
        index_document: { suffix: index_document },
        error_document: { key: error_document }
      }
    )
```

```
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't configure #{@bucket_website.bucket.name} as a website. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  index_document = "index.html"
  error_document = "404.html"

  wrapper = BucketWebsiteWrapper.new(Aws::S3::BucketWebsite.new(bucket_name))
  return unless wrapper.set_website(index_document, error_document)

  puts "Successfully configured bucket #{bucket_name} as a static website."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考PutBucketWebsite中的。

### `PutObject`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `PutObject`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

使用托管上传工具 (Object.upload_file) 上传文件。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
```

```
class ObjectUploadFileWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 object by using a managed uploader.
  #
  # @param file_path [String] The path to the file to upload.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the file is uploaded; otherwise false.
  def upload_file(file_path)
    @object.upload_file(file_path)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't upload file #{file_path} to #{@object.key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-uploaded-file"
  file_path = "object_upload_file.rb"

  wrapper = ObjectUploadFileWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_key))
  return unless wrapper.upload_file(file_path)

  puts "File #{file_path} successfully uploaded to #{bucket_name}:#{object_key}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

使用 Object.put 上传文件。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
```

```
class ObjectPutWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  def put_object(source_file_path)
    File.open(source_file_path, "rb") do |file|
      @object.put(body: file)
    end
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't put #{source_file_path} to #{object.key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object-key"
  file_path = "my-local-file.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectPutWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  success = wrapper.put_object(file_path)
  return unless success

  puts "Put file #{file_path} into #{object_key} in #{bucket_name}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

使用 Object.put 上传文件并添加服务器端加密。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectPutSseWrapper
  attr_reader :object
```

```
  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  def put_object_encrypted(object_content, encryption)
    @object.put(body: object_content, server_side_encryption: encryption)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't put your content to #{object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-encrypted-content"
  object_content = "This is my super-secret content."
  encryption = "AES256"

  wrapper = ObjectPutSseWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_content))
  return unless wrapper.put_object_encrypted(object_content, encryption)

  puts "Put your content into #{bucket_name}:#{object_key} and encrypted it with
 #{encryption}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考PutObject中的。

## 场景

### 创建预签名 URL

以下代码示例演示了如何为 Amazon S3 创建预签名 URL 以及如何上传对象。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"
require "net/http"

# Creates a presigned URL that can be used to upload content to an object.
#
# @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket.
# @param object_key [String] The key to give the uploaded object.
# @return [URI, nil] The parsed URI if successful; otherwise nil.
def get_presigned_url(bucket, object_key)
  url = bucket.object(object_key).presigned_url(:put)
  puts "Created presigned URL: #{url}"
  URI(url)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't create presigned URL for #{bucket.name}:#{object_key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-file.txt"
  object_content = "This is the content of my-file.txt."

  bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(bucket_name)
  presigned_url = get_presigned_url(bucket, object_key)
  return unless presigned_url

  response = Net::HTTP.start(presigned_url.host) do |http|
    http.send_request("PUT", presigned_url.request_uri, object_content,
 "content_type" => "")
  end

  case response
  when Net::HTTPSuccess
```

```
    puts "Content uploaded!"
  else
    puts response.value
  end
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

桶和对象入门

以下代码示例展示了如何：

- 创建桶并将文件上载到其中。
- 从桶中下载对象。
- 将对象复制到存储桶中的子文件夹。
- 列出存储桶中的对象。
- 删除存储桶及其对象。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps the getting started scenario actions.
class ScenarioGettingStarted
  attr_reader :s3_resource

  # @param s3_resource [Aws::S3::Resource] An Amazon S3 resource.
  def initialize(s3_resource)
    @s3_resource = s3_resource
  end

  # Creates a bucket with a random name in the currently configured account and
```

```
  # AWS Region.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Bucket] The newly created bucket.
  def create_bucket
    bucket = @s3_resource.create_bucket(
      bucket: "doc-example-bucket-#{Random.uuid}",
      create_bucket_configuration: {
        location_constraint: "us-east-1" # Note: only certain regions permitted
      }
    )
    puts("Created demo bucket named #{bucket.name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Tried and failed to create demo bucket.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    puts("\nCan't continue the demo without a bucket!")
    raise
  else
    bucket
  end

  # Requests a file name from the user.
  #
  # @return The name of the file.
  def create_file
    File.open("demo.txt", w) { |f| f.write("This is a demo file.") }
  end

  # Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket object representing the upload
destination
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object] The Amazon S3 object that contains the uploaded file.
  def upload_file(bucket)
    File.open("demo.txt", "w+") { |f| f.write("This is a demo file.") }
    s3_object = bucket.object(File.basename("demo.txt"))
    s3_object.upload_file("demo.txt")
    puts("Uploaded file demo.txt into bucket #{bucket.name} with key
#{s3_object.key}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't upload file demo.txt to #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    s3_object
```

```
  end

  # Downloads an Amazon S3 object to a file.
  #
  # @param s3_object [Aws::S3::Object] The object to download.
  def download_file(s3_object)
    puts("\nDo you want to download #{s3_object.key} to a local file (y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == "y"
      puts("Enter a name for the downloaded file: ")
      file_name = gets.chomp
      s3_object.download_file(file_name)
      puts("Object #{s3_object.key} successfully downloaded to #{file_name}.")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't download #{s3_object.key}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Copies an Amazon S3 object to a subfolder within the same bucket.
  #
  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] The source object to copy.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The destination object.
  def copy_object(source_object)
    dest_object = nil
    puts("\nDo you want to copy #{source_object.key} to a subfolder in your bucket
(y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == "y"
      dest_object = source_object.bucket.object("demo-folder/#{source_object.key}")
      dest_object.copy_from(source_object)
      puts("Copied #{source_object.key} to #{dest_object.key}.")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't copy #{source_object.key}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    dest_object
  end

  # Lists the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.
  #
```

```
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to query.
  def list_objects(bucket)
    puts("\nYour bucket contains the following objects:")
    bucket.objects.each do |obj|
      puts("\t#{obj.key}")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't list the objects in bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
  def delete_bucket(bucket)
    puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == "y"
      bucket.objects.batch_delete!
      bucket.delete
      puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end

# Runs the Amazon S3 getting started scenario.
def run_scenario(scenario)
  puts("-" * 88)
  puts("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo!")
  puts("-" * 88)

  bucket = scenario.create_bucket
  s3_object = scenario.upload_file(bucket)
  scenario.download_file(s3_object)
  scenario.copy_object(s3_object)
  scenario.list_objects(bucket)
  scenario.delete_bucket(bucket)

  puts("Thanks for watching!")
```

```
  puts("-" * 88)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError
  puts("Something went wrong with the demo!")
end

run_scenario(ScenarioGettingStarted.new(Aws::S3::Resource.new)) if $PROGRAM_NAME ==
 __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考中的以下主题。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

## 无服务器示例

通过 Amazon S3 触发器调用 Lambda 函数

以下代码示例展示了如何实现一个 Lambda 函数，该函数接收通过将对象上传到 S3 桶而触发的事件。该函数从事件参数中检索 S3 存储桶名称和对象密钥，并调用 Amazon S3 API 来检索和记录对象的内容类型。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在无服务器示例存储库中查找完整示例，并了解如何进行设置和运行。

通过 Ruby 将 S3 事件与 Lambda 结合使用。

```
require 'json'
require 'uri'
```

```
require 'aws-sdk'

puts 'Loading function'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(region: 'region') # Your AWS region
  # puts "Received event: #{JSON.dump(event)}"

  # Get the object from the event and show its content type
  bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
  key = URI.decode_www_form_component(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 Encoding::UTF_8)
  begin
    response = s3.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key)
    puts "CONTENT TYPE: #{response.content_type}"
    return response.content_type
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts e.message
    puts "Error getting object #{key} from bucket #{bucket}. Make sure they exist
 and your bucket is in the same region as this function."
    raise e
  end
end
```

## 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Amazon SES 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何在 Amazon SES 中使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。 AWS SDK for Ruby

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

## 操作

### `GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-ses"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create client in us-west-2 region
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
client = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

# Get up to 1000 identities
ids = client.list_identities({
  identity_type: "EmailAddress"
})

ids.identities.each do |email|
  attrs = client.get_identity_verification_attributes({
    identities: [email]
  })

  status = attrs.verification_attributes[email].verification_status

  # Display email addresses that have been verified
  if status == "Success"
    puts email
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考GetIdentityVerificationAttributes中的。

### `ListIdentities`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListIdentities`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-ses"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create client in us-west-2 region
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
client = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

# Get up to 1000 identities
ids = client.list_identities({
  identity_type: "EmailAddress"
})

ids.identities.each do |email|
  attrs = client.get_identity_verification_attributes({
    identities: [email]
  })

  status = attrs.verification_attributes[email].verification_status

  # Display email addresses that have been verified
  if status == "Success"
    puts email
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListIdentities中的。

### SendEmail

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 SendEmail。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-ses"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Replace sender@example.com with your "From" address.
# This address must be verified with Amazon SES.
sender = "sender@example.com"

# Replace recipient@example.com with a "To" address. If your account
# is still in the sandbox, this address must be verified.
recipient = "recipient@example.com"

# Specify a configuration set. To use a configuration
# set, uncomment the next line and line 74.
#   configsetname = "ConfigSet"

# The subject line for the email.
subject = "Amazon SES test (AWS SDK for Ruby)"

# The HTML body of the email.
htmlbody =
  "<h1>Amazon SES test (AWS SDK for Ruby)</h1>"\
  '<p>This email was sent with <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/ses/">'\
  'Amazon SES</a> using the <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-ruby/">'\
  "AWS SDK for Ruby</a>."

# The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
textbody = "This email was sent with Amazon SES using the AWS SDK for Ruby."

# Specify the text encoding scheme.
encoding = "UTF-8"
```

```
# Create a new SES client in the us-west-2 region.
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
ses = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

# Try to send the email.
begin
  # Provide the contents of the email.
  ses.send_email(
    destination: {
      to_addresses: [
        recipient
      ]
    },
    message: {
      body: {
        html: {
          charset: encoding,
          data: htmlbody
        },
        text: {
          charset: encoding,
          data: textbody
        }
      },
      subject: {
        charset: encoding,
        data: subject
      }
    },
    source: sender,
    # Uncomment the following line to use a configuration set.
    # configuration_set_name: configsetname,
    )

  puts "Email sent to " + recipient

# If something goes wrong, display an error message.
rescue Aws::SES::Errors::ServiceError => error
  puts "Email not sent. Error message: #{error}"
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考SendEmail中的。

### VerifyEmailIdentity

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 VerifyEmailIdentity。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-ses"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Replace recipient@example.com with a "To" address.
recipient = "recipient@example.com"

# Create a new SES resource in the us-west-2 region.
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
ses = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

# Try to verify email address.
begin
  ses.verify_email_identity({
    email_address: recipient
  })

  puts "Email sent to " + recipient

# If something goes wrong, display an error message.
rescue Aws::SES::Errors::ServiceError => error
  puts "Email not sent. Error message: #{error}"
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考VerifyEmailIdentity中的。

# 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Amazon SES API v2 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何在 Amazon SES API v2 中 AWS SDK for Ruby 使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。

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主题


- 操作


## 操作

### `SendEmail`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `SendEmail`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-sesv2"
require_relative "config" # Recipient and sender email addresses.

# Set up the SESv2 client.
client = Aws::SESV2::Client.new(region: AWS_REGION)

def send_email(client, sender_email, recipient_email)
  response = client.send_email(
    {
       from_email_address: sender_email,
       destination: {
```

```
          to_addresses: [recipient_email]
        },
        content: {
          simple: {
            subject: {
              data: "Test email subject"
            },
            body: {
              text: {
                data: "Test email body"
              }
            }
          }
        }
    }
  )
  puts "Email sent from #{SENDER_EMAIL} to #{RECIPIENT_EMAIL} with message ID:
 #{response.message_id}"
end

send_email(client, SENDER_EMAIL, RECIPIENT_EMAIL)
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考SendEmail中的。

## 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Amazon SNS 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何在 Amazon SNS 中使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。 AWS SDK for Ruby

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每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作
- 无服务器示例

## 操作

### `CreateTopic`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateTopic`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# This class demonstrates how to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
 topic.
class SNSTopicCreator
  # Initializes an SNS client.
  #
  # Utilizes the default AWS configuration for region and credentials.
  def initialize
    @sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  end

  # Attempts to create an SNS topic with the specified name.
  #
  # @param topic_name [String] The name of the SNS topic to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the topic was successfully created, false otherwise.
  def create_topic(topic_name)
    @sns_client.create_topic(name: topic_name)
    puts "The topic '#{topic_name}' was successfully created."
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    # Handles SNS service errors gracefully.
    puts "Error while creating the topic named '#{topic_name}': #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_name = "YourTopicName" # Replace with your topic name
  sns_topic_creator = SNSTopicCreator.new
```

```
  puts "Creating the topic '#{topic_name}'..."
  unless sns_topic_creator.create_topic(topic_name)
    puts "The topic was not created. Stopping program."
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 有关更多信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby 开发人员指南。
- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateTopic中的。

### `ListSubscriptions`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListSubscriptions`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# This class demonstrates how to list subscriptions to an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service (SNS) topic
class SnsSubscriptionLister
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists subscriptions for a given SNS topic
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @return [Types::ListSubscriptionsResponse] subscriptions: The response object
  def list_subscriptions(topic_arn)
    @logger.info("Listing subscriptions for topic: #{topic_arn}")
    subscriptions = @sns_client.list_subscriptions_by_topic(topic_arn: topic_arn)
    subscriptions.subscriptions.each do |subscription|
      @logger.info("Subscription endpoint: #{subscription.endpoint}")
    end
```

```
    subscriptions
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing subscriptions: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  topic_arn = "SNS_TOPIC_ARN" # Replace with your SNS topic ARN
  lister = SnsSubscriptionLister.new(sns_client)

  begin
    lister.list_subscriptions(topic_arn)
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts "Failed to list subscriptions: #{e.message}"
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 有关更多信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby 开发人员指南。
- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListSubscriptions中的。

### `ListTopics`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListTopics`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-sns"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

def list_topics?(sns_client)
```

```
  sns_client.topics.each do |topic|
    puts topic.arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error while listing the topics: #{e.message}"
  end
end

def run_me

  region = "REGION"
  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Resource.new(region: region)

  puts "Listing the topics."

  if list_topics?(sns_client)
  else
    puts "The bucket was not created. Stopping program."
    exit 1
  end
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关更多信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby 开发人员指南。
- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListTopics中的。

### `Publish`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `Publish`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Service class for sending messages using Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
class SnsMessageSender
  # Initializes the SnsMessageSender with an SNS client
  #
  # @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] The SNS client
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Sends a message to a specified SNS topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param message [String] The message to send
  # @return [Boolean] true if message was successfully sent, false otherwise
  def send_message(topic_arn, message)
    @sns_client.publish(topic_arn: topic_arn, message: message)
    @logger.info("Message sent successfully to #{topic_arn}.")
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error while sending the message: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_arn = "SNS_TOPIC_ARN" # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN
  message = "MESSAGE"         # Should be replaced with the actual message content

  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  message_sender = SnsMessageSender.new(sns_client)

  @logger.info("Sending message.")
  unless message_sender.send_message(topic_arn, message)
    @logger.error("Message sending failed. Stopping program.")
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 有关更多信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby 开发人员指南。
- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考中的 Publish。

### SetTopicAttributes

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 SetTopicAttributes。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# Service class to enable an SNS resource with a specified policy
class SnsResourceEnabler
  # Initializes the SnsResourceEnabler with an SNS resource client
  #
  # @param sns_resource [Aws::SNS::Resource] The SNS resource client
  def initialize(sns_resource)
    @sns_resource = sns_resource
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Sets a policy on a specified SNS topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param resource_arn [String] The ARN of the resource to include in the policy
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy attribute to set
  def enable_resource(topic_arn, resource_arn, policy_name)
    policy = generate_policy(topic_arn, resource_arn)
    topic = @sns_resource.topic(topic_arn)

    topic.set_attributes({
                           attribute_name: policy_name,
                           attribute_value: policy
                         })
    @logger.info("Policy #{policy_name} set successfully for topic #{topic_arn}.")
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to set policy: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Generates a policy string with dynamic resource ARNs
```

```
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param resource_arn [String] The ARN of the resource
  # @return [String] The policy as a JSON string
  def generate_policy(topic_arn, resource_arn)
    {
      Version: "2008-10-17",
      Id: "__default_policy_ID",
      Statement: [{
                   Sid: "__default_statement_ID",
                   Effect: "Allow",
                   Principal: { "AWS": "*" },
                   Action: ["SNS:Publish"],
                   Resource: topic_arn,
                   Condition: {
                     ArnEquals: {
                       "AWS:SourceArn": resource_arn
                     }
                   }
                 }]
    }.to_json
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_arn = "MY_TOPIC_ARN"     # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN
  resource_arn = "MY_RESOURCE_ARN" # Should be replaced with a real resource ARN
  policy_name = "POLICY_NAME"    # Typically, this is "Policy"

  sns_resource = Aws::SNS::Resource.new
  enabler = SnsResourceEnabler.new(sns_resource)

  enabler.enable_resource(topic_arn, resource_arn, policy_name)
end
```

- 有关更多信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby 开发人员指南。
- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考SetTopicAttributes中的。

### Subscribe

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 Subscribe。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

通过电子邮件地址订阅主题。

```
require "aws-sdk-sns"
require "logger"

# Represents a service for creating subscriptions in Amazon Simple Notification
 Service (SNS)
class SubscriptionService
  # Initializes the SubscriptionService with an SNS client
  #
  # @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] The SNS client
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Attempts to create a subscription to a topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param protocol [String] The subscription protocol (e.g., email)
  # @param endpoint [String] The endpoint that receives the notifications (email
 address)
  # @return [Boolean] true if subscription was successfully created, false otherwise
  def create_subscription(topic_arn, protocol, endpoint)
    @sns_client.subscribe(topic_arn: topic_arn, protocol: protocol, endpoint:
 endpoint)
    @logger.info("Subscription created successfully.")
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error while creating the subscription: #{e.message}")
    false
```

```
  end
end

# Main execution if the script is run directly
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  protocol = "email"
  endpoint = "EMAIL_ADDRESS" # Should be replaced with a real email address
  topic_arn = "TOPIC_ARN"    # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN

  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  subscription_service = SubscriptionService.new(sns_client)

  @logger.info("Creating the subscription.")
  unless subscription_service.create_subscription(topic_arn, protocol, endpoint)
    @logger.error("Subscription creation failed. Stopping program.")
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 有关更多信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby 开发人员指南。
- 有关 API 详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考中的 Subscribe。

## 无服务器示例

### 通过 Amazon SNS 触发器调用 Lambda 函数

以下代码示例展示了如何实现一个 Lambda 函数，该函数接收因接收来自 SNS 主题的消息而触发的事件。该函数从事件参数检索消息并记录每条消息的内容。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在无服务器示例存储库中查找完整示例，并了解如何进行设置和运行。

通过 Ruby 将 SNS 事件与 Lambda 结合使用。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].map { |record| process_message(record) }
end

def process_message(record)
  message = record['Sns']['Message']
  puts("Processing message: #{message}")
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error processing message: #{e}")
  raise
end
```

# 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的 Amazon SQS 示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用 AWS SDK for Ruby 与 Amazon SQS 配合使用来执行操作和实现常见场景。

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主题

- 操作
- 无服务器示例

## 操作

### `ChangeMessageVisibility`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ChangeMessageVisibility`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-sqs"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

begin
  queue_name = "my-queue"
  queue_url = sqs.get_queue_url(queue_name: queue_name).queue_url

  receive_message_result_before = sqs.receive_message({
    queue_url: queue_url,
    max_number_of_messages: 10 # Receive up to 10 messages, if there are that many.
  })

  puts "Before attempting to change message visibility timeout: received
 #{receive_message_result_before.messages.count} message(s)."

  receive_message_result_before.messages.each do |message|
    sqs.change_message_visibility({
      queue_url: queue_url,
      receipt_handle: message.receipt_handle,
      visibility_timeout: 30 # This message will not be visible for 30 seconds after
 first receipt.
    })
  end

  # Try to retrieve the original messages after setting their visibility timeout.
  receive_message_result_after = sqs.receive_message({
    queue_url: queue_url,
    max_number_of_messages: 10
  })

  puts "\nAfter attempting to change message visibility timeout: received
 #{receive_message_result_after.messages.count} message(s)."
```

```
rescue Aws::SQS::Errors::NonExistentQueue
  puts "Cannot receive messages for a queue named '#{receive_queue_name}', as it
 does not exist."
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ChangeMessageVisibility中的。

### `CreateQueue`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `CreateQueue`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
# This code example demonstrates how to create a queue in Amazon Simple Queue
 Service (Amazon SQS).

require "aws-sdk-sqs"

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_name [String] The name of the queue.
# @return [Boolean] true if the queue was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless queue_created?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-queue'
#   )
def queue_created?(sqs_client, queue_name)
  sqs_client.create_queue(queue_name: queue_name)
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating queue: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

```
# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = "us-west-2"
  queue_name = "my-queue"
  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Creating the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if queue_created?(sqs_client, queue_name)
    puts "Queue created."
  else
    puts "Queue not created."
  end
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考CreateQueue中的。

### `DeleteQueue`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DeleteQueue`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-sqs"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

sqs.delete_queue(queue_url: URL)
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DeleteQueue中的。

### `ListQueues`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `ListQueues`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-sqs"
require "aws-sdk-sts"

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @example
#   list_queue_urls(Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_queue_urls(sqs_client)
  queues = sqs_client.list_queues

  queues.queue_urls.each do |url|
    puts url
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error listing queue URLs: #{e.message}"
end

# Lists the attributes of a queue in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @example
#   list_queue_attributes(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
#   )
def list_queue_attributes(sqs_client, queue_url)
  attributes = sqs_client.get_queue_attributes(
```

```
    queue_url: queue_url,
    attribute_names: ["All"]
  )

  attributes.attributes.each do |key, value|
    puts "#{key}: #{value}"
  end

rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting queue attributes: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = "us-west-2"
  queue_name = "my-queue"

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Listing available queue URLs..."
  list_queue_urls(sqs_client)

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs." + region + ".amazonaws.com/" +
    sts_client.get_caller_identity.account + "/" + queue_name

  puts "\nGetting information about queue '#{queue_name}'..."
  list_queue_attributes(sqs_client, queue_url)
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ListQueues中的。

### ReceiveMessage

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 ReceiveMessage。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-sqs"
require "aws-sdk-sts"

# Receives messages in a queue in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param max_number_of_messages [Integer] The maximum number of messages
#   to receive. This number must be 10 or less. The default is 10.
# @example
#   receive_messages(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     10
#   )
def receive_messages(sqs_client, queue_url, max_number_of_messages = 10)

  if max_number_of_messages > 10
    puts "Maximum number of messages to receive must be 10 or less. " \
      "Stopping program."
    return
  end

  response = sqs_client.receive_message(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    max_number_of_messages: max_number_of_messages
  )

  if response.messages.count.zero?
    puts "No messages to receive, or all messages have already " \
      "been previously received."
    return
  end
```

```
  response.messages.each do |message|
    puts "-" * 20
    puts "Message body: #{message.body}"
    puts "Message ID:   #{message.message_id}"
  end

rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error receiving messages: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = "us-west-2"
  queue_name = "my-queue"
  max_number_of_messages = 10

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs." + region + ".amazonaws.com/" +
    sts_client.get_caller_identity.account + "/" + queue_name

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Receiving messages from queue '#{queue_name}'..."

  receive_messages(sqs_client, queue_url, max_number_of_messages)
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考ReceiveMessage中的。

### SendMessage

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 SendMessage。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-sqs"
require "aws-sdk-sts"

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param message_body [String] The contents of the message to be sent.
# @return [Boolean] true if the message was sent; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless message_sent?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     'This is my message.'
#   )
def message_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, message_body)
  sqs_client.send_message(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    message_body: message_body
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error sending message: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = "us-west-2"
  queue_name = "my-queue"
  message_body = "This is my message."

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)
```

```
  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs." + region + ".amazonaws.com/" +
    sts_client.get_caller_identity.account + "/" + queue_name

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Sending a message to the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if message_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, message_body)
    puts "Message sent."
  else
    puts "Message not sent."
  end
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考SendMessage中的。

### SendMessageBatch

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 SendMessageBatch。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
require "aws-sdk-sqs"
require "aws-sdk-sts"

#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param entries [Hash] The contents of the messages to be sent,
```

```
#   in the correct format.
# @return [Boolean] true if the messages were sent; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless messages_sent?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     [
#       {
#         id: 'Message1',
#         message_body: 'This is the first message.'
#       },
#       {
#         id: 'Message2',
#         message_body: 'This is the second message.'
#       }
#     ]
#   )
def messages_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, entries)
  sqs_client.send_message_batch(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    entries: entries
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error sending messages: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = "us-west-2"
  queue_name = "my-queue"
  entries = [
    {
      id: "Message1",
      message_body: "This is the first message."
    },
    {
      id: "Message2",
      message_body: "This is the second message."
    }
  ]
```

```
  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs." + region + ".amazonaws.com/" +
    sts_client.get_caller_identity.account + "/" + queue_name

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Sending messages to the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if messages_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, entries)
    puts "Messages sent."
  else
    puts "Messages not sent."
  end
end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考SendMessageBatch中的。

## 无服务器示例

### 通过 Amazon SQS 触发器调用 Lambda 函数

以下代码示例展示了如何实现一个 Lambda 函数，该函数接收因接收来自 SNS 队列的消息而触发的事件。该函数从事件参数检索消息并记录每条消息的内容。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在无服务器示例存储库中查找完整示例，并了解如何进行设置和运行。

使用 Ruby 将 SQS 事件与 Lambda 结合使用。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
```

```
  event['Records'].each do |message|
    process_message(message)
  end
  puts "done"
end

def process_message(message)
  begin
    puts "Processed message #{message['body']}"
    # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
  rescue StandardError => err
    puts "An error occurred"
    raise err
  end
end
```

报告使用 Amazon SQS 触发器进行 Lambda 函数批处理项目失败

以下代码示例展示了如何为接收来自 SQS 队列的事件的 Lambda 函数实现部分批处理响应。该函数在响应中报告批处理项目失败，并指示 Lambda 稍后重试这些消息。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在无服务器示例存储库中查找完整示例，并了解如何进行设置和运行。

报告使用 Ruby 进行 Lambda SQS 批处理项目失败。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  if event
    batch_item_failures = []
    sqs_batch_response = {}

    event["Records"].each do |record|
```

```
      begin
        # process message
      rescue StandardError => e
        batch_item_failures << {"itemIdentifier" => record['messageId']}
      end
    end

    sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
    return sqs_batch_response
  end
end
```

# AWS STS 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的示例

以下代码示例向您展示了如何使用with来执行操作和实现常见场景 AWS STS。 AWS SDK for Ruby

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

## 操作

### `AssumeRole`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `AssumeRole`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
 # Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client with specified
credentials.
 # This is separated into a factory function so that it can be mocked for unit
testing.
 #
 # @param key_id [String] The ID of the access key used by the STS client.
 # @param key_secret [String] The secret part of the access key used by the STS
client.
 def create_sts_client(key_id, key_secret)
   Aws::STS::Client.new(access_key_id: key_id, secret_access_key: key_secret)
 end

 # Gets temporary credentials that can be used to assume a role.
 #
 # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role that is assumed when these
credentials
 #                          are used.
 # @param sts_client [AWS::STS::Client] An AWS STS client.
 # @return [Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials] The credentials that can be used to assume
the role.
 def assume_role(role_arn, sts_client)
   credentials = Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials.new(
     client: sts_client,
     role_arn: role_arn,
     role_session_name: "create-use-assume-role-scenario"
   )
   @logger.info("Assumed role '#{role_arn}', got temporary credentials.")
   credentials
 end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考AssumeRole中的。

## 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的亚马逊 WorkDocs 示例

以下代码示例向您展示如何在 Amazon 中使用来执行操作和实现常见场景 WorkDocs。 AWS SDK for Ruby

操作是大型程序的代码摘录，必须在上下文中运行。您可以通过操作了解如何调用单个服务函数，还可以通过函数相关场景和跨服务示例的上下文查看操作。

场景 是展示如何通过在同一服务中调用多个函数来完成特定任务的代码示例。

每个示例都包含一个指向的链接 GitHub，您可以在其中找到有关如何在上下文中设置和运行代码的说明。

主题

- 操作

## 操作

### `DescribeRootFolders`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeRootFolders`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
 # Retrieves the root folder for a user by email
 # @param users [Array<Types::User>] A list of users selected from API response
 # @param user_email [String] The email of the user.
 def get_user_folder(users, user_email)
   user = users.find { |user| user.email_address == user_email }
   if user
     user.root_folder_id
   else
     @logger.error "Could not get root folder for user with email address
#{user_email}"
     exit(1)
   end
 end

 # Describes the contents of a folder
 # @param [String] folder_id - The Id of the folder to describe.
 def describe_folder_contents(folder_id)
   resp = @client.describe_folder_contents({
                                             folder_id: folder_id, # required
                                             sort: "NAME", # accepts DATE, NAME
```

```
                                              order: "ASCENDING", # accepts
ASCENDING, DESCENDING
                                            })
    resp.documents.each do |doc|
      md = doc.latest_version_metadata
      @logger.info "Name:          #{md.name}"
      @logger.info "Size (bytes):  #{md.size}"
      @logger.info "Last modified: #{doc.modified_timestamp}"
      @logger.info "Doc ID:        #{doc.id}"
      @logger.info "Version ID:    #{md.id}"
      @logger.info ""
    end
  rescue Aws::WorkDocs::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error "Error listing folder contents: #{e.message}"
    exit(1)
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DescribeRootFolders中的。

### `DescribeUsers`

以下代码示例演示了如何使用 `DescribeUsers`。

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 还有更多相关信息 GitHub。在 AWS 代码示例存储库中查找完整示例，了解如何进行设置和运行。

```
  # Describes users within an organization
  # @param [String] org_id: The ID of the org.
  def describe_users(org_id)
    resp = @client.describe_users({
                                    organization_id: org_id,
                                    include: "ALL", # accepts ALL, ACTIVE_PENDING
                                    order: "ASCENDING", # accepts ASCENDING,
DESCENDING
                                    sort: "USER_NAME", # accepts USER_NAME,
FULL_NAME, STORAGE_LIMIT, USER_STATUS, STORAGE_USED
```

```
                                  })
    resp.users.each do |user|
      @logger.info "First name:  #{user.given_name}"
      @logger.info "Last name:   #{user.surname}"
      @logger.info "Email:       #{user.email_address}"
      @logger.info "Root folder: #{user.root_folder_id}"
      @logger.info ""
    end
    resp.users
  rescue Aws::WorkDocs::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error "AWS WorkDocs Service Error: #{e.message}"
    exit(1)
  end
```

- 有关 API 的详细信息，请参阅 AWS SDK for Ruby API 参考DescribeUsers中的。

# 使用适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的跨服务示例

以下示例应用程序使用 AWS SDK for Ruby 来跨多个 AWS 服务工作。

跨服务示例以高级体验为目标，以便您开始构建应用程序。

示例

- 创建用于分析客户反馈和合成音频的应用程序

## 创建用于分析客户反馈和合成音频的应用程序

适用于 Ruby 的 SDK

此示例应用程序可分析并存储客户反馈卡。具体来说，它满足了纽约市一家虚构酒店的需求。酒店以实体意见卡的形式收集来自不同语种的客人的反馈。该反馈通过 Web 客户端上传到应用程序中。意见卡图片上传后，将执行以下步骤：

- 使用 Amazon Textract 从图片中提取文本。
- Amazon Comprehend 确定所提取文本的情绪及其语言。
- 使用 Amazon Translate 将所提取文本翻译为英语。
- Amazon Polly 根据所提取文本合成音频文件。

完整的应用程序可使用 AWS CDK 进行部署。有关源代码和部署说明，请参阅中的项目 GitHub。

### 本示例中使用的服务

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

# AWS 适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的安全性

云安全性一直是 Amazon Web Services (AWS) 的重中之重。作为 AWS 客户，您将从专为满足大多数安全敏感型企业的要求而打造的数据中心和网络架构中受益。安全是双方 AWS 的共同责任。责任共担模式将其描述为云的安全性和云中的安全性。

云安全 — AWS 负责保护运行 AWS 云中提供的所有服务的基础架构，并为您提供可以安全使用的服务。我们的安全责任是重中之重 AWS，作为AWS 合规计划的一部分，第三方审计师定期测试和验证我们安全的有效性。

云端安全 — 您的责任由 AWS 服务 您使用的内容以及其他因素决定，包括数据的敏感性、组织的要求以及适用的法律和法规。

主题

- 适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 中的数据保护
- 适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的身份和访问管理
- 适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的合规性验证
- AWS 适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的弹性
- 适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的基础架构安全
- 在 Ruby 的 S AWS DK 中强制使用最低 TLS 版本
- Amazon S3 加密客户端迁移

## 适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 中的数据保护

分 AWS 担责任模型适用于中的数据保护。如本模型所述 AWS ，负责保护运行所有内容的全球基础架构 AWS Cloud。您负责维护对托管在此基础设施上的内容的控制。您还负责您所使用的 AWS 服务 的安全配置和管理任务。有关数据隐私的更多信息，请参阅数据隐私常见问题。有关欧洲数据保护的信息，请参阅 AWS 安全性博客 上的 AWS 责任共担模式和 GDPR 博客文章。

出于数据保护目的，我们建议您保护 AWS 账户 凭证并使用 AWS IAM Identity Center 或 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 设置个人用户。这样，每个用户只获得履行其工作职责所需的权限。我们还建议您通过以下方式保护数据：

- 对每个账户使用多重身份验证 (MFA)。
- 使用 SSL/TLS 与资源通信。 AWS 我们要求使用 TLS 1.2，建议使用 TLS 1.3。

- 使用设置 API 和用户活动日志 AWS CloudTrail。
- 使用 AWS 加密解决方案以及其中的所有默认安全控件 AWS 服务。
- 使用高级托管安全服务（例如 Amazon Macie），它有助于发现和保护存储在 Amazon S3 中的敏感数据。
- 如果您在 AWS 通过命令行界面或 API 进行访问时需要经过 FIPS 140-2 验证的加密模块，请使用 FIPS 端点。有关可用的 FIPS 端点的更多信息，请参阅《美国联邦信息处理标准（FIPS）第 140-2 版》。

我们强烈建议您切勿将机密信息或敏感信息（如您客户的电子邮件地址）放入标签或自由格式文本字段（如名称字段）。这包括您使用或 AWS 服务 使用控制台 AWS CLI、API 或 AWS SDK 时。在用于名称的标签或自由格式文本字段中输入的任何数据都可能会用于计费或诊断日志。如果您向外部服务器提供网址，强烈建议您不要在网址中包含凭证信息来验证对该服务器的请求。

# 适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的身份和访问管理

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 是一项 Amazon Web Services (AWS) 服务，可帮助管理员安全地控制对 AWS 资源的访问。IAM 管理员控制谁可以通过身份验证（登录）和授权（具有权限）来使用 AWS 服务资源。您可以使用 IAM AWS 服务 ，无需支付额外费用。

要使用 AWS SDK for Ruby 进行访问 AWS，你需要一个 AWS 账户和 AWS 证书。为了提高 AWS 账户的安全性，我们建议您使用 IAM 用户 来提供访问凭证，而不使用 AWS 账户凭证。

有关使用 IAM 的详细信息，请参阅 IAM。

有关 IAM 用户以及它们对于账户的安全性为何十分重要的概览，请参阅 Amazon Web Services 一般参考中的 AWS 安全凭证。

AWS 适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 通过其支持的特定亚马逊 Web Services (AWS) 服务遵循分担责任模式。有关 AWS 服务 安全信息，请参阅AWS 服务 安全文档页面AWS 服务，这些信息属于 AWS 合规计划的合规工作范围。

# 适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的合规性验证

AWS 适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 通过其支持的特定亚马逊 Web Services (AWS) 服务遵循分担责任模式。有关 AWS 服务 安全信息，请参阅AWS 服务 安全文档页面AWS 服务，这些信息属于 AWS 合规计划的合规工作范围。

Amazon Web Services (AWS) 服务的安全性与合规性由第三方审计机构作为多项 AWS 合规计划的一部分进行评估。其中包括 SOC、PCI、FedRAMP、HIPAA 等。 AWS 在 “按合规计划划分的范围 AWS 服务 内的AWS 服务” 中提供了经常更新的特定合规计划列表。

您可以使用第三方审计报告进行下载 AWS Artifact。有关更多信息，请参阅在 Artifac t 中 AWS 下载报告。

有关 AWS 合规计划的更多信息，请参阅AWS 合规计划。

使用 AWS SDK for Ruby 访问时，您的合规责任取决于您的数据的敏感度、组织的合规目标以及适用的法律和法规。 AWS 服务 如果您在使用时必须符合 HIPAA、PCI 或 FedRAMP 等标准，请提供资源来帮助： AWS 服务 AWS

- 安全与合规性快速入门指南 — 部署指南，讨论架构注意事项，并提供在上部署以安全为重点和以合规为重点的基准环境的步骤。 AWS
- HIPAA 安全与合规架构白皮书 — 该白皮书描述了公司如何使用 AWS 它来创建符合 HIPAA 标准的应用程序。
- AWS 合规资源 — 可能适用于您所在行业和所在地区的工作手册和指南的集合。
- AWS Config — 一项评估您的资源配置在多大程度上符合内部实践、行业准则和法规的服务。
- AWS Sec@@ urity Hub — 全面了解您的安全状态 AWS ，可帮助您检查自己是否符合安全行业标准和最佳实践。

# AWS 适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 的弹性

Amazon Web Services (AWS) 全球基础设施是围绕 AWS 区域 可用区构建的。

AWS 区域 提供多个物理隔离和隔离的可用区，这些可用区通过低延迟、高吞吐量和高度冗余的网络连接。

利用可用区，您可以设计和操作在可用区之间无中断地自动实现故障转移的应用程序和数据库。与传统的单个或多个数据中心基础设施相比，可用区具有更高的可用性、容错性和可扩展性。

有关 AWS 区域 和可用区的更多信息，请参阅AWS 全球基础设施。

AWS 适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 通过其支持的特定亚马逊 Web Services (AWS) 服务遵循分担责任模式。有关 AWS 服务 安全信息，请参阅AWS 服务 安全文档页面AWS 服务，这些信息属于 AWS 合规计划的合规工作范围。

# 适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的基础架构安全

AWS 适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 通过其支持的特定亚马逊 Web Services (AWS) 服务遵循分担责任模式。有关 AWS 服务 安全信息，请参阅AWS 服务 安全文档页面AWS 服务，这些信息属于 AWS 合规计划的合规工作范围。

有关 AWS 安全流程的信息，请参阅 AWS：安全流程概述白皮书。

# 在 Ruby 的 S AWS DK 中强制使用最低 TLS 版本

AWS 适用于 Ruby AWS 的 SDK 与之间的通信使用安全套接字层 (SSL) 或传输层安全 (TLS) 进行保护。所有版本的 SSL 以及 1.2 之前的 TLS 版本都存在漏洞，可能会危及您与之通信的安全性 AWS。因此，您应确保将适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 与支持 TLS 1.2 或更高版本的 Ruby 版本一起使用。

Ruby 使用 OpenSSL 库来保护 HTTP 连接。通过系统程序包管理器（yum、apt 等）、官方安装程序或 Ruby 管理器（rbenv、RVM 等）安装的受支持 Ruby 版本（1.9.3 及更高版本）通常使用 OpenSSL 1.0.1 或更高版本，这些版本支持 TLS 1.2。

当与 OpenSSL 1.0.1 或更高版本的 Ruby 支持版本一起使用时， AWS 适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 更喜欢 TLS 1.2，并使用客户端和服务器都支持的最新版本的 SSL 或 TLS。这始终至少是 TLS 1.2 AWS 服务。（此 SDK 将使用 `use_ssl=true` 的 Ruby `Net::HTTP` 类。）

## 检查 OpenSSL 版本

要确保您安装的 Ruby 使用的是 OpenSSL 1.0.1 或更高版本，请输入以下命令。

```
ruby -r openssl -e 'puts OpenSSL::OPENSSL_VERSION'
```

获取 OpenSSL 版本的另一种方法是直接查询 `openssl` 可执行文件。首先，使用以下命令查找适当的可执行文件。

```
ruby -r rbconfig -e 'puts RbConfig::CONFIG["configure_args"]'
```

输出应包含指示 OpenSSL 安装位置的 `--with-openssl-dir=/path/to/openssl`。记下此路径。要检查 OpenSSL 的版本，请输入以下命令。

```
cd /path/to/openssl
bin/openssl version
```

后一种方法可能不适用于所有 Ruby 安装。

## 升级 TLS 支持

如果您的 Ruby 安装使用的是 1.0.1 版之前的 OpenSSL 版本，请使用系统程序包管理器、Ruby 安装程序或 Ruby 管理器升级 Ruby 或 OpenSSL 安装，如 Ruby 的安装指南中所述。如果您要从源代码安装 Ruby，请先安装最新的 OpenSSL，然后在运行 `./configure` 时通过 `--with-openssl-dir=/path/to/upgraded/openssl`。

# Amazon S3 加密客户端迁移

此主题介绍了如何将应用程序从 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 加密客户端的版本 1 (V1) 迁移到版本 2 (V2)，并确保应用程序在整个迁移过程中的可用性。

## 迁移概述

此迁移分为两个阶段：

1. 更新现有客户端以读取新格式。首先，将适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的更新版本部署到您的应用程序。这将允许现有 V1 加密客户端解密由新的 V2 客户端写入的对象。如果您的应用程序使用多个 AWS SDK，则必须单独升级每个 SDK。

2. 将加密和解密客户端迁移到 V2。一旦所有 V1 加密客户端都能读取新格式，就可以将现有加密和解密客户端迁移到各自的 V2 版本。

## 更新现有客户端以读取新格式

V2 加密客户端使用旧版本客户端不支持的加密算法。迁移的第一步是将 V1 解密客户端更新到最新 SDK 版本。完成此步骤后，应用程序的 V1 客户端就能够解密由 V2 加密客户端加密的对象。有关适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 的每个主要版本，请参阅下文。

### 更新 AWS 适用于 Ruby 的 SDK 版本 3

版本 3 是适用于 Ruby 的 AWS 软件开发工具包的最新版本。要完成此迁移，您需要使用版本 1.76.0 或更高版本的 `aws-sdk-s3` Gem。

从命令行安装

对于安装 `aws-sdk-s3` Gem 的项目，请使用版本选项来验证是否安装了不低于 1.76.0 的版本。

```
gem install aws-sdk-s3 -v '>= 1.76.0'
```

使用 Gemfile

对于使用 Gemfile 管理依赖项的项目，请将 aws-sdk-s3 Gem 的最低版本设置为 1.76.0。例如：

```
gem 'aws-sdk-s3', '>= 1.76.0'
```

1. 修改 Gemfile。
2. 运行 bundle update aws-sdk-s3。要验证您的版本，请运行 bundle info aws-sdk-s3。

### 更新适用于 Ruby AWS 的 SDK 版本 2

适用于 Ruby 的 AWS SDK 第 2 版将于 2021 年 11 月 21 日进入维护模式。要完成此迁移，您需要使用版本 2.11.562 或更高版本的 aws-sdk Gem。

从命令行安装

对于安装 aws-sdk Gem 的项目，请从命令行使用版本选项来验证是否安装了不低于 2.11.562 的版本。

```
gem install aws-sdk -v '>= 2.11.562'
```

使用 Gemfile

对于使用 Gemfile 管理依赖项的项目，请将 aws-sdk Gem 的最低版本设置为 2.11.562。例如：

```
gem 'aws-sdk', '>= 2.11.562'
```

1. 修改 Gemfile。如果存在 Gemfile.lock 文件，请将其删除或更新。
2. 运行 bundle update aws-sdk。要验证您的版本，请运行 bundle info aws-sdk。

## 将加密和解密客户端迁移到 V2

更新客户端以读取新的加密格式后，您可以将应用程序更新到 V2 加密和解密客户端。以下步骤展示了如何成功地将代码从 V1 迁移到 V2。

在更新代码以使用 V2 加密客户端之前，确保您已按照上述步骤操作且使用的是 aws-sdk-s3 Gem 版本 2.11.562 或更高版本。

> **Note**
>
> 使用 AES-GCM 解密时，在开始使用解密的数据之前，请通读整个对象。这是为了验证自加密以来是否未对对象进行过修改。

## 配置 V2 加密客户端

EncryptionV2::Client 需要额外的配置。有关详细的配置信息，请参阅 EncryptionV2::Client 文档或本主题后面提供的示例。

1. 必须在构造客户端时指定密钥包装方法和内容加密算法。在创建新的 EncryptionV2::Client 时，需要为 key_wrap_schema 和 content_encryption_schema 提供值。

key_wrap_schema-如果您正在使用 AWS KMS，则必须将其设置为:kms_context。如果您使用的是对称 (AES) 密钥，则必须将其设置为 :aes_gcm。如果您使用的是非对称 (RSA) 密钥，则必须将其设置为 :rsa_oaep_sha1。

content_encryption_schema：必须将其设置为 :aes_gcm_no_padding。

2. 必须在构造客户端时指定 security_profile。在创建新的 EncryptionV2::Client 时，需要为 security_profile 提供值。security_profile 参数决定了是否支持读取使用旧版 V1 Encryption::Client 写入的对象。有两个值：:v2 和 :v2_and_legacy。要支持迁移，请将 security_profile 设置为 :v2_and_legacy。:v2 仅适用于新应用程序开发。

3. AWS KMS key 默认情况下强制使用 ID。在 V1 中Encryption::Client，kms_key_id用于创建客户端的未提供给。 AWS KMS Decrypt call AWS KMS 可以从元数据中获取这些信息并将其添加到对称密文 blob 中。在 V2 中，e`nCryptionV2:: Client`，kms_key_id 被传递给 AWS KMS Decrypt 调用，如果它与用于加密对象的密钥不匹配，则调用将失败。如果代码以前依赖于不设置特定的 kms_key_id，则要么在创建客户端时设置 kms_key_id: :kms_allow_decrypt_with_any_cmk，要么在调用 get_object 时设置 kms_allow_decrypt_with_any_cmk: true。

## 示例：使用对称 (AES) 密钥

迁移前

```
client = Aws::S3::Encryption::Client.new(encryption_key: aes_key)
client.put_object(bucket: bucket, key: key, body: secret_data)
resp = client.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key)
```

迁移后

```
client = Aws::S3::EncryptionV2::Client.new(
  encryption_key: rsa_key,
  key_wrap_schema: :rsa_oaep_sha1, # the key_wrap_schema must be rsa_oaep_sha1 for
 asymmetric keys
  content_encryption_schema: :aes_gcm_no_padding,
  security_profile: :v2_and_legacy # to allow reading/decrypting objects encrypted by
 the V1 encryption client
 )
client.put_object(bucket: bucket, key: key, body: secret_data)  # No changes
resp = client.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key) # No changes
```

## 示例：与 kms_key AWS KMS _id 一起使用

迁移前

```
client = Aws::S3::Encryption::Client.new(kms_key_id: kms_key_id)
client.put_object(bucket: bucket, key: key, body: secret_data)
resp = client.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key)
```

迁移后

```
client = Aws::S3::EncryptionV2::Client.new(
  kms_key_id: kms_key_id,
  key_wrap_schema: :kms_context, # the key_wrap_schema must be kms_context for KMS keys
  content_encryption_schema: :aes_gcm_no_padding,
  security_profile: :v2_and_legacy # to allow reading/decrypting objects encrypted by
 the V1 encryption client
)
client.put_object(bucket: bucket, key: key, body: secret_data)  # No changes
resp = client.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key) # No change
```

## 示例：在没有 kms_ke AWS KMS y_id 的情况下使用

迁移前

```
client = Aws::S3::Encryption::Client.new(kms_key_id: kms_key_id)
client.put_object(bucket: bucket, key: key, body: secret_data)
resp = client.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key)
```

迁移后

```
client = Aws::S3::EncryptionV2::Client.new(
  kms_key_id: kms_key_id,
  key_wrap_schema: :kms_context, # the key_wrap_schema must be kms_context for KMS keys
  content_encryption_schema: :aes_gcm_no_padding,
  security_profile: :v2_and_legacy # to allow reading/decrypting objects encrypted by
 the V1 encryption client
)
client.put_object(bucket: bucket, key: key, body: secret_data)  # No changes
resp = client.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key, kms_allow_decrypt_with_any_cmk:
 true) # To allow decrypting with any cmk
```

迁移后替代方案

如果仅使用 S2 加密客户端读取和解密（从不写入和加密）对象，请使用此代码。

```
client = Aws::S3::EncryptionV2::Client.new(
  kms_key_id: :kms_allow_decrypt_with_any_cmk, # set kms_key_id to allow all get_object
 requests to use any cmk
  key_wrap_schema: :kms_context, # the key_wrap_schema must be kms_context for KMS keys
  content_encryption_schema: :aes_gcm_no_padding,
  security_profile: :v2_and_legacy # to allow reading/decrypting objects encrypted by
 the V1 encryption client
)
resp = client.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key) # No change
```

# 文档历史记录

下表介绍了本指南的重要更改。如需获取对此文档的更新的通知，您可以订阅 RSS 源。

| 变更 | 说明 | 日期 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 目录 | 更新了目录，使代码示例更易于访问。 | 2023 年 6 月 1 日 |
| IAM 最佳实践更新 | 更新了指南，使其符合 IAM 最佳实践。有关更多信息，请参阅 IAM 安全最佳实践。入门更新。 | 2023 年 5 月 8 日 |
| 常规更新 | 更新了相关外部资源的欢迎页面。还更新了 v2.3 要求使用的最低 Ruby 版本。更新了 AWS Key Management Service 部分以反映术语更新。为了清楚起见，更新了有关 REPL 实用程序的使用信息。 | 2022 年 8 月 8 日 |
| 更正失效链接 | 修复了失效的示例链接。删除了多余的“提示和技巧”页面；重定向到 Amazon EC2 示例内容。包括了 GitHub 上的代码示例库中提供的代码示例列表。 | 2022 年 8 月 3 日 |
| 获取有关所有 Amazon RDS 安全组的信息 | 添加了有关停用 EC2-Classic 的说明。 | 2022 年 7 月 26 日 |
| 开发工具包指标 | 删除了有关启用 Enterprise Support 的 SDK 指标的信息，这些指标已弃用。 | 2022 年 1 月 28 日 |

本文属于机器翻译版本。若本译文内容与英语原文存在差异，则一律以英文原文为准。